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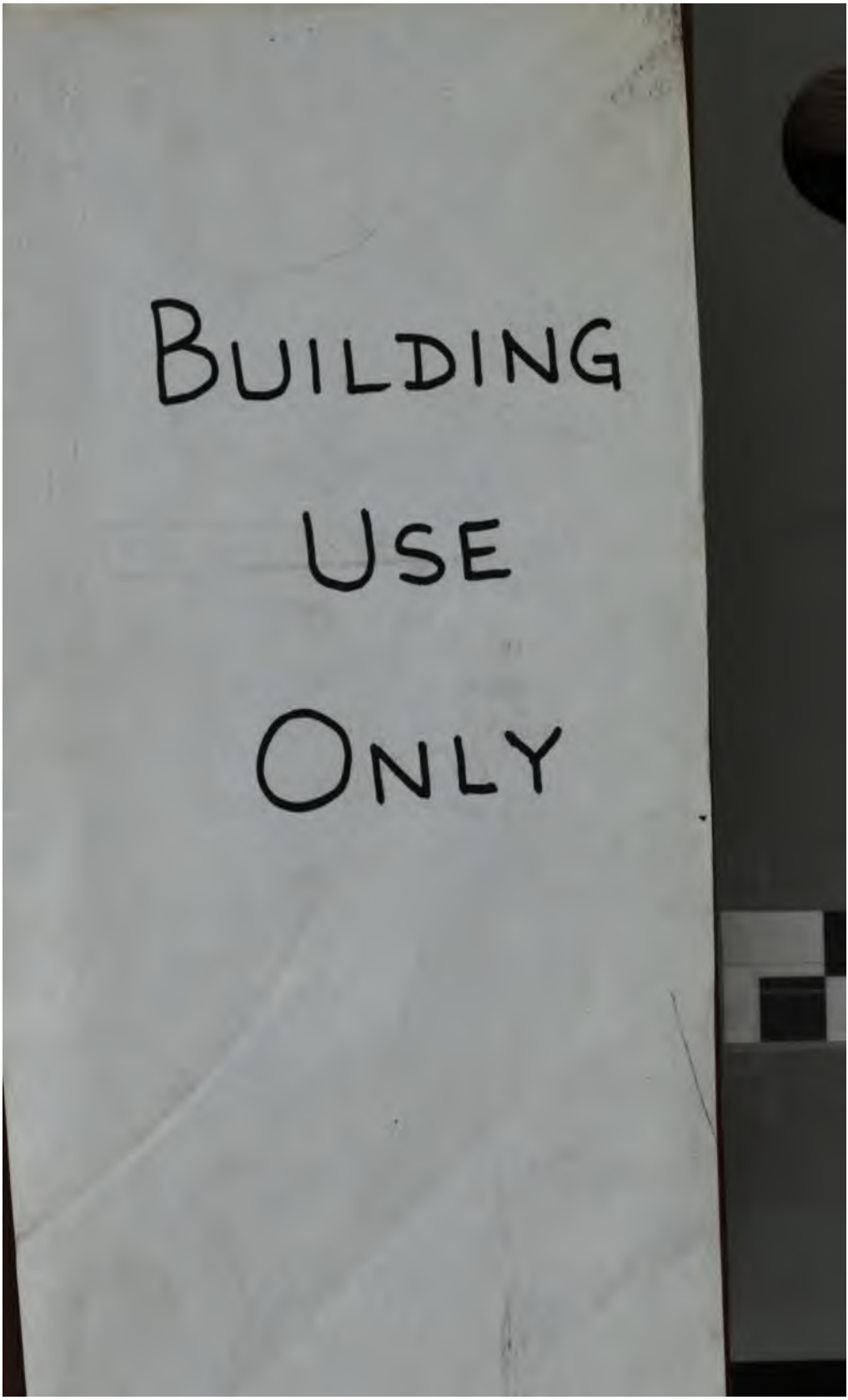
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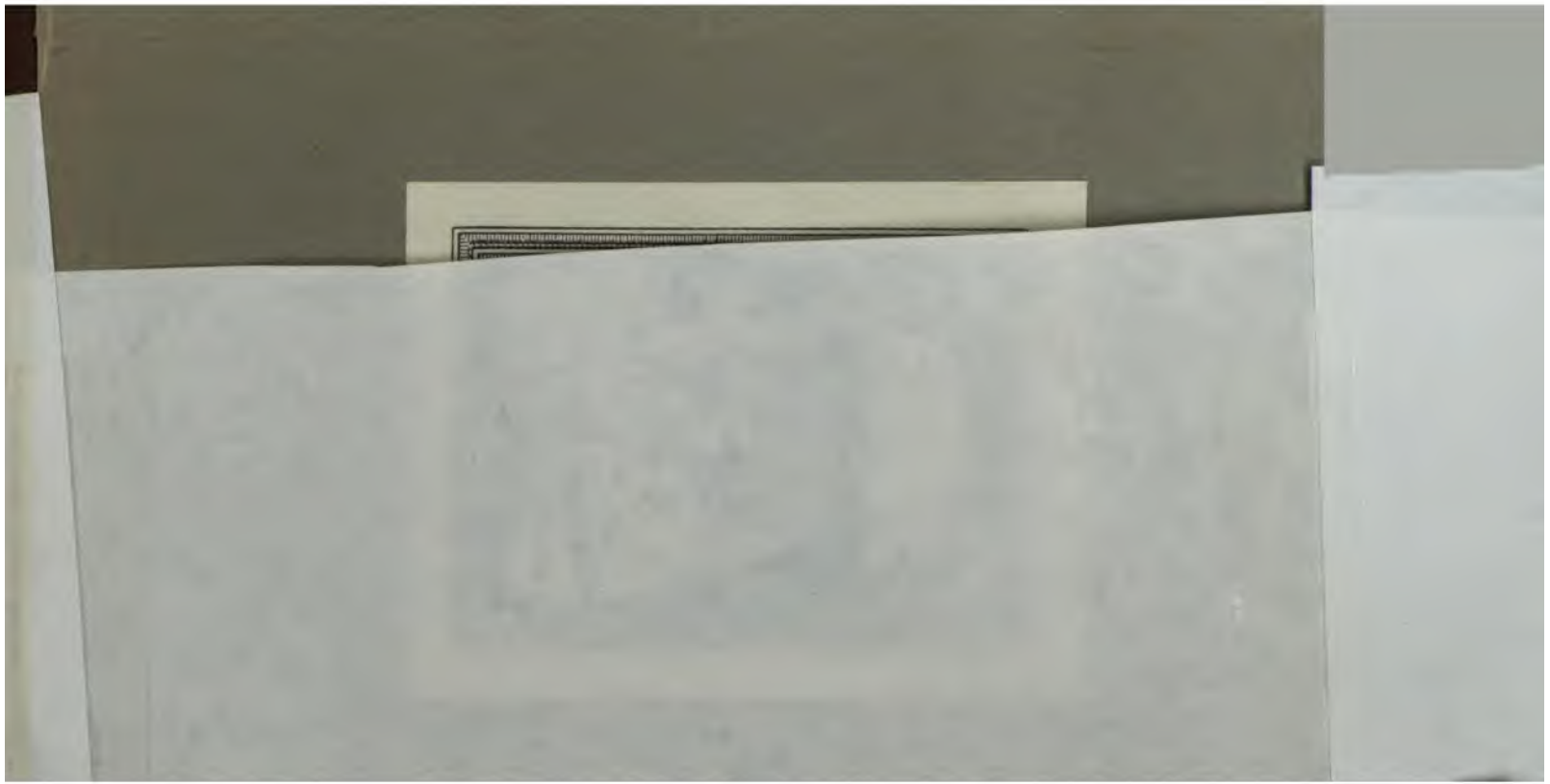

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LONDON

and

Its Neighbourhood

to

Thirty Miles Extent

By David Mayhew LLD

In Six Volumes

Entrance to London by the Obelisk

2.2329

LONDON;

BEING AN ACCURATE

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

OF THE

BRITISH METROPOLIS

AND ITS

NEIGHBOURHOOD,

TO

THIRTY MILES EXTENT,

From an actual Perambulation.

By DAVID HUGHSON, *LL.D.*

Pugh, Edward

VOL. IV.

Come, sacred Peace! come long expected days!
That Thames's glory to the stars shall raise!
Let Volga's banks with iron squadrons shine,
And groves of lances glitter on the Rhine,
Let barbarous rancour arm a servile train;
Be his the blessings of a peaceful reign!
Behold! the ascending villas on his side,
Project long shadows o'er the chrystal tide!
Behold AUGUSTA's glittering spires increase;
And temples rise, the beauteous works of peace!
I see, I see, where two fair cities bend
Their ample bow, a new Whitehall ascend!
There mighty nations shall enquire their doom,
The World's great oracle in times to come.

POPE.

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1807.

LONDON.

ROUTE X.

From Blackfriars Bridge to Bridewell, Tudor Street, Salisbury Square, Dorset Street, cross White Friars Dock to the Temple, Temple Bar, Fleet Street, New Bridge Street.

HAVING succeeded, we trust to the satisfaction of our readers, in the account of the City, eastward, we recommence our itinerary at Blackfriars Bridge, through Chatham Square, and on the west side of New Bridge Street, to

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.

This is built on the site of the antient palace of several English monarchs, as early as the reign of king John, and had been formed out of the remains of a castle, which stood near the Thames. In 1087, William I. gave many of the choicest materials towards rebuilding St. Paul's cathedral, which had lately been destroyed by fire; and Henry I. gave as many of the stones, from the wall of the castle yard, as served to inclose the gates and precinct of the church. Notwithstanding this, the dwelling was sufficiently spacious for royal residence; but was neglected till Cardinal Wolsey made it his habitation in 1522. To this palace the arbitrary Henry convened all the abbots, and other heads of religious houses, English and foreign, and *squeezed* out of

them 100,000*l.*; in those days an enormous sum. From the Cistertians, who refused to acknowledge his supremacy, he extorted no less than 33,000*l.* By means of such rapacity he was enabled to rebuild this palace in six weeks, in a most magnificent manner, for the reception of the emperor Charles V. who visited England that year: but after all Henry's extravagant expence, Charles chose to lodge in the monastery of the Black Friars, and appointed the new palace for the accommodation of his suite; a gallery of communication being thrown over the river Fleet, and a passage cut through the city wall into the emperor's apartment. After this Henry often lodged here, particularly in 1529, when the question of his marriage with queen Catharine was in agitation.

That monarch, equally capricious and absolute in his notions, took a dislike to the mansion in which he had expended so much, and left it to neglect and decay. In a similar manner, when his rapacity had been extended over the monastic jurisprudence of the country, he did not consider that by such an act of tyranny, he had thrown upon the public a numerous host of mendicants, who had been kept by the hospitallers of those monasteries from time immemorial; these characters, expelled from their usual course of subsistence, without any provision from the state, became public nuisances; which induced Sir Richard Gresham to write the letter to the king, which we have detailed at length in the first volume of this work*.

It was however to the benignant endeavours of the pious martyr, RIDLEY, bishop of London, that the citizens were enabled to make the lives of the indigent more comfortable, by rendering them more useful. The suppression of monasteries had not only withdrawn charitable assistance from the poor, and had increased their number; but the oppression of the lay landlords, who succeeded, by rack rents, or by employing a few shepherds, instead of many labourers, had filled the cities and towns with swarms of the indigent and idle, that the industrious part of the community were

* See page 122.

compelled

compelled to sustain an almost insupportable burthen. The landlords also, after their avarice and hard dealings had thrown multitudes into this situation, very unreasonably imagined that they could remedy the disorder they had occasioned, by the severity of law; and therefore, in the first parliament of Edward VI. passed an act for punishing vagabonds, and for the relief of the poor and impotent; by which they enacted, "That any one who lived idle and loiteringly for the space of three days, being brought before two justices, should be marked with a hot iron on the breast with V, for *vagabond*, and be judged a slave to the person who brought him for two years; if he absented himself fourteen days in the two years, two justices might order him to be marked with S. with an hot iron on the forehead or ball of the cheek, and adjudge him a *slave* to his master *for ever:* if he ran away a second time he should be adjudged a felon. Clerks convict were to be used in the same manner. All impotent, maimed, or aged persons, were to be relieved by the willing and charitable dispositions of the parishioners in the cities, boroughs, or towns where they were born, or where they had been most conversant for the space of three years."

Notwithstanding this act, London continued to be so pestered with vagabonds, that a proclamation came out in 1550, for avoiding them "out of the city, and Southwark, and the liberties of the same." It is probable that they saw the unreasonableness of punishing the subjects so severely merely for vagrancy, and whom the rapacity of the times had made so; the parliament therefore repealed the act, so far as related to making unworking people slaves. But their distresses continuing, and the city having no power or authority to provide properly for them, the good Ridley could not see the miseries of the idle without commiserating them, nor the burthen and nuisance which they were to the industrious without wishing some redress. The benevolence of the city had taken some care of the industrious and calamitous poor; but the idle vagabonds, who were disinclined from working, they knew not how to employ, or lodge,

lodge, or teach them to be useful. This the bishop turned over in his thoughts, and finding that the avaritious courtiers were still wresting every thing from the young sovereign, at cheap bargains; and knowing that there was the decayed king's palace of Bridewell, which might be serviceable for the excellent purpose he intended, and which one of those courtiers was about to purchase, Ridley wrote a letter to Sir William Cecil, the king's secretary, whom he knew to be of a pious disposition, to assist him in his praiseworthy endeavour. How earnest he was to recover these unhappy people, and to make them useful to themselves and the public, appears from the letter itself:

"Good Mr. Cecil,

"I must be a suitor to you in our good master Christ's cause; I beseech you to be good to him. The matter is, Sir, alas! he hath lain too long abroad (as you do know) without lodging, in the streets of London, both hungry, naked, and cold. Now, thanks be to Almighty God! the citizens are willing to refresh him, and to give him both meat, drink, cloathing, and firing: but, alas! Sir, they lack lodging for him. For in some one house I dare say they are fain to lodge three families under one roof.

"Sir, there is a wide, large, empty house of the king's majesty's, called Bridewell, that would wonderfully well serve to lodge Christ in, if he might find such good friends in the court to procure in his cause. Surely I have such a good opinion of the king's majesty, that if Christ had such faithful and hearty friends who would heartily speak for him, he should undoubtedly speed at the king's majesty's hands.

"Sir, I have promised my brethren the citizens to move you, because I do take you for one that feareth God, and would that Christ should lie no more abroad in the streets."

The good prelate ultimately succeeded in his application, though the perfect endowment of this house was not till the succeeding year, 1551, when it was granted "for correcting and reclaiming idle, loose vagrants, finding them work, and *training up boys to several useful trades.*" Of which useful charity, and other hospitals, erected in the reign of king Edward, by the means of bishop Ridley,

Dr. Pilkington, bishop of Durham, at the commencement of the reign of queen Elizabeth, speaks in answer to the adversaries of the reformed religion, who had boasted of their hospitality; "Look into London, what hospitals are there founded in the Gospel time! the poor *indeed* relieved, youth godly brought up, and the idle set to work. Popery would sometimes feed the hungry, but seldom correct the unprofitable drones, who sucked the honey from the labouring bees, nor bring up children in the fear of God: but to fill the belly, and not to teach virtue, is to increase vice. Well worth Bridewell therefore, for it is a good school."

In the year 1553, king Edward VI. gave this royal palace to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, to be a working house for the poor and idle persons of the city, and to be a house of correction, with seven hundred marks land, formerly of the possessions of the house of Savoy, and all the beddings and other furniture of the said house, towards the maintenance of Bridewell, and the hospital of St. Thomas, in Southwark. But king Edward dying soon after this grant was made, prevented the city's entering upon the premises and taking possession, till it was confirmed two years after by queen Mary. After which Gerrard, the mayor, entered and took possession thereof: and in order to forward so good a work, the following act of common council was made the last day of February, in the second and third years of Philip and Mary:

"Forasmuch as king Edward VI. has given his house of Bridewell unto the city, partly for the setting of idle and lewd people to work, and partly for the lodging and harbouring of the poor, sick, weak, and sore people of this city, and of poor way-faring people, repairing to the same; and has for this last purpose given the bedding and furniture of the Savoy: therefore in consideration that very great charges will be required to the fitting of the said house, and the buying of tools and bedding, they ordered the money to be gotten up amongst the rich people of the companies of London, &c."

It

It appears, however, that this antient royal establishment was founded for specific charitable purposes; apprentices are the objects: artmasters, the officers of the charity. During the space of about fifty years after the foundation, apprentices were admitted into the hospital, and placed with artificers, who received stipends; the work being done for the benefit of the house. For the last centuries, apprentices have also been placed with artificers, upon certain conditions; but with this difference, that each master has carried on trade on his own account. The house having nothing to do either with the trouble, or the profits of the business, in either case; so that the obligations imposed by the charter, were satisfied. It is the duty of the governors to take care that the charity be efficient, and the officers competent to the charge which they undertake; and they possess, both from the indenture and the charter, full power and authority, from time to time, to nominate, appoint, make, create, and ordain, such and so many officers, ministers, &c. &c. as shall be thought meet by their discretions.

It is evident from the indenture, and also from the charter, which recites the conditions upon which the house and revenues of Bridewell were granted, that the citizens entered into a solemn and legal obligation with Edward the Sixth, to receive into the hospital two classes only, or descriptions of objects.

1st. Poor youths, who had been virtuously brought up, to be taught some useful trade.

2nd. Idle or disorderly vagabonds, of whatsoever age, to be punished, and employed in some laborious occupation.

The indenture having noticed the provision which had been made at Christ's Hospital, for the virtuous education and bringing up of the child in his infancy, provides, that "neither when the same shall grow into full age, shall (he) lack matter whereon the same may virtuously occupy himself." And then immediately follows a covenant, by which the citizens are bound to employ in their works at Bridewell, such poor as they then had, or hereafter shall have,

or

or receive, within their newly erected hospital of Christ Church, *i. e.* children who, according to the words of the charter of Bridewell, "in their infancy and tender age had not lacked honest bringing up and watching."

Another object of the charity of Bridewell was, "to set on work such of the poor as they then had, or should thenceforward receive within the newly erected hospital of St. Thomas." The meaning and intention of this covenant are manifest; when the streets of London were cleared of the vagabonds, by which they were at that time infested in an extraordinary degree, it would have been of little use to put sick and sore vagrants to labour, together with the sturdy. It was therefore provided, "that they who first be sent to St. Thomas's, and when they were recovered and restored to health, should not again, as slothful and idle persons, be permitted to beg and wander about as vagabonds; but be forced in Bridewell, to practice and exercise themselves in honest occupations." The words of the original instrument are, "when they (the vagabonds) shall be recovered and restored to health, and have power and strength, and be meet to labour, *then* shall they be *forced* to labour in the works of Bridewell." Our ancestors understood plain and substantial charity; but they had no idea of those refinements in benevolence, which have resulted from the improved state of comforts of social life.

In the following reigns, granaries and store-houses for coals were erected at the expence of the city within this hospital, and the poor were employed in grinding corn with hand mills; which were greatly improved in the reign of queen Elizabeth, when a citizen invented a mill, by which two men might grind as much corn in a day, as could be ground by ten men with the other mills, and being to be worked either by the hands or feet, if the poor were lame in the arms, they earned their living with their feet, and if they were lame in their legs, they earned their living with their arms.

The old building was entirely destroyed by the dreadful fire in 1666, together with all the dwelling houses in the

precinct of Bridewell, from whence had arisen two-thirds of its revenue; the hospital, however, was rebuilt in 1668, in the manner it lately appeared.

It consists of two courts; in which the buildings are convenient, and designed not only for prisons and places of hard labour and punishment, but for indigent citizens; for arts-masters in several branches of trade, who together retain apprentices, that are entitled to the freedom of the city, and to 10*l.* each after they have served seven years.

This hospital is likewise used as a house of correction for all strumpets, night-walkers, pickpockets, vagrants, and incorrigible and disobedient servants, who are committed by the lord mayor and aldermen; as are also apprentices by the chamberlain of the city, who are obliged to beat hemp, and, if the nature of their offence requires it, to undergo the correction of whipping.

A vast plan of innovation was attempted a few years since, by which not only this and the other city hospitals must have been injured, but one of the most antient usages of the citizens materially infringed upon *.

After several means had been used in various publications to decry the original and proper object for which Bridewell Hospital was instituted, and every prejudice which could be excited to render the establishment useless in its intention; the following speculative suggestion of reform was attempted to be introduced, contrary to the very words and spirit of the charter, and repugnant to the motives which created the charity. By this plan, the revenues of Bridewell were to be converted to support

"An institution for convalescents from the various city hospitals.

——————— for discharged prisoners.

——————— for discharging apprentices of chimney sweepers.

A school of occupation for boys.

* See the reverend Mr. Bowen's Remarks on the Constitution, &c. of Bridewell.

A school

A school of occupation for girls.
A school for boys on board a vessel on the Thames.
An annual sum to be given to the Philanthropic Society.
Ditto to the Marine Society.
To give apprentice fees.
A general provision of work for all who want it."

The governors, however, revolving the merits of these different schemes, wisely reflected, that, as trustees for an hospital endowed for specific purposes, it was not open for them to conclude "Whether some other mode of charity might not be more useful; but that it was *their* duty to carry into effect the *peculiar* objects of *their own trust*, in the best manner possible."

Indeed to such a pitch had this *furor* of reform arrived, that it was suggested "seven years apprenticeship was more than necessary," and the very sytem condemned.

With respect to the apprentices of Bridewell Hospital, it was observed, "that a considerable loss and inconvenience is occasioned by the precise period for which they are bound to their trade, *viz.* seven years; and that if boys and girls could be taught some easy and useful employment for a shorter period, more young persons might be endowed with the means of an honest livelihood than can be in the present mode of an apprenticeship for seven years."

This was a bold attack upon an antient usage. "But," says the reverend Mr. Bowen, in his "Remarks," "There are many good reasons which justify the policy of our ancestors, in instituting septennial apprenticeships. It is right in a moral point of view, that a youth should be kept under proper restraint till he has attained his majority. And it is equitable that a master, who has the unprofitable labour of teaching a lad during the first, should reap some emolument from the last years of his servitude. But in this case, as in that of the vagrants, the recommendation of the committee (for reforming Bridewell) is unfortunately at variance with the laws and institutions of the country. It is not lawful for any person to set up, use, &c. any craft, mystery, or occupation, now used within the realm of England and

Wales, except he shall have been brought up therein, seven years at least, as an apprentice *. A master has no power to retain in his service, or to controul and punish the youth whom he instructs in his trade, unless he be an indented apprentice. Every freeman of the city of London, on admisson by the chamberlain, takes an oath that he will receive no apprentice for a less term than seven years. No person can obtain the freedom of the city of London by a servitude shorter than that period. Nor can any citizen employ in his service any journeyman who has not that privilege. Consequently the plan proposed by the committee cannot give to the youth, whom it pretends to patronize, the great advantage of the freedom of the city; nor to the citizens, a supply of journeymen. This surely would be a great defect in an institution which provides for the education of youth to manual arts and labour, under the immediate guardianship of the corporation of London. The practice of the hospital has ever been in exact conformity with the customs of the city, and the laws of the land. Apprentices were taken into the house as soon as ever the city took possession of it, in the year 1557; and the records prove, that they have been continued without interruption to the present day."

The invasion of the privileges attached to Bridwell, ultimately failed in its object; the benefits of the charity reverted to the antient channel, as appointed by the benevolent king Edward; and the state of the hospital at Easter 1806, was as under:

Received during the last year, under commitments by the lord mayor and the aldermen of this city, as vagrants or disorderly persons, who have been kept to hard labour (or received correction) - - - - 358

Received into the hospital during the same period sundry poor persons who have been committed before they could be passed to their respective parishes, as required by a late act of parliament - - 970

* 5 Eliz. c. iv.

Apprentices

Apprentices now, for the most part, *received from Christ's Hospital*, brought up in divers trades and manufactures, and maintained in, and at the charge of this hospital * - - - - - 27

1355

The apprentices were formerly distinguished by blue trowsers and white hats; this habit has been changed, and they now appear in the usual dress of other young persons, except that the buttons are impressed with the bust of Ed-

* "The first time I visited the place," says Pennant, "there was not a single male prisoner, and about twenty female. They were confined on a ground floor, and employed in beating of hemp. When the door was opened by the keeper, they ran towards it like so many hounds in kennel, and presented a most moving sight: about twenty young creatures, the eldest not exceeding sixteen, many of them with angelic faces, divested of every angelic expression; and featured with impudence, impenitency, and profligacy; and cloathed in the silken tatters of squalid finery. A magisterial! a national opprobrium!!!—What a disadvantageous contrast to the *Spinhuis*, in *Amsterdam*, where the confined sit under the eye of a matron spinning or sewing, in plain and neat dresses, provided by the public. No trace of their former lives appears in their countenances; a thorough reformation seems to have been effected, equally to the emolument and honour of the republic.

"This is also the place of confinement for disobedient and idle apprentices. They are kept separate, in airy cells; and have an allotted task to be performed in a certain time. They, the men, and women, are employed in beating hemp, picking oakum, and packing of goods, and are said to earn their maintenance.

"But Bridewell is not only a prison for the dissolute, but an hospital for the education of the industrious youth. Here twenty *Arts-masters* (as they are styled) consisting of decayed tradesmen, such as shoemakers, taylors, flax-dressers, and weavers, have houses, and receive apprentices, who are instructed in several trades; the masters receiving the profits of their labours. After the boys have served their time with credit, they are payed ten pounds to begin the world with; and are entitled to the freedom of the city. The procession of these, and the children of Christ's Hospital, on Easter Monday and Tuesday, affords to the humane mind the most pleasing spectacle, as it excites the reflection of the multitudes thus rescued from want, profligacy, and perdition."

ward

ward VI. They were also accustomed to frequent fires with the hospital engine; but on account of the profligacy which the custom introduced, and the injury it did their employers, by quitting their work, the practice has been wholly laid aside.

REVENUES OF BRIDEWELL.

Estates in Bridewell Precinct.

———— Wapping.

———— Holborn, and Fleet Street.

———— Oxfordshire.

Annuities from royal hospitals, parishes, and public companies.

3550*l.* 3 *per cent.* East India annuities.

3300*l.* 3 *per cent.* reduced annuities.

Besides legacies, benefactions, and casual receipts; to which may be added the rental of the new houses lately erected in New Bridge Street.

There are no remains of the antient palace. The last remnant of that structure, which crossed the quadrangle from north to south, is now covered by a plain chapel.

The front of the hospital is converted to a row of stately houses, the centre of which is a stone front, which serves as an entrance to the hospital; it is ornamented with pilasters and pediment. Over the door is a bust of king Edward; the other parts are decorated with the arms of the corporation, portcullises, &c.

The place most worthy of inspection is

THE HALL.

A vast room, thirty-nine paces in length, and fifteen in breadth, with an handsome chimney piece at each end, and arcades at the sides. Two lustres are suspended from flowers, which are the only ornaments of the horizontal cieling. The windows are variously embellished.

A large picture, by Holbein, nearly square, is placed over the chimney-piece at the west. It represents Edward VI. bestowing the charter of Bridewell on Sir George

George Barnes, the lord mayor: by him is William, earl of Pembroke, a great favourite and distinguished character; with Thomas Goodrich, bishop of Ely, lord chancellor. In a corner Holbein has placed his own head. The king holds the charter in his left hand; and gently rests the base of the sceptre, which he holds in his right hand, upon it. He is seated on his throne, is crowned, and cloathed in robes of crimson, lined with ermine: the doublet white cloth of gold. A print from the picture has been engraved by Vertue.

On the sides of this picture are whole length portraits of CHARLES II. and JAMES II.

The other pictures represent Sir WILLIAM TURNER, president, 1669. Sir ROBERT JEFFERY, president, 1693. Sir THOMAS RAWLINSON, president, 1705. Sir WILLIAM WITHERS, president, 1708; representing him on horseback, as lord mayor, when he attended queen Anne to St. Paul's, to return thanks to the Almighty, for the victory near Audenard. Sir SAMUEL GARRARD, president, 1720. WILLIAM BENN, Esq. lord mayor, president, 1746. Sir RICHARD GLYN, bart. lord mayor, president, 1755. Sir JAMES SANDERSON, bart. president, 1798. Sir RICHARD CARR GLYN, bart. and alderman, president, 1798. In which office he still continues.

Opposite the north end of Bridewell, was formerly the town residence of the *bishops of St. David's.*

BRIDEWELL PRECINCT extends from some houses in Bride Lane to Bridge Street, thence to the water side, and the lower end of Dorset Street, on the east side, nearly to St. Bride's charity school. Including Water Street, Tudor Street, Edward Street, part of Chatham Square, &c. and is represented by a chaplain, two chapel wardens, a constable, and subordinate officers.

Passing down TUDOR STREET, a narrow passage leads to *Dorset Street.*

The whole site from Fleet Street to the river was formerly occupied by the mansion of the bishops of Salisbury, which was situated on the spot now called Bell's Buildings;

ings; the rest of the ground being gardens, and a *Wilderness*; the recollection of which is preserved in the name of one of the adjoining streets. For the above reason it took the name of SALISBURY COURT, or SQUARE.

Having been subjected to a long lease by bishop Capon, during the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. and queen Mary, and by such means become useless for the purposes at first intended, bishop Jewel, in the next reign, was therefore easily persuaded to exchange the whole for a recompence of lands in his own diocese, and the neighbourhood, of equal value.

It was then possessed by Sir Richard Sackville, and called SACKVILLE HOUSE. His son, Sir Thomas Sackville, baron Buckhurst, one of queen Elizabeth's privy council, and afterwards lord treasurer, enlarged and improved the premises with stately buildings; and when lord Buckhurst became further enobled with the title of earl of DORSET*, the estate took the same denomination which is still retains.

The house was taken down by one of the earls, and the whole, with the gardens, converted to streets and courts. Here afterwards was constructed a magnificent playhouse, by Sir William D'Avenant. His life having been saved by means of Milton, when forfeited to the criminal code established by the High Court of Justice, during the Oliverian usurpation; he was admitted a prisoner at large; yet his circumstances being considerably reduced, he made a bold effort towards at once redressing them, and redeeming the public from that cynical and austere gloom which had long hung over it, occasioned by the suppression of theatrical amusements. He well knew that a theatre, if conducted with skill and address, would still find a sufficient number of partizans to support it; and having obtained the coun-

* Here his lordship wrote his Porrex and Ferrex, a tragedy, which was performed at Whitehall, before the queen. He was equally great as a statesman and author. Here also died two of his successors: the last was the gallant earl (of whom lord Clarendon gives so great a character) who retired here on the murder of his royal master, Charles I. and never quitted the place. *Pennant.*

tenance

tenance of lord Whitelocke, Sir John Maynard, and other persons of rank, who were in reality no friends to the cant and hypocrisy which then so strongly prevailed, Sir William got permission to open a sort of theatre at Rutland House, in Charter-house Yard, where he began with a representation which he called an *Opera*; but in reality quite a different exhibition. Meeting with encouragement, he still proceeded, till at length growing bolder by success, he wrote and caused to be acted several regular plays, which, by the great profits arising from them, perfectly answered the more important part of his design, that of amending his fortune. Immediately after the restoration of Charles II. however, which brought with it that of the British stage in a state of unrestrained liberty, Sir William D'Avenant obtained a patent for the representation of dramatic pieces, under the title of the Duke's Theatre, in Lincoln's Inn Fields; afterwards, in 1663, he procured another patent for erecting a grand theatre, after a design of Sir Christopher Wren, upon a piece of ground "near or behind an ordinary in Fleet Street, or any other place in the parishes of St. Bride's, or St. Dunstan's, assigned to him by Thomas, earl of Arundel and Surrey." He chose Dorset Gardens, where there had been a small theatre, the company of which stiled themselves "The Prince's Servants," and their representations were by candle light. Sir William continued at the head of his company at this place till 1668, when he died on the 17th of April, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, universally beloved and lamented, and was interred in Westminster Abbey; his grave-stone being inscribed,

"O RARE SIR WILLIAM D'AVENANT!"

His son, Dr. D'Avenant, an excellent political writer in the time of the Revolution, succeeded to the management of Dorset Gardens theatre; where Betterton, and the best actors of that period, entertained the public, till its taste

grew so depraved, that the doctor was obliged to call to its aid music and rich scenery; but the attractions of the principal theatres at the western part of the city, proved fatal to this playhouse, and its site is occupied by the house and grounds of

THE NEW RIVER COMPANY.

Of the several projects for supplying the metropolis with soft water, none was ever so well executed, or so useful, as that of the *New River*, first proposed by the citizens of London, and confirmed to them in the third year of king James I. by an act of parliament; whereby the mayor and citizens were empowered to bring water from the springs of Chadwell and Amwell, in the county of Hertford, in an open cut, or close trench of bricks, or stones, not exceeding in breadth the length of ten feet: but, being by them left unattempted, was undertaken, on his own account, by Mr. HUGH MIDDLETON, afterwards Sir Hugh, citizen and goldsmith of London, who had considerably enriched himself by a copper, or, according to some, a silver mine, in Cardiganshire, which he farmed of the company of Mines-royal, at the rent of 400*l. per annum.*

His agreement with the city was signed on the 1st of April, 1606, and contained, that Mr. Middleton might, at his own expence, and for his own benefit, execute the powers of the above-cited act, provided he should begin the cut within the term of two months, and use the best endeavours to finish it in four years from the date thereof.

Mr. Middleton set about the work with all diligence; but, in the year 1609, was so obstructed by divers complaints exhibited against him by sundry persons of the counties of Middlesex and Hertford; as to oblige him to petition the lord mayor and commonalty of London for a prolongation of time to accomplish his undertaking; who, after mature consideration, granted him an additional term of five years,

by

MYDDELTON.

WREN.

by a second letter of attorney, dated the 1st of March, 1609, for the completion of his enterprize*.

By means of royal assistance the work of the New River went on with vigour; was finished according to Mr. Middleton's agreement with the city of London: and on Michaelmas Day, 1613, the water was brought into the bason, commonly called the New River Head at Islington, in the presence of his brother Sir Thomas Middleton, the lord mayor elect, and Sir John Swinnerton, the lord mayor of London, attended by many of the aldermen, recorder, &c.

The perfection of so great and necessary a work gained the attention and admiration of the public, and men of property began to think it a proper fund to increase their wealth. So that the New River water was soon divided into twenty-nine shares, and the shares incorporated by the name of the New River Company, by letters patent of the

* Mr. Middleton's difficulties did not terminate here; for, after he had adjusted all his controversies in an amicable manner, and brought the water into the neighbourhood of Enfield, he was so impoverished with the expence of his undertaking, that he was once more obliged to apply to the lord mayor and commonalty of London to interest themselves in so great and useful a work, directly calculated for their immediate good; and, upon their refusal to embark in so chargeable and hazardous an enterprize, he applied with more success to the king himself, who, in consideration of yielding up to his majesty one moiety of the whole undertaking, and delivering in to the lord treasurer a just account of all his disbursements past, did, by an indenture under the great seal, of the 2d of May, 1612, covenant to pay half the expence of the whole work, past and to come. And, in pursuance of this agreement, it appears by the books of the Exchequer, that the following sums were paid to Mr. Middleton on the king's account:

	£.	s.	d.
At Easter, 1612 - - - -	569	17	11½
At Michaelmas, in ditto - - -	2,242	19	5½
At Easter, *anno* 1613 - - -	1,000	0	0
At Michaelmas, in ditto - - -	2,034	7	6½
On the 28th of September, 1614 - -	1,500	0	0
Sum total	6,347	4	11½

21st of June, 1619. And though king James I. by virtue of covenant, was a proprietor of one-half of the whole work, Mr. Middleton, to prevent the direction of the company's affairs from falling into the hands of courtiers, precluded him from having any share in the management thereof; and only allowed him a person to be present at the several courts and meetings of the company, to prevent injustice being done to his royal principal.

There was no dividend made among the proprietors till the year 1633, when 11*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* was divided upon each share. But the second dividend only amounting to 3*l.* 4*s.* 2d. and that instead of a third dividend, a call being expected, king Charles I. in possession of his royal father's moiety, resolved to disengage himself from so hazardous and chargeable an affair; and therefore proposed to Sir Hugh Middleton, now created a baronet, that if he would secure to him, and to his successors, a fee-farm rent of five hundred pounds *per annum* out of the profits of the company, clear of all reprizes, he would re-convey to him all his right and interest in the said New River; which proposal being readily accepted, the royal moiety was, by a deed under the great seal, re-conveyed to Sir Hugh: and thenceforward the king's proxy appeared no more at the board of the company.

Sir Hugh Middleton immediately divided this moiety into thirty-six shares, to equal the shares of the other moiety, called, *The Adventurers'*, which were now risen or subdivided into thirty-six shares also. And he not only discretionally burdened them with the foresaid fee farm rent of 500*l. per annum*, but likewise subjected two of the Adventurers' shares for the payment of the said annuity.

From this time there were seventy-two shares; one half whereof are called, *The Adventurers'*; the other, *The King's*. The proprietors of the former, as above-mentioned, being originally twenty-nine in number, the government of the company's affairs was lodged in their hands; and, by this preclusion of the holders of the king's shares from the government of the company, their shares, exclusive

clusive of their being burdened with the aforesaid annuity, are not quite so valuable as those of the Adventurers.

But, many of the Adventurers' shares being, by a lienation, divided into fractional parts, the lord chancellor Cowper, in the year 1711, decreed in favour of the several proprietors, that the possessors of two or more fractional parts of a share may jointly depute a person to represent them in the government of the company; whereupon every person so deputed becomes capable of being elected one of the twenty-nine representatives of the whole, who, by the letters patent, are intrusted with the direction of the company's concerns.

The corporation consists of a governor, deputy governor, treasurer, and directors; a clerk and assistant; a surveyor and deputy; collectors; walksmen, who have their several walks along the river, to prevent the throwing filth, or infectious matter, into the same; turncocks, paviors, pipeborers, besides horse-engines for boring of others, and a great number of inferior servants and labourers.

A thirty-sixth share belonging to the king's moiety of the New River, was sold in the beginning of the year 1805, by Mr. Skinner, at the Senegal coffee house, for 4400*l.*

Dorset, or Salisbury Court, claimed a peculiar liberty to itself, and to be exempt from the city government; and the inhabitants would not admit of the city officers to make any arrest there. How far these privileges reach is uncertain; but many resorted hither who fled from their creditors, till the act was made to suppress pretended privileged places. They still pretend an exemption from the jurisdiction of the city; but all such uncertain immunities are encroachments on the jurisdiction of the city, and ought not to be countenanced; for sanctuary as an episcopal residence was at an end at the dissolution of monasteries; more especially when this was disposed of by bishop Jewell, and afterwards became the residence of lay persons, &c. If the records of these supposed privileged places were to be scrutinized, it would be found that their exemptions from the jurisdiction of the city magistracy has but very slender pretensions.

A passage

A passage from Dorset Street, cross Water Lane, leads by the GRAND JUNCTION WHARF, to

THE TEMPLE.

So called from a military order of knights, who, about the year 1118, devoted themselves to God's service, like canons regular, and made their vows of religion to the patriarch of Jerusalem.

Their first residence was near the TEMPLE in that city, and thence they were denominated KNIGHTS TEMPLARS. The fraternity, at first consisted only of nine persons; but they afterwards increased to such a degree, that most of the nobility in Christendom thought it honourable to be inlisted into their community; and in England, the order had preceptories at Canterbury, Cambridge, Bristol, Dover, and other places, under the controul of the principal in London, these fabrics were constructed after the model of that in Jerusalem *.

By their devotion, and the fame of their gallant actions, the knights were so enriched by princes, and other potentates, that at the time of their dissolution, they were found to possess no less than sixteen thousand manors. The order, however, became so infected with pride and luxury, as to excite general hatred; which induced a persecution on most unjust and fictitious accusations against them in France, under Philip the Fair. Their riches seem to have constituted their chief crime: numbers of innocent and heroic knights suffered in the flames, with the piety and constancy of martyrs; among these *John de Molai*, Grand Master of the Order, was burnt at Paris in 1313. Such cruelties were exercised on these brave men, to extort con-

* Their profession obliged them, "1. To serve Christ after the manner of canons regular; they were habited in white, and their uppermost garment was of red cloth worn crosswise. And to shew they were not ashamed of the doctrine of the cross, they are for the same reason pourtrayed and carved with their legs; and also the arms of some of them forming a saltier cross. 2. They professed not only to believe, but to defend the Christian religion, the holy land, and pilgrims going to visit the sepulchre of our Lord, for which reason they are represented in armour like a torse or rope, and close twisted about their limbs and head, except face, and with swords in their hands."

fession

fession from them of the supposed crimes with which they were charged, that the grand master was impelled, by the violence of the torture, to confess things of which he was a stranger; but when he came to the stake, he boldly retracted all that he had said, asserted the innocence of his order, and, with his last breath, cited Pope Clement V. to answer it in forty days at the tribunal of heaven. The pope died within the time prescribed; and neither Philip, or the other persecutors of the order, escaped Divine vengeance for their injustice and cruelty.

In consequence of pope Clement's bull, directed to Robert Winchelsea, archbishop of Canterbury, and to his suffragans, the KNIGHTS TEMPLARS of London were summoned to appear before Ralph de Baldock, bishop of that see, to answer charges of heresy, &c. of which none could be found; but they were compelled to perpetual penance in various monasteries, more virtuous, probably, than the judges who had consigned them to such punihment. To the credit of *William de Greenfield*, archbishop of York, be it remembered, that out of compassion to their distressed situation, he disposed of those within his diocese into several monasteries, and commanded that they should be supplied with necessaries as long as they survived.

Their first residence in London was nearly opposite to *Gray's Inn*, in Holborn, on the site of which was afterwards built *Southampton House*, and now *Southampton Buildings*. This structure was called THE OLD TEMPLE. As they increased in opulence, they purchased ground to erect a more magnificent structure, opposite New Street, (now Chancery Lane), and it was distinguished by the name of THE NEW TEMPLE. Such was its rank and importance, that not only parliaments and general councils were frequently held there, but it was a general depository or treasury for the most eminent persons of the kingdom, as well as the place, in which were kept the jewels of the crown.

In 1283, Edward I. taking with him Robert Walerah, and others, went to the Temple, where calling for the keeper of the treasure house, as if he intended to view his mother's

mother's jewels, which were kept there, he gained admission to the treasury, and, having broke open the coffers of different persons who had placed their money in the Temple for safety, took away in an illegal manner the sum of one thousand pounds.

On the dissolution of the order this house, among their other estates, devolving upon the crown, Edward II. bestowed it on his uncle Thomas, earl of Lancaster. After his attainder, it was granted to Aimer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, by the denomination of "the whole place and houses called the New Temple, at London, with the ground called Fiquet's Croft, and all the tenements and rents, with the appurtenances, that belong to the Templars, in the city of London, and suburbs thereof, with the land called Flete *Croft*, part of the possessions of the said New Temple."

Its next master was Hugh le Despencer, the younger; and on his attainder and execution, it reverted to the crown, till Edward III. by his decree, bestowed all the lands of the *Knight Templars* upon the hospitals of St. John of Jerusalem, who soon after demised the same for the rent of 10*l. per annum* unto divers professors of the common law who came from Thavy's Inn, in Holborn, according to tradition, for we have little or no better grounds; Wat Tyler and his rebels having made such spoils of the records of the house. In the 4th of Richard II. the number of students very soon increased, so that they divided into two societies: that next the White Friars, standing farthest within the liberty of the city, was called the Inner Temple; and that between the west end of the church and Devereux Court, the Middle Temple; and without the city liberties from the Middle Temple westward, including part of the bishop of Exeter's, afterwards Essex House, was called the Outer Temple. These law professors held as tenants to the Knights Hospitallers till their dissolution 30 Henry VIII. and afterward from the crown by lease till the 6th of king James I. when they had a grant of the whole by letters patent dated at Westminster, August 13, by the name of *Hospitalia & Capitalia Messuagia cognita*

per nomen de le Inner Temple, sive Novi Templi, Lond. unto Sir Julius Cæsar, knight, then chancellor and under treasurer of the said king's Exchequer. The treasurers, benchers, &c. of these houses and their assigns for ever, for lodgings, reception and education of the professors and students of the laws of this realm, yielding and paying to the said king and his successors, *viz.* for the mansion called the Inner Temple, 10*l.* yearly; and for the Middle Temple, 10*l.* yearly, at the feasts of St. Michael, and the annunciation of our Lady.

INNER TEMPLE.

The HALL of the Inner Temple is said to have been erected in Edward the Third's reign *, was pulled down to make room for the present fabric; which though a fine room, is small. It is ornamented with the portraits of William III. Mary II. Judge Littleton, and his commentator, Sir Edward Coke, &c. and the story of Pegasus, by Sir James Thornhill.

The library is richly furnished with ten thousand books, printed and manuscript; and the portraits of George II.

* The periods at which some of the principal buildings, &c. were erected, is extracted from Sir William Dugdale's *Origines Juridiciales*, and is curious: "The wall between the Thames and garden about the year 1550, the hall cieled in 1554; about that time Mr. Packington, treasurer, built Tanfield Court, so called from the chambers of Sir Lawrence Tanfield, chief baron, being there, till which time it was called Packington's Court.

"*Anno* 1553, the kitchen was built; *anno* 1559, the buildings near the Alienation Office were erected; in 1573 the great carved skreen in the hall was set up; *anno* 1595, Cæsar's Buildings, between the church and the hall, were erected, and so called, because Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls, gave 300*l.* towards the charge. *Anno* 1607, the Paper Buildings were erected, and being consumed by fire, were rebuilt a noble pile of spacious pleasant chambers, at the north end whereof are finely painted, appearing like so many statues, the figures of the four cardinal virtues, &c. and was finished *anno* 1685, Sir R. Sawyer, treasurer. *Anno* 1609, the Inner Temple gate was built; about *ann.* 1616, part of the Inner Temple Lane, Fig-tree Court, (the east side in 1607) and buildings near Ram Alley, and the King's Bench Office, were erected; part of the lane also in 1657. Chambers against the west end of the church built in 1679, and *anno* 1681."

queen Caroline; lord chancellor Hatton; judge Twysden; Finch, earl of Nottingham; Sir N. Wright; lord viscount Harcourt, &c. The outside of the buildings, facing the Thames, is of Portland stone, covered by a small dome. The clock turret contains an excellent time-piece, by Tompion *.

In *anno* 1609, it was ordered that none should be admitted of this house but those of good parentage and behaviour.

They ordered *anno* 1563, that none should be called to the bar, or be received as an utter barrister, before he had been examined by the whole bench; and that special regard should be taken of them for their learning.

No fellow of the house was to come into the hall with any weapon, under the penalty of forfeiting *5l.*

The Degrees of Tables in the Hall.

The benchers, the utter barristers, the inner barristers, clerks, commons or students, and a table without the skreen; but they are now only distinguished by benchers, barristers, and students.

Since the year 1559, they have drank out of green earthen pots, but before that in wooden cups; had formerly only bread to eat on, but have now wooden trenchers.

The Officers of the House are,

A treasurer, an under treasurer, a steward, a head butler, and under butlers; the head cook, and under cook; pannier man, wash pots, the gardener, and porters.

Their parliaments (by which the grand concerns of the house are deliberated) are commonly held about twice a term.

* The following anecdote is told of this dial. The painter who had finished the figures, &c. waited upon the gentleman who had the superintendance of the business, respecting the motto that should be placed under the dial. The bencher not being in a good temper, and angry at being disturbed, exclaimed, "*Be gone about your business!*" The painter took the hint, and painted the words as they at present appear.

All that have chambers are obliged to pay for their commons, for a fortnight in every term; and sixteen terms (doing his exercise) qualifies a student for the bar.

They have a calves head feast here, when the gentlemen of the house give generously to the under servants.

Their armorial ensigns are, azure, a pegasus rising argent.

Here is a very neat, pleasant, and very spacious garden and walks, kept in excellent order, adorned with flower pots, greens, a terras, and gravel walks, grass plats, &c. on the banks of the river Thames.

The KING'S BENCH WALK forms a large and beautiful oblong square, at the lower end of which is the King's Bench office, where all writs, &c. in that court are filed. A fire having happened in this part of the Temple, and some of the records destroyed; to prevent injury by similar accidents, the building forms the south side of the square, apart from the other buildings.

The offices belonging to the COURT OF EXCHEQUER, and the PROTHONOTARY *of the Common Pleas*, are also kept in this square.

Among the eminent persons enducated in the Inner Temple, were the following: Sir THOMAS AUDLEY, lord chancellor, in the reign of Henry VIII. JOHN WHYDDEN, justice of the Common Pleas, in the reign of Mary I. NICHOLAS HARE, Master of the Rolls, in the same reign. Lord chief justice ANDERSON, in the reign of Elizabeth. ROGER MANWOOD, chief baron, 1573. Sir JULIUS CÆSAR, (see St. Helen's,) Sir EDWARD COKE, Sir HENEAGE FINCH, earl of AYLESFORD, &c.

The Inner Temple contains the following courts, &c. King's Bench Walk, Tanfield Court, Church Yard Court, Inner Temple Lane, Hare Court, Figtree Court, and Crown Office Row.

Underneath the hall is a passage, under the arcade, to

ST. MARY'S, COMMONLY CALLED THE TEMPLE CHURCH.

THE first building was founded by the Knights Templars, in 1185, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; as

appears by the following inscription, formerly placed over the church door:

+ ANNO. AB. INCARNATIONE. DOMINI. MC.L.X.X.X.V. DEDICATA. HÆC. ECCLESIA. IN. HONORE. BEATÆ. MARIÆ. A. DOMINO. ERACLIO. DEI. GRATIA. SANCTA. RESURRECTIONIS. ECCLESIE. PATRIARCHA. IIII. IDUS. FEBRUARII. QUI. EAM. ANNATIM. PETENTIBUS. DE. INJUNCTA. SIBI PENITENTIA. LX. DIES. INDULSIT.

It was again dedicated in the year 1240, being then, as is supposed, newly erected, and the structure probably the same that is now standing.

The church consisted of a master, and four stipendary priests, with a clerk, whose allowance accrued out of the revenues the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in England: and having narrowly escaped the flames in 1666, it was new beautified, adorned, and the curious wainscot screen set up, 1682, when Sir Thomas Robinson was treasurer of the Inner Temple, and Sir Francis Withens, treasurer of the Middle Temple. The south west part was rebuilt with stone in 1695, as appears by the following inscription over the door:

Vetustate Consumptum. Impensis utriusque Societatis Restitutum 1695.

Nichol. Courtney,
Rogero Gillingham, } Armig. Thesaur.

It is built in the antient Gothic stile, the walls are of stone, strengthened with buttresses; has a treble roof covered with lead, and supported with neat pillars of Sussex marble; the floor is paved with black and white marble; that of the chancel two steps higher than the middle, and one higher than the side aisles, of which there are five in number, *viz.* three as usual, running east and west, a cross aisle near the entrance into the chancel, and another parallel with the last, between the west end of the ranges of pews and the screen.

The Temple church is not only antique, neat in its workmanship, and rich in its materials, but very beautiful in its finishing, qualifications seldom found in one structure. The pillars

pillars and floors are not only marble, but the windows are adorned with delicate small columns of the same species of stone. It is well pewed, and wainscoted above eight feet high; the altar-piece is of the same kind of timber, but much higher, finely carved and adorned with four pilasters, and between them two columns, with entablature of the Corinthian order; also enrichments of cherubims, a shield, festoon, fruit and leaves, enclosed with handsome rail and banister. The pulpit is also finely carved and veneered, placed near the east end of the middle aisle; the sound board is pendant from the roof of the church; it is enriched with several carved arches, a crown, festoon, cherubims, vases, &c.

The round tower at the west end of the church, is supported by six pillars, coated with oak six feet high, and adorned all round (except the east part) with an upper and lower range of small arches, and blank apertures.

The screen at the west end of the aisles, is of wainscot, adorned with ten pilasters of the Corinthian order; also three portals and pediments; and the organ gallery over the middle aperture, is supported with two neat fluted columns of the Corinthian order, and adorned with entablature and compass pediment; and also the arms of England, finely carved; the intercolumns are large pannels in carved frames; and near the pediment on the south side, is an enrichment of cherubims, and the carved figure of a Pegasus, the badge of the society of the Inner Temple; on and near the pediment on the north side, is an enrichment of cherubims, and the figure of a Holy Lamb, the badge of the society of the Middle Temple; for though these two houses have but one church, yet they seldom sit promiscuously there, but the gentlemen of the Inner Temple on the south, and those of the Middle Temple northward from the middle aisle. The organ is an excellent instrument, by father *Schmydt*, who built that of St. Paul's cathedral. Sir John Hawkins, in his History of Music, informs us, that there was a contest between Mr. Schmydt and Mr. Harris, respecting the excellence of their several instruments.

ments. To decide the matter, it was ordered by the benchers that the artists should affix an organ at each end of the church; which having been done, lord chancellor Jefferys decided in favour of the foreign artist. The discarded organ, by Harris, is the fine-toned instrument which graces the parish church of St. Andrew, Holborn.

Length of the church from the altar to the screen, eighty-three feet; breadth sixty, altitude thirty-four; and that of the round tower at the west end forty-eight feet; its diameter at the floor fifty-one feet; circumference one hundred and sixty feet.

MONUMENTS. On the south side of the altar, a white marble monument to the memory of JAMES SLOANE, Esq. 1704.

CLEMENT COKE, of Langford, in the county of Derby, Esq. youngest son of Sir Edward Coke, knight, lord chief justice of England; of the honourable society of the Inner Temple, 1629.

ANN LITTLETON, wife of Edward Littleton, Esq. of the Inner Temple, 1623.

Sir JOHN WITHAM, of that family in Yorkshire, baronet, 1689.

On the south side of the chancel, lies in full proportion (on a stone chest) a figure habited, as a bishop, with a crosier staff in his left hand, and a mitre on his head, but neither arms, date, nor name, or other inscription: to the memory of SILVESTER DE EVERDON, bishop of Carlisle, archdeacon of Chester, and lord chancellor of England; bishop from 1246 to 1253.

Sir THOMAS ROBINSON, baronet, treasurer, and prothonotary in the court of Common Pleas, 1683. His monument is on the south side of the church, near the chancel, composed of black and white marble, of the Corinthian order, with enrichments of cherubims, laurel, &c.

Sir WILLIAM MORTON, near the middle of the south of the church, of white marble; with a Latin inscription, implying that he was one of the judges in the court of King's Bench; a man of learning, piety, and justice, and a true

a true son of the church of England; and a colonel of horse and foot in favour of Charles I. He died 1672.

In another column of the same monument,

Here lieth, under the Hopes of a glorious and blessed Resurrection, the Body of the Lady ANN MORTON, late Wife of Sir William Morton, Knt. one of his Majesty's Justices of the King's Bench, Daughter and Heir of John Smith of Kidlington in the County of Oxford, Gent. &c.

JOHN DENNE, of the Inner Temple, barrister, 1648.

Sir JOHN WILLIAMS.

Mrs. MARY GAUDY; her monument is on a pillar, thus inscribed:

In the middle Ile of this Church lies buried, the Body of Miss Mary Gaudy, only Daughter of Sir William Gaudy of Westtherling, in the County of Norfolk, Baronet, who died 11th October 1671, aged about 22 Years; whose virtuous and unblamable Conversation here, gave her great Hope, if not Assurance, through the Mercies of God in Christ, to obtain Eternal Life. Her Desire was to be buried here by her 2 Brothers; Basingburn the eldest died the 23d of Feb. William the 21st, and Framlingham her Couzen the 26th of the same Month, 1660, all within 6 days of each other, of the Small Pox; nor could this innocent Virgin escape the same Disease now growing the common Fate of the Family. She is lineally descended from Thomas Gaudy Serjeant at Law, eldest of the 3 Brothers, who were all eminent Lawyers of this honourable Society. This Monument sacred to her memory, was erected by Framlingham Gaudy, Esq. her Uncle and Executor.

This fair young Virgin for a Nuptial Bed
More fit, is lodg'd (sad Fate!) among the Dead,
Storm'd by rough Winds; so falls in all her pride,
The full blown Rose design'd t'adorn a Bride.

SIR JOHN VAUGHAN, knight, of Troescoed, in the county of Radnor, chief justice of the Common Pleas, at the south end of the screen, 1674.

MONUMENTS on the north, or Middle Temple side.

JAMES HOWEL, Esq. historiographer to the king, 1666*.

* See Vol. I. p. 173.

THOMAS

THOMAS AGAR, Esq. clerk of the crown, 1673.

Sir GEORGE TREBY, knight, recorder of London, lord chief justice of the court of Common Pleas, 1700.

EDMUND PLOWDEN, Esq. the learned commentator on the laws, 1584.

Sir WILLIAM WILD, knight and baronet, 1679.

Sir TIMOTHY LITTLETON, knight, one of the barons of the Exchequer, 1679.

MONUMENTS westward of the *Screen*, under the *Round Tower*.

ROGER BISHOP, sometime student of the Inner Temple, 1597.

On the south side, a monument in memory of the learned antiquary JOHN SELDEN, dated 1654.

ROWLAND JEWKES, one of the executors of the great Selden. This is a handsome white marble monument, adorned with columns entablature, &c. of the Ionic order, enriched wish cherubims, festoons, urn, &c.

Sir JOHN SYMPSON's monument farther westward from the screen, on the south side.

A neat monument of black and white marble, adorned with two pilasters, entablature, &c. of the Composite order, to the memory of HENRY WYNN, Esq. tenth son of the eleventh son of Sir John Wynn, knight and baronet, of Gwyder, in the county of Carnarvon, 1671.

Sir THOMAS HANMER, knight, solicitor general to queen Catharine, and one of the judges in the sheriff's court, London, 1687.

EDWARD EATON, Esq. 1688, a great ornament to literature.

Sir SAMUEL BALDWYN, knight, serjeant at law, 1683.

Sir John KING, knight, 1677. See his character, Granger's Biograph. Hist. III. 372.

EDMUND GYBBON, Esq. 1677.

GRAVE-STONES in the *Area*, within the *Round Tower*.

Thomas Heyhoe, Esq. Pope North, Esq. George Cole, Esq. John Roope, Esq. Tobias Newcourt, Esq. William Dickenson, Esq. William Langstone, Esq. John Fitz James,

James, Esq. Abel Gower, Esq. Peter Honywood, Esq. Hopton Shuter, Esq. John Hare, Esq. Robert Thorn, Esq.

A black marble stone in memory of JOHN WHITE, second son of Henry White, a member of the House of Commons, and bencher of the Middle Temple, 1644.

Here lies a John, a burning shining light,
Whose *name, life, actions*, were alike, all WHITE.

Charles Compton, Esq. John Tacham, Esq. Nicholas Hare, Esq. Richard Lemster, 1420. Edward Osburn, Esq. Richard Norden, Esq. Robert Leventhorpe, Esq. 1426. Daniel Lisle, Esq.

But this church is most remarkable for the tombs of eleven of the Knights Templers. The figures consist of two groups; five are cross-legged, and the remainder are straight. In the first groupe are four knights, each cross-legged; and three in complete mail, in plain helmets, flat at the tops, and with very long shields. One of these is Geoffry de Magnaville, earl of Essex, in 1148; the other three are conjectured, by Camden, to be in memory of William, earl of Pembroke, who died in 1219; and his sons William and Gilbert, both earls of Pembroke, and earls marshal of England. One of the stone coffins also, of a ridged shape, is supposed, by the same antiquary, to be the tomb of William Plantagenet, fifth son of Henry III.*

The dress and accoutrements of these knights are very singular: though all clothed in mail, they are varied in dress as well as in position; there is still sufficient expression in the faces to shew that *personal resemblance* was aimed at, and, in some degree, successfully. One figure is in a spirited attitude, drawing a broad dagger; one leg rests on the tail of a cockatrice, the other is in the action

* Weever mentions a fragment of a funeral inscription, once engraved on one of these monuments, and preserved in manuscript in the Cottonian library, which proves it to have been placed there to the memory of one Robert Rosse (or Roos,) otherwise called *Fursan*, a Templar, who died about the year 1245, and who gave to his brother knights his manor of Ribston, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

of being drawn up, with the head of the monster beneath. Another is bareheaded and bald, the legs armed, the hands mailed, and the mantle long; round the neck a *coul*, as though, according to the custom of the times in which he lived, he had desired to be buried in a monastic habit, lest the evil spirit should take possession of the body. On the shield is a fleur de lys*. The earl of Pembroke bears a lion on his shield, the arms of that powerful family. The helmets of all the knights are similar, but two of them are mailed. The figure of these knights are finely engraved and accurately described in "Gough's Sepulchral Monuments."

There have been also buried in this church, without memorial, the following eminent persons:

Dr. LITTLETON, master.

Sir JOHN PETTUS, 1685.

Sir EDMUND SAUNDERS, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, 1683.†

Sir WILLIAM WREN, of the Middle Temple, 1689.

Sir JOHN TATE, knight, recorder of London, 1690.

Sir WILLIAM DOLBEN, knight, one of the justices of the King's Bench, 1693.

Serjeant TREMAIN, 1693.

RICHARD WALLOP, Esq. bencher and cursitor baron of the Exchequer, 1697.

Mr. Serjeant CARTHIEU, 1704.

Mr. Serjeant KILLINGWORTH, 1704; and

EDWARD, lord THURLOW, formerly lord high chancellor, 1806.

* The being represented *cross-legged* is not always a proof of the deceased having had the merit either of being a Crusader, or of having made a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre, if two modern instances, mentioned by Pennant, of persons who died in the seventeenth century, and are thus represented at the church of Mitton, in Yorkshire, may be admitted as a contradiction of the common received opinion. This, however, they scarcely can, as it was the opinion of Stow, Camden, and other writers, who lived long prior, and whose information must have been derived from authentic historical sources, or very remote tradition. —*Herbert's Inns of Court.*

† For an account of this man, see Vol. I. p. 269.

The church-yard contains the relicts of the eminent Dr. GOLDSMITH.

The masters (or ministers) of the Temple, hold the living by patent from the crown; but they are such commonly as have the approbation of the benchers of both houses, because from them ariseth the greatest part of the income.

MASTERS from the reign of queen Elizabeth:

WILLIAM ERMSTEAD, 1560. RICHARD ALVEY, B. D. 1560. Dr. HOOKER, succeeded *per* patent, 1585. Dr. BAYLEY, he died 1591. THOMAS MASTERS, B. D. Dr. PAUL MICKLETHWAIT. Dr. JOHN LITTLETON, admitted 1638. Mr. TOMBES, 1645. Mr. RICHARD JOHNSON, 1647. Dr. BROWNRIGG, bishop of Exeter, 1658. Dr. JOHN GAUDEN, afterwards bishop of Exeter, 1659. Dr. BALL, 1660. Dr. WILLIAM SHERLOCK, dean of St. Paul's, 1684. The rev. THOMAS SHERLOCK, A. M. 1706. Dr. THOMAS SHERLOCK, afterwards bishop of London.

Dr. RICHARD TERRICK, 1748, afterwards bishop of London.

Dr. SAMUEL NICOLLS, 1753.

Dr. GREGORY SHARPE, 1763.

GEORGE WATTS, A. M.

Dr. THOMAS THURLOW, 1772, afterwards bishop of Durham.

Dr. WILLIAM PEARCE, now dean of Ely.

Dr. THOMAS RENNELL, 1797, dean of Winchester.

MIDDLE TEMPLE.

This portion of the Temple is divided into the following courts and buildings:

New Court, Fountain (or Hall) Court, Garden Court, Essex Court, Brick Court, Middle Temple Lane, Elm Court, Pump (or Vine) Court, Lamb Buildings, and part of Churchyard Court.

It is called Middle Temple, on account of its situation between the *Outer Temple*, which extended to Essex House, and the *Inner Temple*, on account of being nearest to the city, as before mentioned.

The principal officer of this house is the Treasurer, who is chosen from the benchers annually; he hath power to admit such as he thinks proper into the society, and to assign them their chambers; to receive the rent of those chambers, and all other money; and to dispose of it as he sees occasion, for the use of the house, and pay the salaries of servants, &c. *

Here are the same degrees of tables as in the Inner Temple; one for the benchers, and two for the barristers and students. They eat their meat on wooden trenchers, and drink out of green earthen pots.

The officers of the house are, the treasurer, under treasurer, steward, chief butler, chief cook, three under butlers, pannier-man, gardener, under cook, two porters, and two washpots.

All that have chambers are obliged to pay for their commons, for a fortnight in every term; or if they come not they commonly compound for half; and twenty-eight terms (doing their exercise) qualifies for the bar, which when any one is called to he is obliged to pay two years commons, although he never was in commons.

The principal building is THE HALL, the foundation of which was laid in 1562, and the whole completed within ten years, during the treasureship of Edmund Plowden, Esq. The curious carved screen was put up in 1574, which was paid for by a contribution of twenty shillings from each bencher; ten shillings each from the barristers; and six shillings and eight-pence from every other member.

* By the old custom of the house all those admitted are to be personally present at the two first grand vacations in Lent, and also in summer; and the two first Christmasses after their coming.

Also that the students should propose and plead in law French some point of law, repeated and enlarged upon by an utter barrister, and the benchers to declare their minds in English; and the students of the house to sit together by threes, one of which proposing a case, the other two arguing thereupon; and he that propounded declared his opinion, and where the case may be found, &c. This has been usual every day (except festivals) for their improvement in the law.

This

This is the largest and most handsome room in the inns of court; it is one hundred feet long, including the passage, forty-four feet wide, and upwards of sixty feet in height. The roof is constructed of timber, handsomely ornamented; but what adds particularly to the splendour of its appearance is the fine stained glass windows. These contain the armorial bearings of queen Elizabeth, the duke of Richmond, earl of Northumberland, G. Villars, duke of Buckingham, earls of Devonshire, Shrewsbury, Huntington, Portland, viscount Montague, lords Stafford, Wallingford, Windsor, Darcy, earl of Clarendon, lords Audley, Strange, Mordaunt, Petre; those of several readers and benchers of the house, &c. surround the hall.

The great buy window at the south-west end, contains thirty coats of arms; and, when illuminated by the sun, has an uncommonly rich affect. Among the modern arms are those of lords chancellor Cowper, Hardwicke, and Somers; lord Kenyon, lord Ashburton, lord Alvanley, and lord chancellor Eldon.

The room also contains excellent busts of the twelve Cæsars, in imitation of bronze; and full length portraits of CHARLES I. and mons. De St. ANTOINE (not the duke D'Epernon,) by Vandyke. CHARLES II. JAMES II. WILLIAM III. queen ANNE, and GEORGE II. A very fine antient painting of THE JUDGMENT OF SOLOMON, likewise graces the Hall.

The *Music Gallery*, at the entrance, is of pure wainscot, supported by Doric fluted columns, the pedestals enriched with figures in *alto relievo*; the intercolumns, the pannels over the doors, and all the other parts of this beautiful screen, are most elaborately carved. Above are suspended a great quantity of armour, which belonged to the Knights Templars, consisting of helmets, breast and back pieces, together with several pikes, a halberd, and two very beautiful shields, with iron spikes in their centres, of the length of six inches in diameter, and each of about twenty pounds weight. The whole curiously engraved, one of them richly inlaid with gold: the insides are lined with leather, stuffed,

stuffed, and the edges adorned with silk fringe; and broad leathern belts are fixed to them, for the better convenience of being slung on the shoulders.

In GARDEN COURT, is a LIBRARY, founded by the will of Robert Ashley, Esq. in the year 1641, who bequeathed his own library for that purpose, and three hundred pounds to be laid out in a purchase, for the maintenance of a librarian, who must be a student of the society, and be elected into that office by the benchers. Sir Bartholomew Shore, and other gentlemen, were liberal benefactors.

This library is regularly kept open (except in the time of the long vacation) from ten in the morning till one in the afternoon; and from two in the afternoon till six in the summer, and four in winter.

"Shakespeare (whether from tradition or history) makes the TEMPLE GARDEN the place in which the badge of the *white* and *red rose* originated, the destructive badge of the houses of York and Lancaster, under which the respective partizans of each arranged themselves in the fatal quarrel which caused such torrents of blood to flow: *

"The brawl to-day
Grown to this faction in the Temple Garden,
Shall send, between the red rose and the white,
A thousand souls to death and deadly night." †

Among the eminent persons educated in the Middle Temple, were lord chancellor RICH, in the reign of Henry VIII. Serjeant FLEETWOOD, recorder of London, *temp.* Elizabeth. EDMUND PLOWDEN, Esq. author of the Reports. Sir THOMAS SMITH, secretary of state and ambassador, in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth. Judge DODDERIDGE. Sir FRANCIS MOORE. Sir JOHN DYER, chief justice of the queen's bench, in the reign of Elizabeth. Several chief justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas; chief barons in the Exchequer, recorders of London, speakers of the House of Commons, &c. Among those of modern times are the respected names of lord chan-

* Pennant. † Henry VI. Part I. Act. ii. Sc. 4.

cellors

cellors COWPER and HARDWICKE, judges lord KENYON, BLACKSTONE, and lord chancellor ELDON.

We pass Middle Temple Lane, to Fleet Street, under the MIDDLE TEMPLE GATE, erected by Sir Christopher Wren, in the year 1684, in the stile of Inigo Jones. It has a graceful front of brick work, with four large stone pilasters of the Ionic order, and a handsome pediment, with a round in the middle, and these words inscribed in large capitals: SURREXIT IMPENSIS SOCIETAT. MED. TEMPLI, MDCLXXXIV. Beneath, just above the arch, is the figure of a holy lamb, the armorial ensign of the society.

This gateway was erected on the site of a more antient structure, said to have been constructed by Sir Amias Pawlet, in the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Amias, in the year 1501, for some offence committed by Wolsey, when he was only parson of Lymington, and a schoolmaster, having thought proper to put him in the stocks, the affront was not forgotten when Wolsey came into power; and, in 1515, Sir Amias, on account of the grudge, was sent for to London, to await the cardinal's orders. He therefore took up his lodgings for five or six years over this gateway, which he rebuilt; and to pacify his lordly eminence, he adorned the front with the cardinal's hat, badges, cognizance, and other devices, "in a very glorious manner." This, we suppose, had the desired effect; for we do not hear of any more persecution, *in recollection of the stocks.*

FLEET STREET, south side. The extremity of the city of London here, is at the antient firm of Messrs. CHILD and Co. bankers.

We have already made mention of the origin of Banking, in several parts of this work, particularly under the articles *Bank of England*, and *Goldsmith's Hall*. Mr. Child, the father of the firm above-mentioned, having married the daughter of Mr. Blanchard, an eminent goldsmith, took up his business, and afterwards commenced banking. He was lord mayor, and knighted, in 1699; his son, Sir Francis, was lord mayor in 1732.

Within

Within a few doors is CHILD'S PLACE, built on the site of the tavern which had for its sign St. Dunstan holding the Devil by the nose, with a pair of tongs. From this circumstance, the house was denominated "THE DEVIL TAVERN."

This place has been immortalized by Ben Jonson, who wrote his *Leges Conviviales*, for a club of wits, who assembled in a room which he dedicated to Apollo, over the chimney of which the laws were preserved. The tavern was then kept by Simon Wadloe, whom he dignified with the title of *King of Skinkers.*

In an antient manuscript preserved at Dulwich college, are some of this comic writer's memoranda; which prove beyond dispute, that he owed a great part of his inspiration to *Old Sack.* The following justify the opinion:

"*Mem.* I laid the plot of my *Volpone*, and wrote most of it after a present of ten dozen of *Palm Sack*, from my very good lord T——; that play, I am positive, will last to posterity, and be acted *when I and Envy be friends, with applause.*

"*Mem.* The first speech in my *Catiline*, spoken by *Scylla's* ghost, was writ *after I parted with my friends at the Devil Tavern*; I had drank well that night, and had brave notions. There is one scene in that play which I think is flat. *I resolve to drink no more water with my wine.*

"*Mem.* Upon the 20th of May, the king, (Heaven reward him) sent me a hundred pounds. *At that time I went oftentimes to the Devil*; and before I had spent forty of it, wrote my ALCHYMIST.

"*Mem.* My lord B—— took me with him into the country; there was great plenty of excellent *Canary.* A new character offered itself to me here; upon which I wrote my SILENT WOMAN; my lord was highly delighted; and upon my reading the first act to him, made me a noble present; ordering, at the same time, a good (portion) of the wine to be sent with me to London.

"It lasted me until my work was finished.

"*Mem.*

"*Mem.* The DIVILL IS AN ASSE, the TALE OF A TUB, and some other comedies which did not succeed, by me in the winter honest Ralph died; *when I and my boys drank bad wine at the Devil.*"

The range of houses near, and over, the INNER TEMPLE GATE, are of the architecture of the reign of James I. and this is evident from the plume of feathers on the house to the east of the gate, intended as a compliment to Henry, prince of Wales, who was the object of popular favour.

The gate itself was erected in 1611, at the expence of John Benet, Esq. king's sergeant, and exhibits obviously the heavy mode of building which prevailed during that period.

It should be remembered that the Cloister chambers, near the Temple church, being burnt down *anno* 1678, were re-erected and elevated on twenty-seven pillars and columns of the Tuscan order, in 1681. Part of the building, between Brick and Essex Court, being burnt down, was re-erected in the year 1704.

Nearly adjoining the Inner Temple Gate, is the banking house of Gosling and Co. the founder of which was Sir FRANCIS GOSLING, knight, alderman of Farringdon ward Without, a gentleman of the most amiable character in public and private life. He was elected alderman in 1756, served the office of sheriff in 1758; and having twice declined that of lord mayor, on account of ill health, died on the 23d of December, 1768, and was succeeded as alderman by *John Wilkes*, Esq.

Farther eastward is FALCON COURT. Pursuant to the will of a gentleman, named FISHER, the Cordwainer's company have possession of this estate. Mr. Fisher had often, out of compliment, been invited to partake of their feasts, and to evince his gratitude, left to that corporation *the Falcon Inn*, now Falcon Court, under the obligation of having an annual sermon at St. Dunstan's in the West, on the 10th of July, drinking sack in the church to his memory, giving certain sums to the poor, and entertaining their tenants, which custom is still continued.

Within two doors of Falcon Court, is the banking house of *Hoare* and *Co.* raised by Sir RICHARD HOARE, knight, lord mayor, 1713, and established by his grandson, Sir RICHARD HOARE, lord mayor, 1745.

SERJEANT'S INN. Though this place retains its antient name, it can only be considered at present as a respectable court; its principal entrance is from Fleet Street, by a handsome pair of iron gates.

The serjeants at law resided here as early as the reign of Henry VI.; for, in the year 1442, it was demised as follows: "*unum messuagium cum gardino, in parochia S. Dunstani in Fleet Street, in suburbio civitatis Lond. quod nuper fuit Johannis Rote, et in quo Joh. Ellerker*, et alii servientes ad legem *nuper inhabitaruns.*"

The above was part of a lease granted by the dean and chapter of York, as a portion of their estate, to William Antrobus, citizen and taylor, of London, for a term of years, at a yearly rent of ten marks. Antrobus is supposed to have been steward to the serjeants, and to have himself occupied part of the inn; this is confirmed by the tenor of a subsequent lease granted by the same landlords to John Wykes, who is stated to inhabit therein.

In the 15th of Henry VIII. Serjeant's Inn was again demised by the dean and chapter to Sir Lewes Pollard, knight, one of the justices of the Common Pleas; Robert Norwich, and Thomas Inglefield, king's serjeants, and others, for the term of thirty-one years, at an half yearly rent of fifty-three shillings.

Thus it continued till it was destroyed by the great fire in 1666; after which the lease being renewed in 1670, the whole was rebuilt by a voluntary subscription of the serjeants, repaid to them by a mode to which they had previously agreed. The chapel, hall, and kitchen, were built at the expence of an overplus of a sum deposited by seventeen newly created serjeants, from which 400*l.* had been deducted for their feast. The remaining parts of the structure were rebuilt at the joint charge of lord chief justice Kelynge, Sir Thomas Twysden, Sir Christopher Turner,

Sir Thomas Tyrrel, Sir William Wilde, judges; and ten serjeants at law, Brome, Holloway, Ellis, and Willmet, who caused the east tide to be erected; the west, by serjeants Goddard, Turnor, Barton, Brampston, Goodfellow, and Powys.

The whole inn has been rebuilt within these few years, and is composed of stately houses, inhabited by some of the dignitaries of the law. On the site of the antient hall, for many years used as a chapel, is a very elegant stone structure, built at the expence of the AMICABLE SOCIETY.

This corporation was established by charter, granted by queen Anne, in the 1706, for a *perpetual* ASSURANCE OFFICE, in making provision for wives, children, and other relatives, after an easy, certain, and advantageous manner, with power to purchase lands, &c.

The advantages of becoming members, are reduced to the following heads: To clergymen, physicians, surgeons, lawyers, tradesmen, and particularly persons possessed of places or employments for life; to such parents, husbands, wives, and other relatives, whose income is subject to be determined or diminished at their respective deaths, by insuring their lives by means of this society, may claim a right to receive a certain annual sum proportionably to what has been insured.

Adequate advantages are given to married persons, dependents on superiors, persons borrowing money, creditors, &c.

The regulations of the society are, that all persons at the time of their admission are to be between the ages of twelve and forty-five, and must then appear to be in a good state of health. Persons living in the country may be admitted by certificates and affidavits. Every claimant is empowered to put in a new life in the room of the deceased within twelve calendar months next after the end of the current year, for which his or her claim shall be allowed as often as the same shall happen, upon paying a certain entrance. Any person may have two or three several insurances, or

numbers, on one and the same life, whereby such persons will be entitled to a claim on each number so insured.

The affairs of the company are managed by a court of directors, chosen annually; and the majority of the members assembled at a general court, &c. are empowered to make laws and ordinances for the good government of the corporation. The charter directs one of the members to be elected *Registrar*; who being also receiver and accomptant, is therefore required to give ample security for the trust reposed in him.

There are other officers belonging to this benevolent institution.

Eastward of Serjeant's Inn is a narrow dirty avenue, called *Lombard Street*, for what reason we are not informed; it seems formerly to have been a place of great irregularity; for upon complaint made by the Carmelite Friars, to Edward III. it appears that many lewd women harboured there; and their tumults so disturbed the religious, that the king directed his letters to the mayor and aldermen to remove the nuisance. This we imagine to have been denominated *Crocker's Lane*, which John Lufkin, mayor, and the commonalty of London, granted to build in the west part of White Friars church.

William Cawode, who resided near this place, by his will, about 1416, gave his tenement and garden, called *St. Andrew's Cross on the Hoop*, in Fleet Street, in the parish of St. Dunstan's, lying between the tenement of the *prior and convent of Royston*, called *the Key on the Hoop*, on the east, and the tenements of the Carmelites, on the west, &c. to Robert Cawode, his son *.

The abbot of *Vale Royal*, had also his *inn*, about this part of Fleet Street, in the year 1375.

WHITE FRIARS.

The church belonging to the priory of Carmelites, or White Friars *, stood between the Green Dragon, for-

* Stow.

† This order originated from the Hermits of Mount Carmel, who inhabited the mountain to which the prophets Elijah and Elisha resorted.

merly

merly a tavern, but at present an obscure public house, and Water Lane. The priory was founded by Sir Richard Gray, in the year 1241; for which purpose Edward I. gave to the priory and brethren this plot of ground; was re-edified by Hugh Courtenay, earl of Devonshire, in the year 1350; as was the church by Sir Robert Knolles, who was buried here in 1407. Robert Mascall, bishop of Hereford, built the choir, presbytery, and steple, and gave many rich ornaments to the house, where he died in 1416. This was also the place of sepulture for many nobles, &c. whose names are recorded in Stow's Survey.

The priory was valued at the suppression, at the sum of 63*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* It was then granted by Henry VIII. in the following manner: The chapter house, &c. to Sir William Butts, the king's physician, of whom see under *Barber Surgeons' Hall.* The library, &c. to Richard Morrison; a messuage and chamber, with the appurtenances, and the house and buildings under the premises, two gardens, and stables, &c. to lord De la Warr; and one messuage, &c. to Thomas Bochier. Edward VI. granted what belonged to Sir William Butts, and the whole church, with the appurtenances, to the bihop of Worcester, and his successors.

The church was afterwards demolished, with all its stately tombs; and several of the houses became the dwellings of persons of fashion. Among these was Sir John Cheeke, knight, tutor, and afterwards secretary of state to king Edward VI. who was buried in St. Alban's, Wood Street.

In the year 1608, the inhabitants of the precincts of White Friars, and Black Friars, obtained by charter of James I. certain privileges and exemptions; but some of the inhabitants taking upon them to protect persons from arrests, &c. the gentry left it, and it became a sanctuary to the loose and disorderly inhabitants, which was kept up by force against law and justice, and had the nick-name of *Alsatia*; whence a satirical-comedy, by SHADWELL, denominated the SQUIRE OF ALSATIA, had its origin*. But however,

* This play was acted in 1688, and is founded on the Adelphi of Terence, the characters of the two elder Belmonts being exactly those of

however, upon a great concern of debt, the sheriff, with the *posse comitatus*, forced his way in to make a search; and yet to little purpose, for the time of the sheriff's coming not being concealed, they having notice thereof, took flight, either to the Mint, in Southwark, another such place, or some other private place, till the disturbance was over, and then they returned.

In the latter end of king William the Third's reign, the parliament taking this great abuse into consideration, an act was made to put down this, the Savoy, and many other pretended privileged places. In process of time the buildings became ruinous, were pulled down, and converted into buildings; they lately contained several courts, lanes, and alleys; as Dogwell Court, Essex Court, Ashen-tree Court, Davis's Yard, converted into a glass-house for making flint glasses; Watermen's Lane, leading to the river Thames, &c. all ordinary structures.

A very substantial improvement has however taken place in this precinct, most of the ruinous places have been levelled, and an avenue, rather narrow, composed of stately houses, into Fleet Street, denominated BOUVERIE STREET, has risen in their room.

The inhabitants of White Friars maintain their own poor, collect their taxes, have no churchwarden, but two collectors, and chuse their own officers.

Between Lombard Street and Bouverie Street, is the house of Mr. GEORGE ADAMS, an eminent mathematician; editor

of the Micio and Demea; and the two younger Belfords the Eschinus and Ctesipho of that celebrated comedy. Mr. Shadwell has however certainly, if not improved on those characters in their intrinsic merit, at least so far modernized and moulded them to the present taste, as to render them much more palatable to an audience in general, than they appear to be in their antient habits. This play met with good success, and is still at times performed to universal satisfaction. The scene lies in Alsatia, the cant name for White Friars; and the author has introduced so much of the cant, or gamblers' language, as to have rendered it necessary to prefix a glossary for the leading of the reader through a labyrinth of uncommon and unintelligible jargon. *Baker's Biographia Dramatica*, II. 353.

of

of Lectures on Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and other scientific works.

WATER LANE, a wide, but dirty street, antiently passed by a house which bore the name of *the Hanging Sword*, for what reason has not been ascertained; the name is preserved in HANGING SWORD ALLEY*.

In a narrow passage between Water Lane, and Salisbury Square, is the house in which resided SAMUEL RICHARDSON, Esq. author of Pamela, Clarissa Harlowe, Sir Charles Grandison, &c.

The history of PAMELA is said to have been founded on a fact, which was communicated to Mr. Richardson, by a gentleman with whom he was intimate. Pamela's master was the earl of Gainsborough, in the reign of George II. who rewarded the inflexible virtue of Elizabeth Chapman, his gamekeeper's daughter, by exalting her to the rank of countess; an elevation which she adorned not less by her accomplishments than her virtues. She brought his lordship twelve children; and what a virtuous ascendancy she ever maintained, may be imagined from the excellent character of his lordship in Collins's Peerage. The earl died in 1751; and the countess again married in 1756, to Thomas Noel, Esq. of the same family; she died in 1771.

CLARISSA, intended to warn the inconsiderate and thoughtless, of the one sex, against the base arts and designs of specious contrivers of the other, is comprized in eight volumes, and met with such success, that several editions were sold in a few years.

* On the evening of the 12th of December, 1805, a dreadful fire broke out in the lower warehouse of Mr. Gillet's printing office, the back of which was in this alley; by this accident, besides the destruction of houses, &c. in Salisbury Square, an immense property of various booksellers, was burnt; and what is singular, an edition of a work, called "The Travels of Anacharsis," having been consumed in the fire which happened at Mr. Hamilton's printing office, in Falcon Court, Fleet Street, two years before; another copy, given to Mr. Gillet to print, experienced the same fate at this fire.

The

The History of Sir CHARLES GRANDISON, in which is exhibited a man acting uniformly well through a variety of trying scenes, because all his actions are regulated by one steady principle; a man of religion and virtue; of liveliness and spirit; accomplished and agreeable; happy in himself, and a blessing to others; was always supposed by Dr. Johnson to be intended for Robert Nelson, Esq. who possessed the "graces of a gentleman, and the piety of the Christian."

In this neighbourhood also lived the famous antient printer *Wynkyn de Worde*, at his "messuage, or inn," called the *Falcon*. It afterwards belonged to the priory of Ankerwyke, and was given by king Edward VI. in the third year of his reign, to *William Breton*, in consideration of service and surrender of letters patent for divers other lands, of the yearly value of 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Opposite *Salisbury Court* stood the famous CONDUIT, of which Sir William Estfield was the founder. *Stow* informs us, "that the mayor and commonalty had been possessed of a conduit-head, with divers springs of water gathered thereinto, and the water conveyed from thence, by pipes of lead, towards London, unto Tyburn, where it had lain for the space of six years and more. The executors of Sir William Estfield obtained licence of the mayor and commonalty for them, in the year 1453, with the goods of Sir William, to convey the said water, first, in pipes of lead, into a pipe begun to be laid by the great conduit-head at Marybone; which stretcheth from thence unto another, late before made against the chapel of Rounseval, by Charing Cross, and no further. And then from thence to convey the water into the city, and there to make receipt or receipts for the same, unto the common weal of the commonalty; to wit, the poor to drink, the rich to dress their meats. Which water was by them thus brought into Fleet Street, to a standard which they had made and finished, 1471, near unto Shoe Lane.

"The inhabitants of Fleet Street, in the year 1478, obtained licence of the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty, to make

make at their own charges two cisterns, the one to be set at the said standard, the other at Fleet Bridge, for the receipt of the waste water. This cistern at the standard they built, and on the same a fair tower of stone, garnished with the images of St. Christopher on the top, and angels round about lower down, with sweetly sounding bells before them; whereupon, by an engine placed in the tower, they, divers hours of the day and night, with hammers, chimed such an hymn as was appointed.

"This conduit, or standard, was again new built, with a larger cistern, at the charges of the city, in the year 1589."

ST. BRIDGET, ALIAS ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH,

IS so called on account of being dedicated to a female Irish saint, eminent in that country for her life and conversation.

According to Mr. Stow, this church was antiently very small; and was afterwards only the choir to the body of the church and side aisles, which were built at the charge of William Vinor, Esq. warden of the Fleet, in the year 1480, and John Ulsthorp, William Evesham, John Wigan, &c.

founders of several chauntries. The church was demolished by the fire in 1666, but was rebuilt very solidly of stone, in the year 1680. It has been several times beautified in the years 1698 and 1699; and particularly, by authority of parliament, in the year 1796. In 1797, a new vestry room was erected at the south-west corner, of uncommon elegance and convenience.

It has a camerated roof, beautifully adorned with arches of fret-work, between each of which is a pannel of crocket and fret-work, and a port-hole window.

It is strong, pleasant, well built, and very regular; all the apertures, &c. exactly conformed to each other. The roof is elevated on pillars, and arches, with entablaments of the Tuscan order; the groinings of the arches are neatly carved, having a rose between two large moulded battens; on the key-stone of each arch a seraph, and in the middle a shield, with compartments and imposts beautifully executed.

The body is wainscoted round with oak eight feet high, having spacious galleries on the north, south, and west sides: as is the pulpit, being carved and veneered; the galleries, however, injure the symmetry of the church. In the west gallery is a good organ, by *Harris*.

The entrances are two on the north, and two on the south sides, of the Composite order; and one very spacious toward the west, adorned with pilasters, entablature, and arched pediment, of the Ionic order, of wainscot. At the west end of the church is likewise a large strong outer door case, of the Ionic order, over which are these words under a seraph, *Domus Dei*. The other doors are of the same order. The church is well pewed.

The altar-piece is beautiful and magnificent. The lower part consists of six carved columns, painted stone colour, with entablature and circular pediment, of the Corinthian order, embellished with lamps, cherubims, &c. gilt. Above the circular pediment, are the arms of England, finely carved, gilt, and painted, with the supporters. The window over this is stained in imitation of a glory, &c. in an excellent

excellent stile. The upper part over the Decalogue, &c. is painted, and consists of six columns, (three on each side of a handsome arched five-light window, adorned with a neat scarlet silk curtain, edged with gold fringe) with their architrave, frieze, and cornice finely executed in perspective. In the front of which are the portraitures of Moses, with the two tables in his hands, and Aaron in his priest's habit; the enrichments are gilt. The whole is enclosed with rail and bannister, and the floor paved with black and white marble. Here are three fine branches, and the church is also richly illuminated with patent lamps, and warmed during the winter season with spiral stoves.

The length of the church is one hundred and eleven feet, breadth fifty-seven, height forty-one, and the altitude of the steeple was two hundred and thirty-four feet; but on account of various accidents that have happened, it is lowered very considerably. It consists of a tower and lofty new spire of stone, adorned with pilasters and entablature, of the Corinthian order, arched pediments, lamps, &c. and the spirie lanterns are of the Tuscan order. The tower contains a fine peal of twelve bells *.

MONUMENTS

* On the 18th of June, 1764, about three o'clock in the afternoon, happened a most dreadful storm of thunder and lightning, which, in particular, damaged the west and north-west sides of this steeple, shattered part of the spire, and started one of the stones on the west side a considerable distance from its place; another stone was driven from the bottom of the spire, which broke through the roof of the church into the north gallery; and another near three quarters of an hundred in weight, torn from the steeple quite over the east end of the church, and cast upon the roof of an house in Bride Lane. The roofs, and the windows of other houses on the north side, were materially damaged; and several large pieces of stone were precipitated as far as Fleet Street, to the terror of the passengers. Part of a column under the spire was almost chipped away; as was also a large part of the north-east corner, at the bottom of the spire, with some of the vases, and one of the chain bars split asunder. A window in the belfry was much injured; and one of the great bells (which are always fixed in stays with the mouths uppermost, when not used for ringing) almost filled with pieces of stone, and the clapper greatly battered. Several places in the steeple were

 cracked;

MONUMENTS. Stow makes mention of a monument in the choir with the following inscription:

Here lyeth James Kinnon, a Gentleman of Lentillo in Monmouthshire, a Citizen, Cannonner, and a Soldier. He died aged 67 years, over-heating his blood in preparing 40 Chambers at the Entertainment of the Prince in the Artillery-garden. To the which Society he gave 40 Chambers, and 5 marks in money. To the Poor of this Parish he gave 10*l.* *per annum* for 21 years, and to the Poor of Lentillo the like Summ, and 5*l.* present. He had one Wife and one Son. Obiit 19 Dec. 1615.

Modern MONUMENTS. Against a pillar on the south side of the altar, a small monument to the memory of Thomasin, wife of Henry Dove, doctor in divinity, vicar, 1678.

So 'tis, she's gone! Farewel to all
Vain Mortals do Perfection call;
To Beauty, Goodness, Modesty,
Sweet Temper, and true Piety;
The rest an Angel's Pen must tell,
Long, long beloved Dust, farewell.
The Blessings which we highest prize
Are soonest ravish'd from our eyes.

A tablet adorned with fossils, shells, and an antique vase, inscribed to ISAAC ROMILLY, Esq. F.R.S. 1759.

A brass tablet to the family of JOHN NICHOLS, Esq. F.S.A. Edinb. and Perth, and author of the History of Leicestershire, &c. &c. &c.

Near the south-east corner of the church, a white marble monument, with a Latin inscription, to the memory of JASPER NEDHAM, M.D. 1679.

At the north-east corner a handsome white marble monument, with this inscription:

Near this place lyeth the body of James Molins, Master of Surgery, and Doctor in Physick, Servant to Their Majesties King

cracked; and there was as large a heap of rubbish in the upper part, as if a number of masons had been at work for a week. The damages at that time sustained, were estimated at 3000*l.* A similar accident happened in 1805; but the steeple has been again repaired in a very excellent manner.

Charles

Charles II, and King James II. A Man of strong Judgment and ready Wit, skilful, compassionate, and honest in his Profession; whose Family for many Generations has produced Men very eminent in the Art of Surgery.

He died Feb. 8. 1686. aged 57.

On a black marble grave-stone, near the altar, this inscription:

Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Flatman, eldest Son of Thomas Flatman and Hanah his Wife, who resigned his beloved Soul the 28th of December 1682.

Who e'er thou art that look'st upon,
And read'st what lies beneath this Stone,
What Beauty, Goodness, Innocence
In a sad Hour was snatcht from hence;
What Reason canst thou have to prize
The dearest Object of thine Eyes?
Believe this Marble, what thou valu'st most,
And sett'st thy Heart upon, is soonest lost.

Thomas Flatman, senior, was a poet and painter, who was also buried in this church.

On the pavement of the middle aisle, SAMUEL RICHARDSON, 1761, aged seventy-two. The author of Pamela, &c. and of whom we have already made mention.

In the south burial ground is the following epitaph:

" In memory of MARY, late wife of WILLIAM BINGLEY, of New Romney, county of Kent, but now of this parish, bookseller, and daughter of the late Richard Dann, of Hertsbury, Wilts. She was born March 6, 1736, died June 11, 1796, in the thirty-sixth year of her marriage, which terminated, in the most cordial love and truest friendship.

To you, dear wife, to worth but rarely known,
I raise with sighs, this monumental stone;
And, though mature from earth to heaven remov'd,
In death still honour'd, as in life belov'd.
Oft as I call to mind her love sincere,
Her virtue, friendship, all the world holds dear,
With what maternal tenderness endued,
Her truth, her more than female fortitude.

The

The rod of power long patient to sustain,
A painful illness long yet ne'er complain;
And now resign'd to everlasting rest,
She leaves a bright example to the best.
For when this transient dream of life is o'er,
And all the busy passions are no more;
Say what avails them, but to leave behind
The footsteps of a good and generous mind.

W. B.

Also the said WILLIAM BINGLEY, died 23d October, 1799, aged sixty-one.

Cold is that heart that beat in Freedom's cause,
The steady advocate of all her laws.
Unmov'd by threats or bribes his race he ran,
And liv'd and died the Patriot!—the Man.

The earl of Dorset, in 1610, upon condition that the parishioners would not bury in the south church-yard, opposite his mansion house, granted a parcel of ground on the side of Fleet Ditch, for a new burial place, which was consecrated by Dr. George Abbot, bishop of London, in the same year.

The church of St. Bridget, was a rectory till the year 1485, since which it has continued a vicarage, under the patronage of the Abbey of Westminster.

RECTORS OF EMINENCE. THOMAS JAN, or JANE, D. D. bishop of Norwich, 1499.

VICARS. JOHN TAYLOR, *alias* CARDMAKER, S. T. B. first a Franciscan friar, afterwards married, appointed reader in St. Paul's by Edward VI. chancellor of Wells, of which he was deprived by Mary I. committed to Bread Street Compter, and on the 30th of May, 1555; burnt for the Protestant faith, in Smithfield, with John Warne, who suffered for the same cause.

THOMAS PALMER, B. D. was sequestered in 1642. He was a pious man, an excellent preacher, and a benefactor to the poor, having built and endowed a neat almshouse at Westminster.

RICHARD BUNDY, D. D. author of several works.

JOHN

JOHN THOMAS, L. L. D. afterwards dean of Westminster, and bishop of Rochester.

JOHN BLAIR, L. L. D. prebendary of Westminster, and compiler of the *Chronology*, to which his name is affixed.

In BRIDE LANE was the inn of the abbot and convent of Winchcombe, in Gloucestershire, as appears by the will of John Hill, who gave, in 1439, three tenements to the rector and guardians of St. Bridget, to celebrate his anniversary for ever. PARSON'S COURT, in this lane, is so called on account of its being built on the site of the antient vicarage house.

Underneath the church wall, stands the pump that covers *Bridewell*, or *St. Bride's Well*, which took its name from the saint to whom the church is dedicated, agreeably to the superstition of the times, appropriating wells to the persons or things belonging to the church, as Monks-well, Clerken, or Clerk's-well, Holy-well, &c.

On the 21st of July 1787, a dreadful fire broke out at Mr. Worboys, jeweller, near Bride Lane, in Fleet Street, in which Mr. Worboys unhappily was burnt to death.

Knives were first made in England by Thomas Mathews, on Fleet Bridge, in the year 1563.

The use of *forks* at table did not prevail in England till the reign of James I. as appears from the following passage in Coryat: "Here I will mention a thing that might have been spoken of before in discourse of the first Italian towns. I observed a custom in all those Italian cities and townes through the which I passed, that is not used in any other country that I saw in my travels, neither do I thinke that any other nation of Christendome doth use it, but only Italy. The Italian, and also most strangers that are commonant in Italy, doe always at their meals use a *Little Forke* when they eat their meate; for while with their *Knife*, which they hold in one hand, they eat the meate out of the dish, they fasten the *Forke*, which they hold in the other hand, upon the same dish, so that whatsoever he be that sitting in the company of any others at meale should unadvisedly touch the dish of meat with his fingers from

which all the table doe cut, he will give occasion of offence unto the company as having transgressed the lawes of good manners, in so much that for his errour he shall be at least brow-beaten, if not reprehended in wordes. This form of feeding I understand is generally used in all parts of Italy, their forks for the most part being made of yrown, steele, and some of silver, but those are used only by gentlemen. The reason of this their curiosity is, because the Italian cannot by any means indure to have his dish touched with fingers, seeing all mens fingers are not alike cleane. Hereupon I myself thought good to imitate the *Italian fashion by this forked cutting of meate*, not only while I was in Italy, but also in Germany, and often times in England since I came home: being once quipped for that frequently using my forke, by a certain learned gentleman, a familiar friend of mine, Mr. Lawrence Whitaker; who, in his merry humour, doubted not to call me at table FURCIFER*, only for using a forke at feeding, but for no other cause."

In New Bridge Street, is the HAND IN HAND FIRE OFFICE. This office, erected in the year 1696, for insuring only houses, formerly stood in Angel Court, opposite St. Sepulchre's church. According to the plan, every insurer signs a deed of settlement, by which he is not only insured, but insures all that have signed that deed, from losses in their houses by fire. So that every person thus insured, is admitted into joint partnership, and becomes an equal sharer in the profits and loss, in proportion to their respective insurances.

The business of this office is managed by twenty-four directors, who are chosen by the persons insured, in rotation, and serve the office three years without any salary or reward. And this office keeps in its service thirty firemen, who are protected from a press, and are annually cloathed, and wear a silver badge, with two hands joined, and over them a crown.

In our conclusion of this side of Fleet Street, it ought to be added, that it formerly contained a great number of taverns; and that James Farr, a barber, who kept the

* A Knave.

coffee

coffee house now the Rainbow, or Nando's coffee house, by the Inner Temple Gate, one of the first in England; was in the year 1667, presented by the inquest of St. Dunstan's in the West, for making and selling a sort of liquor called *Coffee*, as a great nuisance and prejudice of the neighbourhood, &c.

END OF THE TENTH ROUTE.

ROUTE XI.

Commencing at Field Lane, to Chick Lane, Black Boy Alley, Saffron Hill, Kirby Street, Hatton Garden, Hatton Wall, Leather Lane, Liquorpond Street, Gray's Inn Lane. Return by Portpool Lane, Baldwin's Gardens, to Holborn Bars; and by Brook House, Street, and Market, continue to Furnival's Inn, Hatton Garden, and Ely Place, to Field Lane.

UPON looking at Aggas's Map of London, in the year 1560, we shall find that the north side of Holborn consisted of only a single row of houses, with gardens behind them; and that *Field Lane* was a mere opening from the street to the fields between Holborn, and Clerkenwell; there was a narrow path, where at present stands Saffron Hill, through a long pasture, bounded by the Turnmill Brook, and the wall of Lord Hatton's garden. A passage between two walls, or hedges, passed to Smithfield, on the site of Chick Lane; and the rest of the neighbourhood was occupied by Ely House, and Hatton House, with their several gardens, &c.

Field Lane, in Stow's time, was distinguished as "a filthy passage into the fields." It has undergone no improvement since his time; but is still one of the most dirty, narrow avenues in the metropolis; though constantly crowded with passengers to the various petty streets and alleys of Saffron Hill liberty, and St. Sepulchre's Without.

It abounds with shops for the sale of cloaths, tripe, old iron, and too often with receptacles for the receipt of stolen property.

Chick Lane, a street rather wider, is also better inhabited; but still a very inconvenient place. At the east end is a new-built workhouse for the poor of St. Sepulchre's parish. On the north side is a mass of tenements, fearful to approach, called *Black Boy Alley*. During the reign of king George II. this place was the terror of the whole city The method pursued by the inhabitants, who were called "The Black Boy Alley Gang," was to intice the unwary by means of prostitutes, then gag them, so that they should not alarm; after which it was the practice of these nefarious wretches to drag their prey to one of their depositories, and having robbed the parties, instantly murdered them, and threw the dead bodies down into the ditch. Their atrocity, however, became so notorious, that government pursued the offenders so effectually, that no less than nineteen were executed at one time. Hogarth has depicted one of these diabolical scenes in his prints of the Industrious and Idle Apprentice, where the idle apprentice is betrayed by his companion to the officer of justice.

Saffron Hill, is a long street of indifferent houses; there are several avenues and courts, the resorts of poverty and filth; towards Turnmill Street, a double range of houses of nearly the same complexion, except a few dwellings and factories of respectable persons, for the convenience of room.

Out of *Saffron Hill*, a passage formerly ascended by steps, leads to CHARLES STREET, and KIRBY STREET; so called from an estate possessed by the noble family of *Hatton*. In Kirby Street, was the house in which resided the learned printer, WILLIAM BOWYER, Esq. of whose benevolence we have made mention under STATIONER'S HALL.

In Cross Street, is HATTON HOUSE; this was built by Sir Christopher Hatton, who by his elegant manners, rather than his mental qualifications, attracted the notice of queen

queen Elizabeth, who ultimately appointed him lord keeper of the great seal. He, however, discharged his high office with great applause, and was prudent enough never to act without the assistance of two able lawyers. By his interest with the queen, he extorted from Richard Cox, bishop of Ely, who had long resisted the sacrilege, the orchard and garden of the episcopal palace; and it shews that Elizabeth partook sometimes of the spirit of her father, the absolute Henry, when she could forget herself so far as to write the following letter to bishop Cox, demanding of him to surrender the premises:

"Proud Prelate!

"You know what you was before I made you what you are now; if you do not immediately comply with my request, by G—d, I will unfrock you.

"ELIZABETH."

Such a mandate from such authority, effectually overpowered the bishop; therefore on the 20th of March, 1576, he granted to Hatton, "the gatehouse of the palace, except two rooms, used as prisons for those who were arrested, or delivered in execution to the bishop's bailiff; and the lower rooms, used for the porter's lodge; the first court yard within the gatehouse, to the long gallery, dividing it from the second; the stables there; the long gallery, with the rooms above and below it; and some others; fourteen acres of land, and the keeping the gardens and orchards, for twenty-one years, paying at Midsummer Day, a red rose for the gatehouse and garden, and for the ground ten loads of hay, and 10*l. per annum*; the bishop reserving to himself and successors free access through the gatehouse, walking in the garden, and gather twenty bushels of roses yearly;" and Hatton undertook to repair and make the gatehouse a convenient dwelling.

But to shew that injustice, in whatever shape, meets its reward; Sir Christopher having incurred a debt to Elizabeth, her ungenerous and avaritious spirit cost the chancellor his life. The queen demanded payment of the sum, which was large; he was unable to satisfy the demand;

Elizabeth, with her wonted impatience, probably reproached him; the chancellor could not withstand such an accumulation of evils, and died broken hearted, leaving the queen in despair forthe loss of an intelligent judge and counsellor.

Dying without issue, the estate came to his nephew, Sir William Hatton. In 1584, the premises suffered an extent, to satisfy a debt of 42,139*l.* 5*s.* due to the queen from the late Sir Christopher; whose rental, it seems, amounted to no more than 717*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* including Hatton Garden, then valued at 10*l.* *per annum.* Sir William, however, next year obtained a grant of the extent; and at his death the whole went to John Hatton, whose son Sir Christopher, having obtained an act of parliament, in the third year of the reign of king James I. to dock the entail, &c. towards paying the debts upon the estates, levied a fine, and suffered a common recovery of the premises; and in consideration of 4000*l.* paid by Sir Edward Coke, who had married Elizabeth, widow of Sir William, the use thereof transferred to trustees for her and her heirs. It is evident each bishop in succession claimed redemption of the estate.

Sir Edward, in Trinity term, in the seventh year of the reign of Charles I. levied a fine on the premises to trustees for his lady and her heirs; and in 1638, she proposed to sell the whole to the king; but he being informed by archbishop Laud, and his council, of the bishop of Ely's title, refused to proceed in the purchase. Bishop Wren preferred his bill the same year against lady Hatton, for redemption; she stood out in contempt, and was committed to the Fleet prison, for not answering the bill.

The civil wars, soon overturned all these proceedings; the bishop was committed to the Tower, and lady Hatton was confirmed in her supposed rights.

In 1662, bishop Wren, being restored to his see, again prosecuted his claim in Chancery, to which lord Hatton demurred; but was over-ruled by the court; during, however, the time that the suit was depending, he began to build Hatton Garden, and the neighbouring streets; and though

though he and his workmen were constantly served with injunctions, they carried on the buildings in opposition to all authority; and, the bishop dying in the interim, lord Hatton completed them. The encroachments of these buildings were so great, that the bishop was compelled, for want of a more proper entrance, to bring his horses through the great hall of his palace.

Hatton House has degenerated from its intention; it has been converted into a dancing academy; a printing office; and behind into a neat chapel, originally built for a congregation of the New Jerusalem, or Emanuel Swedenbourg's persuasion; since it has been deserted by that flock, it has been and is still occupied by a congregation of Calvinistic principles.

Hat and Tun Yard, is a corruption of Hatton Yard, and was most probably the yard before the gatehouse already mentioned.

At the south-west corner of *Cross Street*, in Hatton Garden, is a large building, erected by Christopher lord viscount Hatton, for a chapel; this structure, with a house and yard at the east end, were vested, by an act of parliament, in the third and fourth years of the reign of William and Mary, in Dr. Simon Patrick, bishop of Ely, and his successors, for ever; after which many efforts were made in the reign of queen Anne, that it might be converted into one of the fifty new churches; but the applications having proved ineffectual, it was rented as ST. ANDREW'S CHARITY SCHOOL.

The history of these kinds of charitable institutions arose during the reign of James II. That bigoted monarch having used every means to pervert the established Protestant religion of the country, by the introduction of Popish emissaries, who industriously disseminated their opinions, and formed schools for furthering their absurd and persecuting opinions; it was necessary that the well-meaning members of the church of England, should by every legal means in their power, endeavour to counteract the plots against the national religion, by the suggestion and promotion

tion of such undertakings as might most effectually secure its safety against the invasion of superstition and arbitrary power.

Another important consideration also appeared to sanction such undertakings, which was, that as the corruptions of the preceding reign had introduced all kinds of immorality and profaneness into the higher, and the evil had also pervaded the lower classes of life; it became absolutely necessary to rescue from destruction the offspring of great multitudes of parents, who were so ignorant, that they were incapable of instructing their own children in the knowledge of those concerns either in this world, or another; or if they had knowledge, yet were so exceedingly poor, that they could hardly withhold time enough from earning their bread to spend in the careful education of their sons and daughters; and among such were those who were too careless in this important concern, though the welfare of their children in this and in a future state depended on it; others also had died in their poverty, and had left behind them a grievously exposed and untaught progeny.

These were the springs which at first moved the hearts of the pious and generous to erect SCHOOLS OF CHARITY in London; ST. ANDREW'S SCHOOL was founded in the year 1696, in *Brooks's Market*, for the education of fifty boys in grammar, navigation, writing, arithmetic, &c.; and eighty girls, for those avocations which might make them useful members of the community. When Hatton chapel became to be disused, the building was leased of the bishop of Ely, for the school house, and is excellently adapted for the purpose.

By this charity, which is supported only by voluntary subscriptions and collections at sermons, and not from any assistance of the parish rates, eighty boys and seventy-one girls, are annually cloathed at Easter; have shoes and stockings twice a year besides; also new linen at Michaelmas; are furnished with books, &c. and are instructed in the Christian religion, according to the doctrines of the church

church of England. The boys are taught to read, write, and cast accompts; the girls to read, write, knit, and do plain and household work; and when of age, the boys are put out apprentices to suitable trades, and the girls go to services. With every boy apprenticed by this charity, the trustees give five pounds; *viz.*. two pounds ten shillings when he is put out, and the same sum when he has served half his time: every girl going to service is provided with necessary clothing; and both boys and girls have a Bible and Common-prayer book given them when they go out.

Notwithstanding the utility of this charity, it was nearly falling into decay, either from negligence, or the improper conduct of its managers, until the late worthy rector of St. Andrew, Holborn, the rev. Mr. Barton, and Mr. Marsh, of Brook Street, were appointed joint treasurers; who, by their exertions, have brought the school into the highest state of respectability; and in addition to the above work of benevolence and utility, an establishment has been formed for taking a number of the female children into the house, to be wholly maintained: the girls appear happy and comfortable, and are in good health; and it is sincerely to be wished, that the benefits arising from this institution may very soon be extended to a greater number, which will make them better servants, better members of society, and better Christians. Also, in order to make the girls more useful when they go out to service, they are, in addition to household work, employed in doing plain work.

The best criterion to judge of Mr. Marsh's endeavours for the benefit of St. Andrew's School, is conveyed in the following testimony, equally grateful to him and honourable to the Subscribers:

FEBRUARY 4, 1806.

"*RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY*,

"That a Picture be taken by one of the First Artists, of Mr. WILLIAM MARSH, the present TREASURER, to be fixed up in the School Committee Room; *as a memorial of his indefatigable assiduity, and uniformly successful*

cessful exertions, in the management of the affairs of this Charity, which have so greatly contributed to its present state of prosperity; and the taking of the Female Children into the House: And that the expence of such Picture be paid by the Subscribers to this Charity, without any diminution of the Fands belonging to the same."

The picture, painted by Mr. ASHBY, of St. Andrew's Court, handsomely framed, is placed in the Committee Room, with the above resolution affixed to it.

To those who desire that the poor of the nation should not be left to grow up in vice and iniquity, and become a burden and a nuisance to the kingdom; to those who have any value for the preservation of property, for the propagation of virtue or religion, and the transmission of them to the next age; to those who have any tenderness for the rising generation; such excellent institutions as the one we are noticing, should particularly excite their interest, in these times of atheism, discord, and profaneness. Let those, who in the profusion of invective, say that the children of poverty should be kept in ignorance, remember that they are the progeny of one common stock; let those who are dissatisfied with the *clothing* of those children, contribute something towards their being taught to *read*, to *write*, and *cast accompts*, that they may be disposed of to some of the lowest businesses of life, to supply the luxuries of their more exalted brethren in the commonwealth; let those who are displeased with their *using their pen*, contribute towards their learning to *read the Bible*; or, should there still remain any that can suppose *this too much knowledge* for them: yet even then, they have an opportunity of doing something towards forming their rude and ignorant minds, and correcting their brutal manners, towards their being taught in a school something of religion and a catechism, that they may, in some degree, learn to worship God, and know their several duties to man*.

* Dr. Watts's Essay towards the Encouragement of Charity Schools.

HATTON GARDEN, or STREET, has always been the residence of persons of respectability, as it still remains. Sir EDWARD COKE; EDWARD STILLINGFLEET, D. D. afterward bishop of Worcester; Sir GEORGE WISEMAN, bart. Sir JAMES CHAMBERLAINE, bart. Dr. MOORE, bishop of Norwich; Sir JOHN HAWKINS, knt. author of a History of Music, &c.; JOHN STANLEY, Esq.*; SAMUEL WILSON, Esq. &c.

Mr. Wilson is noticed here as a considerable benefactor to the citizens of London, as the following extract from his Will will testify:

"*In the last will and testament of* SAMUEL WILSON, *late of* Hatton Garden, *in the county of* Middlesex, Esq. *deceased, bearing date the 27th day of* October, 1766, *among other things therein contained, is as follows:* To wit:

"I do hereby further will, order, and direct, that John Swale, Thomas Phillips, and William Syms, my executors, the survivors or

* Mr. Stanley was born on the 28th of January, 1713. The accident, which deprived him of his sight, happened when he was about two years of age; at which time he had the misfortune to fall down upon a marble hearth, with a china bason in his hand.

Music, with great propriety, was thought to be a source of entertainment, and, in course, of alleviation, under the calamity which this accident had occasioned. Mr. Stanley, therefore, began to learn music at the early age of seven years; and, under the tuition of Mr. Reading, a pupil of the celebrated Dr. Blow, and then organist of Hackney church, he soon arrived at considerable excellence as a harpsichord player. Such was the delight that the blind pupil took in cultivating this favourite science, that what was at first intended only as the consolation of his life, was now considered as laying the foundation, in all probability, of future fame and fortune; and, by the advice of some competent judges, his father was induced to place him under the care of Dr. Green, the organist of St. Paul's, under whom he studied with great diligence and success.

In the year 1723, being then only eleven years of age, he was appointed organist of Allhallows, Bread Street. Three years after, he was organist of St. Andrew, Holborn. In 1729, he was admitted bachelor of music, at the university of Oxford; and, in 1734, was elected organist of the Temple church, by the benchers of the honourable society of the Temple.

or survivor of them, shall pay the sum of twenty thousand pounds, if the residue of my estate doth amount to that sum; but, if not, then the amount only of such residue; unto the chamberlain of the city of London for the time being, to and for the uses, intents, and purposes, and subject to the trusts herein after mentioned: then my said executors, at the time of payment thereof, giving notice in writing of such payment (which I hereby require of them to do) unto the lord mayor, the two senior aldermen, and the recorder of the said city for the time being, to whom, jointly with the said chamberlain, I commit the trust, care, and management of the said trust-money, not doubting but they will take care that the same be effectually secured for and appropriated to the purposes intended by this my will.

"And my mind and will further is, that the said sum of twenty thousand pounds, or whatever sum be so paid by my said executors to the said chamberlain, shall be and remain as a perpetual fund to be lent to young men who have been set up one year, or not more than two years, in some trade or manufacture in the city

Of the two churches last mentioned, Mr. Stanley continued organist to his death. In 1760, on the death of Mr. Handel, who bequeathed his music to him and Mr. Smith, he undertook, in conjunction with that gentleman, to superintend the performance of Oratorios, first at Covent Garden, and afterward at Drury Lane, which he continued to do till within four years of his death. In 1779, he was appointed master of his majesty's band of musicians, in the room of Dr. Boyce, deceased; and, in 1783, he succeeded Mr. Weideman, as the conductor of it.

It has been justly observed, that the loss of one sense is greatly compensated by that superior strength in the others, which is the consequence of the deprivation. Mr. Stanley, in many respects, resembled that great mathematician, Dr. Nicholas Saunderson. He had the same retentive memory, the same strength of feeling, and the same refined ear. He was never at a loss for any thing he had ever learned in his profession, even in his juvenile years. His conduct of the oratorios was such, as to excite not only admiration, but astonishment. At the performance, in particular, of one of Mr. Handel's Te Deums, for the benefit of a public charity, the organ being half a note too sharp for the other instruments, he transposed the whole of it with as much ease and address, as any performer could have done by the help of sight. He never forgot the voice of any person when once he had heard it. If twenty people were seated at a table near him, he would address them

all

city of London, or within three miles thereof, and can give satisfactory security for the repayment of the money so lent to them.

" And my mind and will is, that not more than three hundred pounds, nor less than one hundred pounds be lent to any one person, or persons in copartnership, nor for a longer term than five years; and that every person, to whom any of this money shall be lent, do, for the first year, pay one *per cent. per annum* for the sum borrowed, and for the remainder of the time he shall keep the same, two *per cent. per annum*, and no more; and that the borrowers do punctually carry the interest due from them every half year to the said chamberlain of London.

all in regular order, without their situations being previously announced to him. In the younger part of his life, riding on horseback was one of his favourite exercises; and, of late years, when he lived in Salter's Buildings, on Epping Forest, and wished to give his friends an airing, he would often take them the most pleasant road, and point out to them the most pleasing prospects. He played at whist with great readiness and judgment: each card was marked at the corner with the point of a needle; but those marks were so delicately made, as hardly to be perceived by any person not previously apprised of it: his hand was generally the first that was arranged; and it was not uncommon for him to complain to the party, that they were tedious in sorting the cards.

By the sound alone, he could distinguish with great accuracy the size of a room. He could also distinguish colours, tell the precise time by a watch, name the notes in music, and do many other things dependent on the ear and touch, which his friends had long ceased to consider as extraordinary in him. But his naming the number of persons in a room on entering it; his directing his voice to each person in particular, even to strangers when they had once spoken; his missing any person absent, and telling who that person was; in a word, his conceptions of youth, beauty, symmetry, and shape, were such wonderful attainments, as to be, perhaps, peculiar to himself.

Mr. Stanley, whose great talents both as a composer and a performer, are too universally acknowledged to require an eulogy, died on Friday the 19th of May, 1786, in the seventy-third year of his age; and, in the evening of the 27th, his remains were interred in the New Burial Ground belonging to St. Andrew's church; at which, on Sunday the 28th, instead of the usual Voluntary, a solemn Dirge, and after service, " I know that my Redeemer liveth," were, with great propriety, performed upon that organ, on which he had, with such eminence, and for such a number of years, displayed his musical abilities.

"And my mind is, that such part of the capital of the said fund, as shall at any time remain unemployed in the manner herein before by me directed, shall or may be placed out, by and with the consent and approbation in writing of the said lord mayor, the two senior aldermen, the recorder, and chamberlain, at interest on government securities, but not so as to impede my primary intentions of lending this money to young men, as above directed.

"And my mind and will is, that all the interest arising from the said money so be lent be applied, first, to pay such a salary, not exceeding forty pounds a year, as the lord mayor, the two senior aldermen, the recorder, and chamberlain of London, shall think proper to give to a clerk in the said chamberlain's office, who may be appointed to keep the accounts of the loan of this money, and transact other matters incident thereto; and to defray all other charges relating to this trust: Secondly, to pay to Richard Wilkins, nephew of my late wife, thirty pounds a year; and to my servant, Durance Hall, if she be in my service at the time of my decease, twenty pounds a year; during his and her respective natural lives, by four equal quarterly payments: The first quarterly payment to begin when William Syms shall no longer pay the said annuities to the said Robert Wilkins and the said Durance Hall as he is herein and hereafter directed to do.

"And, thirdly, my mind and will is, that all the residue of the interest arising from the said money so to be lent shall be added to the principal, to make up losses which may happen, or to increase the capital of the said perpetual fund.

"And I do humbly request that the said lord mayor of the city of London, the two senior aldermen, the recorder, and the chamberlain thereof, for the time being, do direct and appoint the persons to whom, and the proportions in which the said money shall be lent, not exceeding the abovementioned limited sum of three hundred pounds to one person or persons in copartnership; and also not less than one hundred pounds to one person. And I do desire that no part of this money may be lent without the order and direction in writing of the said lord mayor, two senior aldermen, the recorder, and the chamberlain. And I also desire, that, at every meeting of the said gentlemen to transact any affairs relative to the management of this trust, those who are actually present, if the business they meet upon be effected, will please, each of them, to accept half a guinea.

And

" And my mind and will is, that the beforementioned sum of money bequeathed by me may be lent, as far as the best information can be obtained, only to persons of honesty, sobriety, and industry; and who can make appear, that, for the time they have been in business, they have, on the whole gained, and not lost thereby; and that they do not owe more than they are able to pay: And I desire that no person who may offer himself as a borrower of part of this money be refused on account of the religion he may profess, provided he be a Protestant. And I earnestly request that this fund may never be made subservient to any party views.

" And, further, my mind and will is, that no part of this money shall be lent to an alehouse-keeper, a distiller, or a vender of distilled liquors. And I desire that a particular regard may be had to all such persons as shall be recommended by my executors as borrowers of part of this money.

" And, as I repose full confidence in the integrity of my executors, my mind and will expressly is, that, if, by the account they shall give into the said chamberlain's office, it shall appear that, after payment of my debts, my specific legacies, and my funeral charges, and the expences attending the probate and execution of this my will, the residuum of my estate doth not amount to the said sum of twenty thousand pounds, then the account so given in by them, or the survivors or survivor of them (if no errors appear therein) shall be accepted at the said office as just and right; and the sum therein stated to be the residuum of my estate shall be received by the said chamberlain in lieu and full satisfaction of and for the said sum of twenty thousand pounds; and his receipt shall be a good and sufficient discharge for the same to my said executors. And my will further is, that my said executors, or any of them, shall not be sued or molested by any person or persons whatsoever touching such residue of my estate, unless any error shall appear in their or his account thereof, which error they or he refuse to rectify.

" And my mind and will also is, that my said executors shall not be answerable one for the other, nor for the act, deed, or receipt of the other. And whereas it may happen that some of the debts or sums of money due and owing to me upon mortgages, bonds, notes, or other securities, may be attended with hazard or trouble in the recovery thereof; I do therefore hereby authorise and fully impower my executors, the survivors or survivor of them, to compound any such debts or sums in such manner as they

or

or he, in their or his discretion, shall think fit. And I do hereby will and direct, that whilst William Syms (one of my executors) shall be indebted to my estate in such a sum as the interest thereof, at four *per cent. per annum*, shall amount to fifty pounds, that he, the said William Syms, do pay the two annuities of thirty pounds and twenty pounds a year to Richard Witkins and Durance Hall, in the manner as in this my will before directed. And when he, the said William Syms, shall have paid in what he may be indebted to my estate, or so much thereof, as that the interest of the remainder shall not amount to the said sum of fifty pounds, then my mind and will expressly is, and I hereby order and direct, that the said annuities of thirty pounds a year to Richard Wilkins, and twenty pounds a year to Durance Hall, be punctually paid according to the directions before given in this my will, out of the interest arising from the money bequeathed by me in trust to be paid to the chamberlain of London, to be lent to young men."

In Hatton Street, is one of the public offices for conducting the business of the police in the county of Middlesex; and at the north-west end is a turner's shop, which has been in the same occupation upwards of one hundred years.

Passing *Christopher Street*, so called from Sir Christopher Hatton, in which is a very antient inn, the sign of the Black Bull; we arrive at *Leather*, or *Lither Lane*, implying *sloth*, and *filth*, which denomination at the south end it still is intitled to; thence proceeding to *Liquorpond Street*, in which are the extensive premises of MEUX's BREWERY.

"The sight of a great London brewhouse," says Mr. Pennant, "exhibits a magnificence unspeakable. The vessels evince the extent of the trade. Mr. Meux can shew twenty-four tons, containing in all, thirty-five thousand barrels; one alone holds four thousand five hundred barrels of wholesome liquor, which enables the London porter drinkers to undergo tasks that ten gin drinkers would sink under. In the present year (1795) he has built a vessel sixty feet in diameter, one hundred and seventy-six feet in circumference, and twenty-three feet in height. It cost 5000*l.* in building; and contains from ten thousand to twelve

thousand barrels of beer, valued at 20,000*l.* A dinner was given to two hundred people at the bottom, and two hundred more joined the company to drink success to the vat!

"They have one vat that holds twenty thousand barrels of porter, cost 10,000*l.* in building, and when full of beer is worth 40,000*l.*; is seventy feet in diameter; thirty feet deep: the circumference I could not measure. Many of the hoops weigh three ton, and cost 300*l.* each." (Another has lately been built of the same size). "There is one that holds ten thousand barrels, one five thousand, and about forty that hold from five thousand to two thousand, containing in the whole one hundred thousand." The wonderful additions which have lately been made to these premises, have made it one of the largest concerns in the world.

This was the very extent of London in the reign of queen Elizabeth. All the east side of Gray's Inn Lane were fields, except a row of houses, extending to a road from "the road to Oxford" and Clerkenwell; these might have been the twelve shops *(duodecim shoppis)* mentioned in the escheat, 17 Edward II. respecting the possessions of John le Grey, deceased.

THEOBALDS ROAD, and KING'S ROAD, were so denominated, because they were the ways through which James I. usually passed when he came to town from his palace of Theobalds, in Herts.

GRAY'S INN LANE, is very long and very dirty, and runs into the road to Hampstead; the western side is occupied by the buildings of Gray's Inn, and a few poor houses towards Holborn; the east side consists of irregular and old built houses, alleys, and streets.

Within a few doors of Liquorpond Street, is an antient structure of grotesque appearance, of the architecture of queen Elizabeth's reign, supposed to have been the residence of lady Andrewes; as appears by the following extract from the register of St. Andrew's: "In 1645, Frances Andrewes, daughter of the lady Andrews, died in the house the further end of Gray's Inn Lane, April."

PORTPOOL LANE, has nothing to recommend it, except that it retains the name of the antient manor of Portpool, belonging to the lords Gray, of Wilton; and gives title to one of the prebends in St. Paul's cathedral. It will be further mentioned under Gray's Inn.

BALDWIN'S GARDENS, a street so called from buildings erected by a gardener to queen Elizabeth. A large stone, on which is cut that queen's arms, against a pawnbroker's shop, in the street, records the circumstance.

Below Gray's Inn Lane, in Holborn, is BROOKE STREET, leading to *Brooke's Market*, *Beauchamp Street*, *Dorrington Street*, and *Greville Street*, all named from titles of the lords Brooke, earls of Brooke and Warwick, &c. At the corner of Brooke Street, is the extensive iron grate and furniture manufactory of *James Oldham Oldham*, Esq. built on the site of BROOKE HOUSE, a mansion belonging to that noble family.

FULK GREVILE, son of Sir Fulk Grevile, by Anne, daughter of Ralph Nevile, earl of Westmoreland, belonged to the court of queen Elizabeth many years, and was continued in the same station by James I. by whom he was made knight of the Bath, at his coronation. In the second year of the same reign he obtained a grant of the ruinous castle at Warwick, with all the grounds belonging to the domain. He restored and beautified the castle by a substantial repair. Afterwards, in the year 1615, he was constituted under treasurer and chancellor of the Exchequer, appointed one of the privy council; and for his faithful services in those employments, advanced to the dignity of lord Brooke, of Beauchamp's Court, in the county of Warwick. He surrendered the chancellorship of the Exchequer, and was admitted one of the noblemen of the king's bedchamber.

A domestic, named *Haywood*, had spent the greatest part of his life in his lordship's service, and conceiving that he had not been sufficiently rewarded, he remonstrated to his lord, who resenting his behaviour, the unnatural wretch suddenly

suddenly plunged his sword into his master's back at Brooke House, of which his lordship died on the 30th of September, 1628, at the age of seventy-four. The execrable assassin, terrified at the horrid deed, added to his guilt the crime of suicide, by falling on his own sword in an adjoining apartment.

Lord Brooke was buried at Warwick, where the following inscription is placed round his tomb:

"Fulk Grevile,—Servant to Queen Elizabeth,—Counsellor to King James,—and Friend to Sir Philip Sidney."

Near this place was the mansion of the family of Bourchier, earls of Bath, afterwards called *Bath Place*.

Furnival's Inn. The noble family of Furnival, came from Normandy in the reign of Richard I.; Gerard de Furnival accompanied that monarch to the Crusade, and was present at the siege of Acre. His grandson Gerard, died at Jerusalem, in 1219. Thomas, his son, was killed by the Saracens. Another Thomas accompanied Edward I. in the wars in Scotland. His son Thomas, was with his father in all his martial achievements; and his son, also named Thomas, bore a considerable share of glory at the taking of Caen, in Normandy, at the battle of Cressy, and in the wars of Scotland, during the reign of Edward III. He was succeeded by his brother William, whose daughter Joan, having in the reign of Henry IV. married Thomas Nevill, younger brother to Ralph, earl of Westmoreland, the inheritance of this inn came to him; and by Maud, their sole daughter and heiress, it descended, by marriage, to John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, in which family it continued till the reign of Edward VI. when Francis, earl of Shrewsbury, in consideration of 120*l.* sold the premises to Edward Griffin, Esq. solicitor general, William Ropere, and Richard Haydone, Esqrs. and their heirs, to the use of the society of Lincoln's Inn: which sum of 120*l.* (the purchase money) was paid out of the treasury of that society. The principal and fellows of Furnival's Inn, to whom a lease was ganted by the society of Lincoln's Inn, were to pay yearly 3*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* as appears by the accounts of that house.

This inn occupies a very considerable plot of ground, and is divided into two squares, or courts; but the buildings are in a state of decay, and much neglected.

The front next the street, is a very fine specimen of brick work, adorned with pilasters, mouldings, and an handsome arched gateway; and appears to be of the architecture prevalent in the reign of Charles II.

The HALL is a low, plain brick building, with a small turret, and two large projecting windows at the west end. The interior is antient, the roof is of timber, arched and divided into pannels by ribs springing from the sides. Its dimensions are forty feet by twenty-four. In the windows are a few armorial bearings, and in the room are the portraits of lord Raymond, and Sir Thomas Pengelly.

This society is governed by a principal, and twelve antients; and the members of the house, according to the old constitutions, were to be in commons a fortnight in every ten, or pay two shillings *per* week, if absent.

Nothing particular occurs in this part of the route, till we arrive at

ELY PLACE.

This street of elegant houses occupies the site of the antient palace of the bishops of Ely; which, formerly called Ely's Inn, was built in consequence of a will, made by bishop John de Kirkeby, who died in the year 1290, and bequeathed to his successors a messuage and nine cottages, situated in Holborn; which messuage became thenceforth the capital mansion of the bishops of Ely. William de Luda, his immediate successor, purchased several houses, and some lands adjoining, and at his death, which happened in 1298, left them to the bishops of that see, on condition that the person succeeding him should, within three months after his confirmation, pay to his executor one thousand marks; he also gave by his will two hundred marks to purchase twenty marks a year for the maintenance of three chaplains to pray for his soul, and the souls of the future bishops of Ely for ever in their chapel, of this house; he likewise left three houses for their habitation. The gardens of this house

were

were afterwards laid out in a very extensive manner, and so improved that the productions of the season were esteemed forwarder here than in any other plantation about London; a proof of this is to be met with in the best historians, as it gave occasion to the cruel duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. to cloak his design upon the life of lord Hastings. At a privy council, summoned in the Tower the 13th of June, 1483, the duke seemed to indulge himself in familiar conversation with the counsellors before they should enter upon business; and, having paid some compliments to Morton, bishop of Ely, on the good and early strawberries which he raised in his garden at Holborn, he begged the favour of having a dish of them, which that prelate immediately dispatched a servant to bring him; the Protector then left the council, as if called away by some other business, but soon after returned, and, under pretence that Hastings had plotted against his life, called in his guards, who seized the unfortunate nobleman, and immediately after beheaded him on a log of timber, which lay in the court of the Tower. The estate of Ely House was afterwards greatly increased by different purchases, so much, that, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, the whole, consisting of buildings, gardens, pastures, and inclosures, contained above twenty (Maitland says forty) acres of land inclosed within a wall. Bishop Richard Cox, at the *pressing* instances of queen Elizabeth, leased the western part of the house, and all the great garden and closes thereunto belonging, at a very small rent, to Christopher Hatton, Esq. afterwards high chancellor of England, for the term of twenty-one years. Hatton, being in possession, laid out a considerable sum of money in planting, building, and other improvements, and made this a pretence for moving the queen to oblige the bishop to alienate it to him.

After the revolution, a suit was instituted in Chancery against the then lord Hatton, who availed himself of his privilege in parliament, to avoid answering the bill. By this, and other incidental delays, the suit was protracted till the time of bishop Patrick, who thought fit to put an end to it,

between the years 1691 and 1707, by accepting one hundred pounds a year, to be settled on his see.

Part of this story is differently told by Maitland, who says, on bishop Cox's refusal, the affair was deferred till his death; when, the temporalities devolving to the crown, Elizabeth granted the said apartments and gardens to Sir Christopher Hatton, and his heirs for ever.

The entrance to this house was on the north side of Holborn, almost opposite to St. Andrew's church, through a large gateway, or porter's lodge, into a small paved court. On the right hand were some offices, supported by a colonade; and on the left a small garden, separated from the court by a brick wall. On the front appeared the venerable old hall, originally built with stone; its roof was covered with lead. Adjoining to the west end were the chief lodging rooms and other apartments.

The inside of this wall was about thirty feet high, thirty-two broad, and seventy-two long. The timber of the roof formed a demi dodecagon. It was lighted by six Gothic windows; four on the south, and two on the north side. The floor was paved with tiles. At the lower end was an oaken screen, and near the upper end there was an ascent of one step for the high table, according to the old English fashion.

To the north-west of the hall was a quadrangular cloister; its south side measuring ninety-five, and its west seventy-three feet.

In the centre was a small garden. The east side was converted into a sort of lumber room, or cellar. Over the cloisters were lodging rooms and galleries, where were several antient windows; but not above two small pieces of painted glass, and those neither beautiful nor curious.

Here was a venerable hall, seventy-four feet long, with six large painted windows, the furniture suited to the hospitality of the times. This structure was substantially repaired, and mostly rebuilt by Thomas Fitzalan, *alias* Arundel, bishop of Ely, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury.

In

In this palace were several great and solemn feasts. The first was in the year 1464, held by the serjeants at law, on taking their coifs. To this feast, according to invitation, came Sir Matthew Philip, lord mayor of London, with the aldermen, sheriffs, and commons of various trades. "But," says Stow, "when the mayor looked to keep the state in the hall, *as it had been used in all places within the city and liberties*, out of the king's presence, the lord Grey, of Ruthen, then lord treasurer of England, unknown to the serjeants, and against their wills, as they said, was first placed: whereupon the mayor, aldermen, and commons, departed home, and the mayor made the aldermen dine with him: however, he and all the citizens were wonderfully displeased that he was so dealt with; and the new serjeants, and others, were very sorry therefore, and had rather than much good, as they said, it had not happened."

Another feast was likewise kept here, in the year 1531; but that of the greatest magnificence, was held by the same serjeants on Friday the 10th of November, which continued till the following Tuesday. On Monday king Henry, and queen Catharine of Arragon, dined there in separate chambers; and the foreign ambassadors occupied a third apartment.

In the great hall, Sir Nicholas Lambard, mayor of London, the judges, barons of the Exchequer, and the aldermen, presided at the king's table. On the south side sat the master of the rolls, the masters in chancery, and "worshipful" citizens. The north side of the hall was occupied by aldermen appointed to sit at the head, the rest filled by respectable merchants.

In the cloistery, chapel, and gallery, were placed knights, and gentlemen of lesser degree. The crafts of London were in the other halls; whilst the serjeants and their ladies, were in chambers appointed for their reception.

The quantity of provision on this occasion resembled that for a coronation feast; the following particulars will sufficiently display the great extent of preparation, and the wonderful

wonderful scarcity of money in those days, compared to those in the present, by the prices of some of the viands:

	£.	s.	d.
"Brought to the slaughter-house twenty-four beeves, each - - - -	1	6	8
One carcase of an oxe from the shambles	1	4	0
One hundred fat muttons, each - -	0	2	10
Fifty-one great veales, at - -	0	4	8
Thirty-four porkes, at - -	0	3	3
Ninety-one pigs, at - - -	0	0	6
Capons of Greece, of one poulter (for he had three) ten dozens, at (a piece) - -	0	1	8
Capons of Kent, nine dozen and six, at	0	1	0
Cocks of grose, seaven dozen and nine, at	0	0	8
Capons course xix dozen, at a piece -	0	0	6
Fat cocks, seven dozen and nine, at -	0	0	8
Pullets, the best, 2½*d.* each. Other pullets	0	0	2
Pigeons thirty-seven dozen, each dozen -	0	0	2
Swans xiii dozen.			
Larkes three hundred and forty dozen, each dozen	0	0	5

At this feast *Edward Nevill*, was steward; *Thomas Ratcliffe*, comptroller; and *Thomas Wildon*, clerk of the kitchen.

It was in this palace that John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, lived after his palace of the Savoy was burnt by Wat Tyler and his rebels; and here he died in 1399.

The buildings of Ely house had undergone many alterations and additions, as appeared both by the different styles of architecture, and the various materials with which they were patched. By whom these were done is no where mentioned, except in the life of bishop Launcelot Andrews (in Bentham's History of Ely) where it is said that that bishop laid out two thousand pounds in the repair of Ely House, Holborn, Ely palace, Downham Hall, and Wisbeach castle. This was between the years 1609 and 1619.

At length, this house, after remaining in the see of Ely near four hundred and eighty-six years (during which time there were forty-one bishops, six of whom died therein)

being much decayed by time, and on a survey deemed incapable of further repair, and the lords of the Treasury judging it a proper place for the erection of several public offices, an act of parliament was procured, enabling the bishops to dispose of it, under the following conditions. This act received the royal assent in June 1772.

The house, together with all its appurtenances, to be conveyed and annexed to the imperial crown of this kingdom, reserving the right of Anthony, earl of Shaftsbury to the antient walls and fences circumscribing the tenements held by him by lease from the late bishop.

Six thousand five hundred pounds, by way of compensation, to be paid into the Bank in the names of the following trustees, or the survivors or survivor of them: namely, Edmund, lord bishop of Ely; Owen Salisbury Brereton and Thomas Hunt, Esqrs. Also a clear annuity of two hundred pounds, to be settled on the bishop and his successors for ever; payable half yearly by the receivers general of the offices to be erected on the premises; and in the mean time by the receiver general of the duty upon salt.

Out of the six thousand five hundred pounds, five thousand six hundred to be applied to the purchase of Clarendon, or Albemarle House, in Dover Street, Piccadilly; with divers other messuages and gardens, to be settled on the see of Ely, subject to a reserved rent of eighteen pounds *per annum*.

The remainder, as also three thousand pounds due from the representatives of the late bishop, for dilapidations, to be paid into the hands of the trustees, for the purpose of erecting a new mansion house, for the bishops of Ely, on the site of Albemarle House, according to a plan to be approved of by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor, and the speaker of the House of Commons. This house to be called Ely House. Here, when finished, the bishop to exercise his appellate jurisdiction, as visitor of the university of Cambridge; and hither are transferred the payments of the reserved rents belonging to this see, directed

directed to be paid at Ely House. Whilst the house is building, business to be transacted at any place within the cities of London or Westminster, that the bishop shall appoint.

The episcopal house to be provided with proper fixtures; such fixtures to be scheduled, and to accompany and go along with the said house and building, as, and in the nature of, heir looms. The schedule thereof to be inrolled in the court of Chancery, within six months after the house is finished and rendered fit for habitation.

The antient chapel, is dedicated to *St. Ethelreda*, to whom also the cathedral of Ely is dedicated.

The exact time it was built is not known; it stood adjoining to the north side of the cloister, in a field, containing an acre of ground. This field was planted with trees, and surrounded by a wall. It was in length ninety-one, and breadth thirty-nine feet; having at each angle an octagonal buttress or turret, crowned with a conical cap or pinnacle. The east window was large and handsome; on each side of it, as well as of those on the north front, were niches with pedestals for statues. The ornaments seem to have been carefully finished.

The floor was about ten or twelve feet above the level of the ground, and was supported by eight strong chesnut posts, running from east to west, under the centre of the building. This formed a souterrein or crypt, the size of the chapel, having six windows on the north, answering to as many niches on the south side. The entrance into this place was through a small Gothic arch under the east window; but the whole building being greatly defaced by time and weather, was in a great degree restored by the late proprietor, and serves as the present place of worship; it is a plain structure. At the west end is a fine organ, built by *Elliot*.

The site of the antient palace, with the materials, were purchased by Charles Cole, Esq. an eminent architect, and one of the deputy surveyors of the crown. He built ELY PLACE, of which he was proprietor, till he died in 1803.

We

We are compelled to revert to what we have already remarked respecting Ely Place having been stated as out of the jurisdiction of the magistracy of the city of London*; and urge as an additional argument in favour of the city, the following extract from *Burn's Ecclesiastical Law*†.

"Antiently, the greatest part of the bishopries in England, had seats (or, as they were commonly called, *places*) in or near London, in which they were resident during their attendance on parliament, on the court, or their own proper occasions; and during those attendances, they might freely exercise jurisdiction in their respective *places*, as in their own proper dioceses; and this is referred to in the statute of the 33 *H.* VIII. *c.* 31. for dissevering the bishopric of Chester from the archbishopric of Canterbury, in which there is this clause, 'saving to the bishop of Chester and his successors, that his house at Weston, being within the diocese of Coventry and Litchfield, shall be accounted and taken to be of his diocese, and that he being resident in the same, shall be taken and accounted as resident in his own diocese; and for the time of his abode there shall have jurisdiction in the same, likewise as all other bishops have in the houses belonging to their sees in any other bishopric within this realm for the time of their abode in the same.'

"But now," continues Dr. Burn, "most of those houses are either exchanged, or (being built into private houses) are held in lease of the bishoprics to which they belonged; and no houses, now remaining, come under the circumstance here mentioned (of being a place of residence in another diocese) but Lambeth House, and Croydon, belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury; Winchester Place, now removed from Southwark to Chelsea; and Ely House, in Holborn."

The facts from the above premises, and those before mentioned, are therefore plainly deduced.

"The reason for the allowance of jurisdiction to bishops in their own houses, though in different dioceses, plainly appears as means to prevent vexations from the superiors of

* Vol. I. p. 144—146. † Vol. I. p. 197.

those sees in which they resided; but had no reference to civil jurisdiction: for if it had, the whole of Ely Place ought to belong to the diocese of Ely, where the bishop is not only diocesan, but justice of peace.

"Now if it required an act of parliament, *27 Hen.* VIII. *c.* 35. to constitute the bishop of Ely a justice of peace in his own bishopric; where is the act of parliament which invests him with such authority in the city of London, of which Ely Place always did, and still does constitute, a part? Allowing this also; every doubt must be set aside, when it is considered, that the moment the bishop alienated his estate to the crown, he alienated his right with it, and carried his extra-civic presumption with him to Dover Street, where, according to the same extravagant opinions, it is equally as unsafe for the high steward and high constable of Westminster to issue processes at present, as it was formerly in the lord mayor of London, to do the same in Ely Place. We therefore must insist, sanctioned as we are by the opinions of such great men as Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper; Sir Robert Catlyne, lord chief justice of England; Sir Walter Mildmay, chancellor of the Exchequer; and Sir James Dyer, lord chief justice of the court of Common Pleas; the greatest judges of law and equity of their time, "*That the tenements, called* ELY RENTS, *in Holborn,* WERE, *and* ARE WITHIN THE LIBERTIES, FRANCHISES, AND JURISDICTION OF THE CITY OF LONDON; *and that the said mayor and commonalty of the city of London, and* THEIR SUCCESSORS, *should from thenceforth* PEACEABLY, *and* QUIETLY *have, use, enjoy, and exercise,* WITHIN THE SAID TENEMENTS, ALL AND EVERY SUCH LIBERTIES, CUSTOMS, *and* JURISDICTIONS, AS THEY MAY USE WITHIN ANY OTHER PLACE WITHIN THE LIBERTY AND FREEDOM OF LONDON."

Below Ely Place stood SCROOPE'S INN. "This house," says Stow, "was sometime letten out to serjeants at the lawe, as appeareth, and was found by inquisition taken in the Guildhall of London, before William Purchace, maior and escheator

escheator for king Henry the Seventh, in the fourteenth of his reigne, after the death of John lord Scroope; that he died, seized in his demesne of fee, by the feofment of Guy Fairfax, knight, one of the king's justices, made in the ninth of the same king unto an esquire, the sayde John Scroope, knight, lord Scroope of Bolton, and Robert Wingfield, of one house or tenement lately called Serjeantt Inn, situate against the church of St. Andrew, in Oldbourne, in the citie of London, with two gardens and two messuages to the same tenement belonging, in the said city, to hold in hurgage, valued by the yeere in all reprizes ten shillings" This place still retains the name of SCROOPE'S COURT; and was in 1616, the residence of Sir George Snelling, Sir Henry Coulte, &c.

Lower down was antiently GOLD LANE.

JOHN GERARD, the most celebrated of our antient botanists, had his garden in Holborn. He was a surgeon, and many years retained as chief gardener to lord Burleigh. Upon his death, Gerard found patrons in Sir Walter Raleigh, lord Edward Zouch, lord Hunsdon, &c. In 1597, he published his "Herbal," a book still in great esteem. *Thomas Johnson**, an apothecary, published an improved edition of Gerard's book. "The descriptions in this Herbal," says Granger, "are plain and familiar; and both these authors have laboured more to make their reader's understand the characters of the plants, than to give them to understand that they knew any thing of Greek and Latin."

Oldbourne was an antient village, built upon the bank of the rivulet or bourne, called Oldbourne, that sprung up

* Johnson, for his labours in this work, was honoured with the degree of doctor of physic, by the university of Oxford; he was also lieutenant colonel to Sir Marmaduke Rawdon, governor of Basing House, in the civil wars. He set fire to the Grange, near that fortress, which consisted of twenty houses, and killed and burnt about three hundred of Sir William Waller's men, wounded five hundred more, and took arms, ammunition, and provision, from the enemy. He died in September 1644, of a wound which he received in a sally from the garrison. *Granger.*

near the south end of Gray's Inn Lane, and ran in a clear current to the bridge at the bottom of Holbourn or Oldbourne Hill, where it fell into the river of Wells.

End of the Eleventh Route.

ROUTE XII.

From the north End of Fetter Lane, down Holborn, to Shoe Lane and Fleet Street; Fetter Lane to Holborn, the Barrs, Middle Row, Chancery Lane, to Fleet Street, and Temple Bar.

THE only notice that we shall take of Fetter Lane, at the commencement of this route, is, that on the 5th of July, 1643, Nathaniel Tompkins, Esq. was executed opposite the end of the lane in Holborn. He had been one of the party who adhered to the parliament, whilst its measures were consistent and moderate; but on finding that it pursued a plan of treason and rebellion, Messrs. Tompkins, Chaloner, Waller the poet, and other gentlemen of consideration, not only returned to their allegiance; but formed associations to resist, and, if possible, to overturn the prevailing faction. The project failed; Mr. Tompkins and Mr. Chaloner, were executed for the alledged conspiracy; and poor Waller was compelled to live on a pardon, at the dear purchase of 10,000*l.*

Bartlet's Buildings, at this period, was the residence of respectable families, as it still continues. Here is held the meetings of two Societies, who claim particular attention.

The best and most authentic account we can give of their institution, is from their own documents, published annually; by these it appears, "that about the latter end of the year 1698, a few gentlemen formed themselves into a *Voluntary Society*; and with unanimity and zeal promoted the

the real and practical knowledge of true religion, by such methods as appeared to them to be most conducive to that end, till towards the conclusion of the year 1701; when, at their instance, a charter was obtained from William III. whereby all the then subscribing members of this society, with other persons of distinction in church and state, were incorporated, for the better carrying on that branch of their designs which related to the plantations, colonies, and factories beyond the seas, belonging to the kingdom of England.

"But their charter being limited to *foreign parts*, and the business of that corporation being hitherto confined to the British plantations in America, most of the original members of the voluntary society still continued to carry on, in that capacity, their more extensive designs for advancing the honour of God, and the good of mankind, by promoting Christian knowledge, both at home and in other parts of the world, by the best methods that should offer. They are therefore a society distinct from that corporation, and are known by the name of THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

"Their principal methods were the same as they had been before; to erect and promote *charity schools*; to disperse both at home and abroad, Bibles, Prayer books, and various religious tracts; to establish Protestant missions jointly with the king of Denmark, in the East Indies, and in other parts of the world; to employ the poor and their families, by erecting workhouses; to relieve exiles for the Protestant faith; to print the sacred Scriptures, &c, in the Welsh language; to promote religion in the Scilly islands; to print Bibles, Prayer books, and religious tracts, in the Manks tongue, &c."

The books and papers brought or printed by order of the society amount, in one year, to the amazing number of sixty-eight thousand two hundred and sixty-six; besides one thousand four hundred and sixty-five packets sent to subscribing and corresponding members; consisting of

Bibles,

Bibles - - - -	8,490
New Testaments and Psalters - -	11,466
Common Prayers - - -	16,096
Other bound books - - -	20,460
Small tracts, half bound, and stiched -	112,440
	168,952

The receipts of this extensive and excellent undertaking, from 1805 to 1806, amounted to - £. 13,752 8 6
The payments during the same period 13,425 17 7

Under the same roof the PATRONS OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHARITY SCHOOLS, transact their business.

After what has already been said upon this subject, under St. Paul's Cathedral, and St. Andrew's Charity School, it is only necessary to add, that "these schools, being a great support to the Protestant religion and established church of England, deserve the protection of every Christian and every friend to the British constitution; but, viewed in the light of humanity as well as policy, they demand the patronage of every friend to human nature.

"More than seven thousand children clothed and educated in this metropolis, and a great number of them wholly supported, by the voluntary bounty of individuals only, without any obligatory support from the laws, present, to the admiration of surrounding states, a picture of the British character, liberally and amiably portrayed.

"The anniversary meeting of the children of these charity schools, at divine service, is an affecting display of public benevolence, a grateful tribute to the memory of our generous ancestors who established them, and an animating incentive to the present age to patronise and transmit to posterity these excellent institutions, so honourable to this kingdom, and unequalled in any other.

"In order, therefore, that so glorious a display of public benevolence may ever continue to adorn this great and opulent metropolis, to attract the public regard, by encouraging the support of these institutions, the above society was established upon a very antient foundation, consisting principally of treasurers, trustees, and subscribers to charity schools."

THAIVE'S INN, consists of a street of handsome structures, erected on the site of an antient *hospitium*, or mansion, belonging to John Thaive, or Tavie, as early as the reign of Edward III. This gentleman, in 1348, left a very considerable estate towards the support of St. Andrew's church; which, it seems, had so accumulated in 1670, that the fund was sufficient to build a great part of the present fabric.

A citizen and mercer of London, named Gregory Nicholls, becoming possessed of the property by inheritance, granted it, in the reign of Edward VI. to the benchers of Lincoln's Inn, for the use of students of the law; that society afterwards constituted it one of the Inns of Chancery, the principal and fellows of which were to pay an annual rent of 3*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* as an acknowledgement to the mother house.

It had however long been discontinued as an inn of court; fire consumed the premises; and it was converted into a private range of buildings.

Crookhorn Alley, has changed its name to ST. ANDREW'S COURT.

Lower down is situated the parish church of

ST. ANDREW, HOLBORN.

THIS

THIS church is without the walls of London, but within the liberty or freedom. And the parish is divided into the liberty of London; the liberty above the Bars; and the liberty of Saffron Hill. The church was rebuilt in the year of Christ 1687, and is one of the most finished performances of Sir Christopher Wren.

It is very pleasant and spacious: the columns that support the roof, are of the Corinthian order; the walls of stone, and the roof covered with lead.

The interior of the church is finely ornamented; the roof and between the arches, and particularly over the altar-piece, are adorned with beautiful fret-work.

Here is more excellent wainscoting than in other churches, the walls being lined twelve feet high, and eight feet above the galleries, which extend on all sides of the church, except the east, swelling with raised pannels. The organ gallery is supported by two large fluted wainscot columns of the Tuscan order. The organ, as we have already mentioned, by *Harris*, is a fine toned instrument; famous for being the discarded organ, in the contest for superiority between father Schmydt, and Harris, at the Temple church. On each side of the organ are paintings in a bold style, *of Christ restoring the Blind*, and *the Sermon on the Mount*.

The altar-piece is very spacious, at least fifteen feet high of wainscot, having two columns and two pilasters fluted; also two pilasters on the south, and two on the north sides, of the Tuscan order, with their frieze, cornice and pediment carved, and four lamps with tapers over the four middle columns and pilasters, two at each end of the pediment, placed on acroters; and under are the Commandments, as the Lord's Prayer and Creed are, within large frames carved and gilt with gold. Over the decalogue, and under the pediment, is a space about two feet square, within which are these words, in large characters;

This do in Remembrance of Me,

done

done in black letters upon gold, enriched round with fruit leaves, &c. finely carved; as are the surbace and four pannels, two at the north, and two at the south sides of this altar-piece.

Over this is a fine window of stained glass, representing *The Last Supper*; above is beautifully represented *The Ascension*. On each side are paintings of *St. Peter* and *St. Andrew*, over which are representations of the *Holy Family*. The altar is highly enriched by painting, gilding, and carved work; the table is of porphyry. The two other windows at the east end are exquisitely stained; one represents the arms of John Thaive, Esq. the other the arms of queen Anne; a gift of Sir Thomas Hodgson, of Bramwich, in the county of York.

The church is pewed uniformly; the pulpit is a curious piece of wainscot carving, and there are three handsome branches. The length of the church is one hundred and five feet, breadth sixty-three, and height about forty-three.

The tower or square steeple was first erected in 1447, during the reign of Henry VI. and repaired in 1704. It has been lately coated, and its altitude is one hundred and ten feet; it has four large windows fronting east, west, north, and south, adorned with pilasters, architrave, frieze, cornice, pediments, &c. of the Doric order, wherein are eight bells, and a clock. The four pinnacles are composed of altars, surmounted by pine-apples and vanes.

The benefactions to the church and poor of this parish are very considerable.

Mr. MATTHEW BROMFIELD, of Tottenham High Cross, Middlesex, in 1703, bequeathed an estate, called Thunderby House, in the parish of Wimbish, in the county of Essex, for the purpose of producing 70*l. per annum*, to apprentice seven poor boys, belonging to the London liberty of this parish; and in default of boys, the benefaction to extend to girls. The interest, &c. to accumulate, to afford premiums of 10*l.* each, as far as the fund would extend.

Mrs. MARY EWER, by her will in 1766, bequeathed the interest of 500*l.* "to be applied from time to time towards putting out poor boys, sons of decayed housekeepers, apprentices."

"Mr. ISAAC DUCKETT (who died 1620) by his will ordained that 400*l.* should be put out on security on certain trusts therein expressed, which sum was afterwards, pursuant to a decree of the high court of Chancery, laid out in the purchase of lands and tenements at Crayford, in Kent, and conveyed to the rectors, churchwardens, and six other inhabitants of this parish, and St. Clement Danes, Strand: *In trust*, that the yearly rents thereof should be equally divided between the said parishes, to be employed yearly to two poor maid servants, of each of the said parishes, who should have five years together inhabited with one master or mistress, and have obtained a certificate from such master and mistress for that purpose. And, in default of such, for the relief or release of two poor maidens of either of the said parishes, at their marriage."

The right honourable lady ELIZABETH HATTON, who died in 1645, gave 500*l.* to remain in stock for the poor, both *below* and *above Barrs*.

The same sum was given by Mrs. ELIZABETH PALMER, in 1726, which purchased estates in Tower Street, &c. Seven Dials, the rents of which are to be disposed of to twelve poor widows of this parish not receiving alms.

Mr. JOSEPH WRIGHT, by his will in 1785, gave 600*l.* new annuity Bank stock, the interest, &c. to be given to three men and three women, that should not receive alms, and who should have lived in credit; and to pay to each of such men and women, 3*l.* yearly on every Easter Monday, at the vestry room for ever.

To the great honour of the several trustees of these, and several other benefactions in St. Andrew's parish, the trusts have constantly been appropriated to the various purposes intended, with strict integrity.

Among the Monuments in the old church, Stow mentions one to the memory of RALPH ROKEBY, Esq. of Martham,

tham, in Richmondshire, principal of Lincoln's Inn, master of St. Catharine's, &c. who died at seventy years of age, in 1596. He left by his will

	£.	s.	d.
To Christ's Hospital, in London - -	100	0	0
To the college of the poor at East Greenwich	100	0	0
To the poor scholars in Cambridge - -	100	0	0
To the poor scholars in Oxford - -	100	0	0
To the prisoners in the two Compters -	200	0	0
To the prisoners in the Fleet - - -	100	0	0
To the prisoners in Ludgate - - -	100	0	0
To the prisoners in Newgate - - -	100	0	0
To the prisoners in the King's Bench -	100	0	0
To the prisoners in the Marshalsea - -	100	0	0
To the prisoners in the White Lyon - -	20	0	0
To the poor of St. Catharine's - -	20	0	0
To each brother and sister there - -	2	0	0

MODERN MONUMENTS and INSCRIPTIONS. On the south side of the altar in a black frame, and done in black letters upon gold, is this inscription:

In this Chancel-Vault lyeth the Body of Jane, the Wife of Gerrard Fowke eldest Son to Gerrard Fowke, of Bachacar Hall in Staffordshire, who was a third Brother of the ancient and worshipful Family of the Fowkes of Gunston in the said County, and was Lieutenant Colonel in the Service of King Charles the First.

She was Daughter to Major Nicholas Herle, a second Brother of the ancient and worshipful Family of the Herles of Pridiox in Cornwall, who dyed in the Service of K. Charles the First in the Irish Rebellion.

She was strictly virtuous and truly pious, meek, patient, and chearfully submissive to the Will of God.

And died May the 10th. 1689. to the great Discomfort of her only loving and truly belov'd Husband, who caused this Inscription to be made in memory of her.

A marble monument on the south side of the altar, for Mr. Richard Dewe, and Edward, his son.

On the north side another marble monument, in memory of Mrs. MARGARET BOUCHER, of very curious workmanship.

On the south side of the church, above the gallery, is a a monument of white marble; inscription is:

Near this Place lyeth the Body of DAVID KNIGHT, Citizen and Brewer, who lived uprightly and justly in all his Actions, charitable to the Poor, and in his Life and Conversation a true Christian, and so he died in March 1679. in the 43d Year of his Age. *Manet post Funera Virtus.*

Within the altar rails, a lozenge of white marble, thus inscribed:

" Infra jacit HENRICUS SACHEVERELL, S. T. P. Hujusæ Ecclesiæ Rector; Obiit 5to. die Junii, An. Dni. 1724"

RECTORS OF EMINENCE. THOMAS DE COTTINGHAM, 1343, keeper of the great seal. ROGER DE WALDEN, bishop of London; see under St. Bartholomew the Great. WILLIAM FALLAN, archdeacon of London, 1442. GILBERT WORTHINGTON, 1443; one of the founders of grammar schools in the reign of Henry VI. RICHARD BANCROFT, and JOHN KING, bishops of London. JOHN HACKET, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, 1670. EDWARD STILLINGFLEET, bishop of Worcester, 1689. JOHN MOOR, bishop of Norwich, 1691. HENRY SACHEVEREL, S. T. P. JEFFREY BARTON, LL. D. 1725. CUTTS BARTON, D. D. dean of Bristol, 1734. CHARLES BARTON, A. M. 1781. JOHN LUXMORE, D. D. dean of Glocester, 1806.

SHOE LANE, is a long and narrow avenue from Holborn to Fleet Street. The whole ground from this place to Chancery Lane, was composed of garden grounds, trees, and shrubs, in the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth. It seems as though this, Fetter Lane, and Chancery Lane, were firm ground in the time of Edward III. On the east side still remains part of OLDBOURNE HALL, between *Plumtree Court*, and the workhouse. The cieling of the first floor is very curiously carved. This apartment was lately used for a dissenting meeting. Edmund, son of Sir Robert Ferrars de Chartley, held eight cottages in *Sho Lane* and *Faytur Lane*, in the fourth year of Henry V.

Nearly opposite is BANGOR COURT, in which formerly stood the palace of the bishops of Bangor, with consider-

able

able grounds adjoining, which continued in the possession of the prelates till the year 1647, when Sir John Barkstead, knight, purchased it of the trustees for sale of bishop's lands, with the ground, "containing in length one hundred and sixty-eight feet of assize, and in breadth, from east to west, one hundred and sixty-four feet of assize, more or less, with a purpose to build thereupon, at the expiration of the lease. The building there being the chief advantage he expected to make by the purchase: this appears by the following proviso in an act passed under the dominion of Oliver Cromwell, 1656: "and in that respect, having given much more than otherwise he would have, the said place being at present both dangerous and noysome to the passengers and inhabitants near adjoining, to erect and new build such messuages, tenements, and houses thereupon, as he shall think fit. The said Sir John Barkstead, his heirs or assigns, paying for so much of the said buildings, as shall be erected upon new foundations, up to the Exchequer of his highness the lord protector and his successors, to the use of his highness and his successors, within two months after such building or buildings erected, one year's value at an improved and full rent." Upon the restoration of monarchy and the rights of the church, Bangor House reverted to that see, and it at present forms part of its revenues. The house has, however, sunk in value and reputation, and exhibits the ruin of former consequence, surrounded by a mean neighbourhood.

Little New Street, contains the dwelling house, printing office, and warehouses, of Andrew Strahan, Esq. M. P. his majesty's printer. In the former part of our work*, mention has been made of the introduction of Printing into England, by William Caxton. The utility of the art was evident from its extensive circulation, and the countenance it received from the government. In the act against merchant-strangers, in the reign of Richard III. there was a proviso for the encouragement of bringing books into the realm by strangers, and for the encourage-

* See Vol. I. p. 104.

ment

ment of such as should print. It was provided, "That that act, or any parcel thereof, should not extend to the prejudice, disturbance, damage, or impediment, to any artificer, or merchant stranger, of what nation or country he be, for bringing into this realm, or selling by retail or otherwise, any book written or printed, or for inhabiting within this realm for the same intent: or any scrivener, alluminer, reader, or printer of such book, which he hath or shall have to sell by way of merchandize; or for their dwelling within this realm, for the exercise of the said occupation."

It appears that this indulgence was repealed by Henry VIII.; for the act passed in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of that monarch, expresses "that since the making of the former proviso, there came into the realm a marvellous number of printed books, and daily did. And that the cause of making the same proviso under king Richard was, for that there were but few books and few printers within the realm at that time, which could not well exercise and occupy the said science and craft of printing. But since, many of the king's natural subjects had so diligently learned and exercised the same art, that at that day there were within the realm a great number, cunning, and expert in the said science and craft of printing; as able to exercise the craft in all points, as any stranger." This was not above forty years after the introduction of the science.

Caxton was succeeded in this profession, which requires the abilities of the scholar, and the manners of a gentleman, by Wynkyn de Worde, a Dutchman, and Richard Pynson, who both flourished during the reign of Henry VII. The reign of his successor, produced Thomas Godfrey, Richard Grafton, and Edward Whitchurch, who had the honour of printing the translation of the *Great Bible*, from 1538—1540. These artisans continued during the next reign, to whom were added Reginald Wolf, a Swiss, the learned John Day, and William Seres. Wolf was printer to archbishop Cranmer, and printed his works, and those appointed for the public use of the church. He

was

was also a great collector of English history, which was afterwards digested and printed by RALPH HOLINGSHED. In this reign also flourished the eminent printers JUGGE and CAWOOD. RICHARD TOTIL, printed all the law books in the reign of Mary.

The number of printers had so much encreased at the commencement of queen Elizabeth's reign, and some disaffected persons having published inflammatory bills against the queen, and the religion she was about to establish, that it was necessary government should interfere, and in consequence "*Ordinances decreed for reformation of divers disorders in printing and uttering of books*," came out in 1566.

At this time JOHN JUGGE, besides being the queen's printer, obtained the sole privilege of printing Bibles and Testaments, which had hitherto been exercised by the rest of the profession.

RICHARD TOTIL, in consequence of other printers selling law books at excessive prices, to the injury of students, was appointed the sole law printer.

JOHN DAY, had a commission to print A. B. C. and the Catechism, and the sole sale of them. These were the only relief of the poor belonging to the Stationers' Company.

JAMES ROBERTS, and RICHARD WATKINS, printed all almanacks and prognostications. The chief relief of poor printers.

THOMAS MARSH had a "great" license for Latin books, used in the grammar schools of England; which was the general support of the Stationers' Company.

THOMAS VAUTROLLER, a stranger, had the sole printing of the New Testament, and other books in Latin.

Mr. BYRDE, one of the gentlemen of the queen's chapel royal, had a licence for printing all music books, and by that privilege claimed to print ruled paper.

WILLIAM SERES had the printing of all prayer books, psalters, and primers, with a reversion to his son.

FRANCIS FLOWER, a gentleman, had the privilege of printing the grammar, and other school books, which he farmed

farmed to some of the members of the Stationer's Company for 100*l. per annum*, which sum was raised by enhancing the prices to the public, which was considered a vast grievance; more especially as there were at that time no less than one hundred and seventy-five members of that company, of whom one hundred and forty had taken up their freedom since the accession of the queen. So much had printing and literature encreased under the Reformation.

But the above patentees were sadly molested by the invasion of their privileges by persons of other professions, who insisted upon printing certain publications in defiance of all authority; but the queen, at the instance of lord treasurer Burleigh, soon manifested a determination to resist the several encroachments upon her prerogative; and the printers continued unmolested during the rest of her reign.

During the reign of James I. we do not find much alteration in the progress of the art of printing.

But in the next reign, that of the unfortunate Charles I. libelling and malignant measures against government, had risen to an alarming height, and the persons in power not possessing either moderation or prudence, instead of punishing the evil individually, published a tyrannical decree of Star Chamber, against the whole profession of Printers on the eleventh day of July, 1637. It is very scarce, and so curious, as exhibiting a true picture of the times, that not to insert an extract from such an important document, would be derogatory to the purpose of this History.

After referring to the decree passed in the reign of Elizabeth, that of Charles I. is divided into thirty-three sections, expressive of the pains and penalties inflicted on those who should be guilty of violating the law set down for, what was called, the prevention of libellous and seditious printing.

By the thirteenth section of this Decree it was ordered, that no person within the city of London, &c. should erect a press or printing house, without notice to the master and wardens of the Stationer's Company.

" XIV. That no joiner, carpenter, or other person, should make any printing press, no smith forge any iron work, or founder cast any letters, without similar notice.

" XV. That there should be but twenty master printers*, who should have the use of one press or more; their places to be supplied by the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London, and six other commissioners. The king's and the university printers not included. These persons were to come into the high Commission Court, and enter into bonds, with sureties, of 300*l.* that they would not print, nor suffer any unlicensed books to be printed.

" XVII. No allowed printer to keep more than two presses, unless he had been upper warden or master of his company.

" XIX. Every master, or upper warden, allowed to have three apprentices, and no more; liverymen, two apprentices; yeomen, or freemen, to have one, and no more; neither by copartnership, binding at the scriveners, nor any other way whatsoever; neither was it lawful for any master printer, when any apprentice or apprentices ran away, or were dismissed, to take another apprentice, except the names of such as were gone away had been erased from the hall book, and never admitted, upon pain of being *for ever* disabled of the use of a press, or printing house, and such further punishment as the court might decree."

The following Clauses were of such an oppressive nature, that we have thought proper to give them literally:

" XX. Because a great part of the secret printing in corners hath been caused for want of orderly imployment for Iourneymen Printers, Therefore the Court doth hereby require the Master and Wardens of the Company of Stationers, to take especiall care that all Iourneymen Printers, who are free of the Company of Sta-

* Their names were Felix Kingstone, Adam Islip, Thomas Purfoot, Miles Flesher, Thomas Harper, John Beale, John Legat, Robert Young, John Haviland, George Miller, Richard Badger, Thomas Cotes, Bernard Alsop, Richard Bishop, Edward Griffin, Thomas Purslow, Richard Hodgkinsonne, John Dawson, John Raworth, and Marmaduke Parsons.

tioners, shall be set to worke, and imployed within their owne Company of Stationers; for which purpose the Court doth also order and declare, that if any Iourneyman Printer, and free of the Company of Stationers, who is of honest, and good behauiour, and able in his trade, do want imployment, he shall repaire to the Master and Wardens of the Companie of Stationers, and they or one of them, taking with him or them one or two of the Master Printers, shall go along with the said Iourneyman Printer, and shall offer his seruice in the first place to the Master Printer under whom he serued his Apprentiship, if he be liuing, and do continue an allowed Printer, or otherwise to any other Master Printer, whom the Master and Wardens of the said Company shall thinke fit. And euery Master Printer shall bee bound to imploy one Iourneyman, being so offered to him, and more, if need shall so require, and it shall be adiudged to come to his share, according to the proportion of his Apprentices and imployments, by the Master and Wardens of the Company of Stationers, although he the said Master Printer with his Apprentice or Apprentices be able without the helpe of the said Iourneyman or Iourneymen to discharge his owne worke, vpon paine of such punishment, &c.

" XXI. If the Master and Wardens of the Companie of Stationers, or any of them, shall refuse or neglect to go along with any honest and sufficient Iourneyman Printer, so desiring their assistance, to finde him imployment, vpon complaint and proofe made thereof, he, or they so offending, shall suffer imprisonment, and such other punishment, as by this court, or the high Commission Court respectiuely, as the seuerall causes shall require, shall bee thought fit to bee imposed. But in case any Master Printer hath more imployment then he is able to discharge with helpe of his Apprentice or Apprentices, it shall be lawfull for him to require the helpe of any Iourneyman, or Iourneymen Printers, who are not imployed, and if the said Iourneyman, or Iourneymen Printers so required, shall refuse imployment, or neglect it when hee or they haue vndertaken it, he, or they shall suffer imprisonment, &c.

" XXIII. No Master Printer shall imploy either to worke at the Case, or the Presse, or otherwise about his printing, any other person or persons, then such onely as are Freemen, or Apprentices to the Trade or mystery of Printing, vnder paine of being disabled for euer after to keep or vse any Presse or Printing house.

" XXIV.

" XXIV. The Court doth hereby declare their firme resolution that if any person or persons, that is not an allowed Printer, shall hereafter presume to set vp any Presse for printing, or shall worke at any such Presse, or Set, or Compose any Letters to bee wrought by any such Presse; hee, or they so offending, shall from time to time, by the Order of this Court, bee set in the Pillorie, and Whipt through the Citie of London.

" XXV. For the better discouery of printing in Corners without licence; the Master and Wardens of the Company of Stationers for the time being, or any two licensed Master Printers, which shall be appointed by the Lord Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, or Lord B. of London for the time being, shall haue power and authority, to take vnto themselues such assistance as they shall think needful, and to search what houses and shops (and at what time they shall think fit) especially Printing-houses, and to view what is in printing, and to call for the licence to see whether it be licensed or no, and if not, to seize vpon so much as is printed, together with the seueral offenders.

" XXVI. That it shall be lawful also for the said Searchers, if vpon search they find any booke or bookes, or part of booke or bookes which they suspect to containe matter in it or them, contrary to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, or against the State and Gouvernment, vpon such suspition to seize upon such booke or bookes, or part of booke or bookes, and to bring it, or them, to the Lord Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, or the Lord Bishop of London for the time being, who shall take such further course therein, as to their Lordships, or either of them shall seeme fit."

The twenty-seventh section appointed that there should be only four letter-founders; John Grismand, Thomas Wright, Arthur Nichols, and Alexander Tifield, who were under similar restrictions with respect to themselves, their journeymen, and apprentices.

And by the thirty-second section it was ordered, that no port should be open for the importation of books, except London, that the books might more readily and easily be inspected.

This decree was produced by lord keeper COVENTRY; archbishop LAUD; and bishop JUXON, lord treasurer, assisted by the judges, and Sir JOHN BANKES, attorney general.

The consequence of this and other atrocious acts of arbitrary power, might easily be conceived; the press sent forth additional libels, complaining of these encroachments on its liberty; the community took part with the injured; such an imposition of tyranny, urged the resentment of the whole country; and a tremendous civil war, the overthrow of government, and the destruction of all considerations, human or divine, was the consequence.

A similar restriction from the same cause, took place through the means of James II. and it produced his abdication.

It is to be observed, however, that there is a material difference between the *Liberty*, and the *Licentiousness* of the Press. The former produced and protected the ingenuity and labours of a Bowyer, a Baskerville, and other celebrated and excellent characters in this profession. Whilst the latter, on account of the mischiefs it has disseminated, should be execrated by all thinking and good men as the compounder of intellectual poison, as well as the *anguis in herba*, the snake in the grass, which pollutes the soil where it exists, and renders a fine science the opprobrium, rather than, as it ought to be, a blessing to society.

His majesty's printer, by patent, has the sole printing of all acts of Parliament, Proclamations, Forms of Prayer, a share of Bibles, Prayer Books, and Law-decrees; his majesty's speeches in parliament, and all other documents of government authority. The London Gazette is, by appointment, now printed and published by the king's printer.

GUNPOWDER ALLEY is famous for having been the residence of two characters, the one an elegant poet of the seventeenth century; the other one of the greatest impostors of his time.

Sir RICHARD LOVELACE, eldest son of Sir William Lovelace, of Woolwich, in Kent, and nephew to lord Lovelace, was born in 1610, received his education at the Charterhouse; and, in the year 1634, became a gentleman commoner of Glocester Hall, Oxford; "being then," as Wood observes, "accounted the most amiable and beautiful

tiful person that eye ever beheld; a person also of innate modesty, virtue, and courtly deportment," &c. In 1636, he was created M, A. and leaving the university, became a courtier; where being taken into favour by lord Goring, he became a soldier, and was first an ensign, and afterwards a captain. On the peace of Berwick, he returned to his native country, took possession of his patrimony in Kent, and was deputed by the county to deliver the Kentish petition to the House of Commons, which giving offence, he was ordered into custody, and confined in the Gatehouse, whence he was released on giving bail not to go beyond the lines of communication, without a pass from the speaker. During the time of his confinement to London, he lived beyond the income of his estate, chiefly to support the credit of the royal cause; and in the year 1646, he formed a regiment for the service of the French king, of which being colonel, he was wounded at Dunkirk. In 1648, on his return to England, with his brother, he was committed to Petre House, in Aldersgate Street, where he remained till after the king's death. He was then set at liberty; "but having consumed all his estate, he grew very melancholy (which at length brought him into a consumption) became very poor in body and purse, was the object of charity, went in ragged cloaths (whereas when he was in his glory he wore cloth of gold and silver), and mostly lodged in obscure and dirty places, more befitting the worst of beggars, and poorest of servants. He died in this alley, in 1658, and was buried at the west end of St. Bride's church. He wrote two dramatic pieces, *The Scholar*, a comedy, acted at Glocester Hall, and Dorset Gardens; and *The Soldier*, a tragedy *.

It is not improbable that *Love Court*, in this avenue, might have taken its name from him, and been originally *Lovelace Court*.

John Evans, the the ill-favoured astrologer, was by birth a Welshman, a master of arts, and in sacred orders;

* Hasted's Kent, Baker's Biographia Dramatica: see more in Granger, II. 305.

he

he had formerly had a cure of souls in Staffordshire, but now was come to try his fortune at London, being in a manner enforced to fly for some offences very scandalous, committed by him in those parts where he had lately lived; for he gave judgment upon things lost, the shame of astrology. "He was the most saturnine person my eyes ever beheld," says Lilly, "either before I practiced or since; of a middle stature, broad forehead, beetle-browed, thick shoulders, flat nosed, full lips, down looked, black curling stiff hair, splay-footed, to give him his right, he had the most piercing judgement, naturally upon a figure of theft, and many other questions, that I ever met withal; yet for money he would give contrary judgements, was much addicted to debauchery, and then very abusive and quarrelsome, seldom without a black eye, or one mischief or other. This is the same Evans who made so many antinomial cups, upon the sale whereof he principally subsisted; he understood Latin very well, the Greek tongue not at all: he had some arts above and beyond astrology, for he was well versed in the nature of spirits, and had many times used the circular way of invocating, as in the time of our familiarity he told me." *

We

* Lilly's Account of his Life and Times. To see to what a pitch of credulity men were arrived during the age of Fanaticism, in the reign of Charles I. we will recite from Lilly two anecdotes respecting Evans's Invocation of Spirits:

"Two of his actions I will relate, as to me delivered. There was in Staffordshire a young gentlewoman, that had for her preferment married an aged rich person, who being desirous to purchase some lands for his wife's maintenance; but this young gentlewoman, his wife, was desired to buy the land in the name of a gentleman, her very dear friend, but for her use; after the aged man was dead, the widow could by no means procure the deed of purchase from her friend; whereupon she applies herself to Evans, who, for a sum of money, promises to have her deed safely delivered into her own hands; the sum was forty pounds. Evans applies himself to the invocation of the angel Salmon, of the nature of Mars, reads his Litany in the Common Prayer Book every day, at select hours, wears his surplice, lives orderly all that time; at the fortnight's end Salmon appeared, and having received his commands

We pass to Shoe Lane, and to the notice of the residence of true ingenuity, in the memory of JAMES COX, Esq. one of the most eminent mechanics of the present reign. His works in jewellery and clock work, surpassed competition; his celebrity reached every quarter of the globe, and the greatest potentates enjoyed to have their palaces graced with Mr. Cox's beautiful workmanship. The times, however, were unpropitious to the ingenious, Mr. Cox's undertakings were too magnificent for his circumstances. His museum was disposed of by lottery, and he did not long survive the fame he had so worthily established.

HARP ALLEY, long noted for brokers and sign-painters, has been already noticed under Painter Stainers' Hall. An avenue from it to Fleet Street, denominated POPPIN'S

mands what to do, in a small time returns with the very deed desired, lays it down gently upon the table, where a white cloth was spread, and then being dismissed, vanished. The deed was, by the gentleman who formerly kept it, placed among many other of his evidences, in a large wooden chest, and in a chamber at one end of the house; but upon Salmon's removing and bringing away the deed, all that bay of building was quite blown down, and all his own proper evidences torn all to pieces.

"The second story followeth. Some time before I became acquainted with him, he then living in the Minories, was desired by the lord Bothwell and Sir Kenelm Digby, to show them a spirit. He promised so to do: the time came, and they were all in the body of the circle, when lo, upon a sudden, after some time of invocation, Evans was taken from out of the room, and carried into the field near Battersea Causeway, close to the Thames. Next morning a countryman going by to his labour, and spying a man in black clothes, came unto him, and awaked him, and asked him how he came there; Evans, by this, understood his condition, enquired where he was, how far from London, and in what parish he was, which when he understood, he told the labourers he had been late at Batterses the night before, and by chance was left there by his friends. Sir Kenelm Digby and the lord Bothwell went home without any harm, and came next day to hear what was become of him; just as they in the afternoon came into the house, a messenger came from Evans to his wife to come to him at Battersea. I enquired upon what account the spirit carried him away; who said, he had not, at the time of invocation, made any suffumigation, at which the spirits were vexed."

COURT. This place covers what was an inn, called *Popyngaye*, belonging to the abbot of Cirencester.

FLEET STREET, *north side*. It appears from Fabian, and others, that this was the principal part of the Saxon city. His Chronicle informs us, "that in king Egelred, or Ethelred's reign, which began in the year 981, or, as Stow, 978, London had more housing or building from Ludgate towards Westminster, and little or none where the chief, or heart of the city now is, except in divers places, was housing; but the houses stood without order: so that many towns and cities, as Canterbury, York, and others, surpassed London in building in those days, as he saith he had seen and known by an old book of the Guildhall of London, named Doomsday: but after the Conquest it increased, and soon surpassed and excelled all other." This must certainly mean, after the city was destroyed by the incursions of the Danes; for the wall and gates certainly testify the situation of the antient city from the times of the Romans.

This quarter is dedicated to literature and the sciences. Opposite Water Lane, is the house in which dwelt Mr. GEORGE GRAHAM, Mr. THOMAS MUDGE, and his partner, the late Mr. DUTTON, names eminently distinguished in the science of horology.

BOLT COURT is famous for being the residence of Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, now the printing office of Mr. Bensley. Here is also the house in which are held the meetings of the MEDICAL SOCIETY.

In Gough Square resided HUGH KELLY, Esq. the celebrated dramatist. This square, though small, has many respectable houses.

Between Bolt Court and Johnson's Court, in *Fleet Street*, was a shop formerly kept by Mr. PINCHBECK, the inventor of a metallic composition, which was in such general use, as to go by his name. It was mostly used in buckles, which assumed the appearance of gold.

In RED LION COURT, is the printing office of Messrs. NICHOLS, printers of the votes of the House of Commons.

JOHN

JOHN NICHOLS, Esq. was the apprentice, partner, and successor to the learned Mr. *Bowyer*; and is himself author of several antiquarian works, besides being compiler and editor of a laborious history of Leicestershire.

CRANE COURT, formerly *Two Crane Court.* At the upper end of this court, which is paved with black and white marble, is the house formerly occupied by the Royal Society; but since they left it, appropriated to the use of the SCOTTISH CORPORATION.

"This institution may justly be termed an *Hospital of out Patients*, the objects of it being supported and relieved by weekly, monthly, and quarterly allowances of money, and with medical assistance and advice at their own habitations; and such of them as are desirous of returning to their native country, for the benefit of their health, or to spend the remainder of their days with their relations and friends, have their passages by sea paid, and money advanced to supply their immediate wants, whereby they have not only the benefit of an hospital and workhouse, without the disagreeable circumstances attending them, but all the comforts and consolations of their families and friends reserved for them. The charity is supported by the voluntary donations and subscriptions of noblemen, gentlemen, and ladies. It is governed under its last charter in 1775, by a president, six vice presidents, treasurer, and an indefinite number of governors, and is denominated "*The Scottish Hospital, of the Foundation of Charles the Second.*"

The HALL ROOM, is of the Ionic order. Over the chimney is a bust of Charles II.

On the south wall, a whole length of Mary, queen of Scots, thus inscribed: "*Maria, D. G. Scotiæ Piissima Regina Franciæ Dotaria Anno Ætatis Regnique* 36; *Anglicæ captavit.* 10. *S. H.* 1578." This painting is most beautifully executed. The face is exquisite, and the features delicate and finely proportioned *.

The

* When Mary, in the full bloom of her beauty, was walking in a procession at Paris, a woman forced her way through the croud to touch her,

The DUKE OF QUEENSBERRY.

The EARL OF LAUDERDALE.

The EARL OF BEDFORD; presented by James Kynneir, Esq. first master in 1674.

Sir JOHN AYTON.

Mr. JAMES KYNNEIR, above mentioned.

In the centre of the hall is a painting of the Scottish regalia.

The great Fire of London ceased at an antient house above Fetter Lane.

Near this is the parish church of

ST. DUNSTAN IN THE WEST.

THE first account of this church occurs in 1237, when it was given by Richard de Barking, abbot, and the convent of Westminster, to Henry III. who upon his founding the house for converted Jews in New Street, since called the Rolls, assigned this church, with its fruits and profits, in 1317, towards the maintenance of his establishment. The right of the advowson, however, continued in the crown, till the year 1361. But being afterwards given to the abbot and convent of Alnwick, in Northumberland, that frater-

her. Upon being asked "what she meant by her bold intrusion?" she said, "It was only to satisfy herself whether so angelic a creature were flesh and blood."—*Granger.*

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nity became so reduced in consequence of the Scottish wars, that they were compelled to apply for a licence to unite this rectory to their monastery, and one of their fraternity to supply the cure, removeable at their pleasure; so that there was no regular rector, nor vicar, for seventy years; till, in 1437, a perpetual vicar was instituted. Upon the suppression of monasteries, the living was granted to lord Dudley, then to Sir Richard Sackvill, &c. It is now in private hands.

The present fabric is supposed to be upwards of four hundred years old. It appears that Thomas Duke, founded St. Catharine's chapel, in 1421, and was buried here. Having escaped the great fire, it was repaired in the year 1701. A handsome square roof being built instead of the old one, which was arched; the windows, &c. added, which was paid by an assessment on the parish, according to the poor's rate, and amounted to the sum of 1500*l.* A late repair has cost the parish 1800*l.*

The church is built of brick and stone, covered with a handsome finishing on the outside the walls; and is mostly now of the Tuscan order, though some part is of the modern Gothic.

On the outside of the church, within a nich and pediment at the south-west end, over the clock, are two figures of savages or wild men, carved in wood, and painted natural colour, as big as the life, standing erect, with each a knotty club in his hand, with which they alternately strike the quarters, not only their arms, but even their heads, moving at every blow. They are so placed, as to be visible to such as pass on the south side of the street, whence they are more admired by many of the gaping populace, than the most elegant preacher from the pulpit within the building. These figures were set up in the year 1671.

In October 1766, an elegant statue of queen Elizabeth, was placed over the east end of the church, with the following inscription: "This statue of queen Elizabeth formerly stood on the west side of Ludgate. That gate being taken down in 1760 to open the streets, it was given by the

City to Sir Francis Gosling, knight, and alderman of this ward, who caused it to be placed here."

The roof or cieling of the interior is adorned with a spacious quadrangle of deep mouldings, crocket work, an elipsis, roses, &c. of fret work; and above the pillars which support the roof, there is an entablament of painted wainscot extending round the church; on the north, west, and south sides, are galleries of wainscot; the pulpit is of the same kind of wood; and the church is well pewed with oak. In the west gallery is a fine organ.

The altar-piece consists of two columns of the Ionic order, adorned with painted cherubims, over which is a cornice, and in the middle a globe between two Bibles, denoting the wonderful spreading of the pure Gospel over the world; the whole is fenced in with a rail and banister, and the space paved with marble. In theeast window is a figure of *St. Matthias*, in stained glass.

The vestry room is ornamented with a very fine portrait of queen ELIZABETH, also in painted glass.

The dimensions of the church are as follow: length ninety feet, breadth (at the west end) sixty, height thirty-six, and the altitude of the tower, which contains eight musical bells, and turret, about one hundred feet.

Principal benefactions, as follow:

Judges of the Common Pleas, time out of mind, 2l. 13s. 4d. Mr. John Knap, three quarters of charcoal. Mr. John Fisher, 5l. Mr. John Bowes, 2l. 12s. Mr. John Wells, scrivener, 2l. Lady Paggington, 3l. 13s. 4d. Mr. Elsing, one load of charcoal. Mr. Walter Meredith, 2l. Mr. William Crouch, 20l. and also 10l. and 10s. *per annum* for a sermon, and 40s. for a dinner for the common councilmen, churchwardens, and twelve others yearly. Mr. John Baker, for a sermon and bread, 4l. 10s. Sir Matthew Cary, to the poor, 6l. 13s. 4d. Mr. Henry Webb, 20l.; also to the poor, and for a sermon, 2l. 10s. Mr. William Ward, 140l. in bread, 3l. 18s.; also in charcoal, sixty sacks *per annum*, 3l.; also to the vestry, &c. for a dinner, 1l. 10s. Mr. Robert Jenkinson, 6l. 10s. Mr. William Weddell, 100l. Mr. Henry Adams, 1000l. Mr. Otho Mauduit, 2l. Mr. Nicholas Hare, 200l. Mr. Thomas White, for a sermon every Thursday, from the first in Michaelmas Term,

Term, to the end of Trinity Term, 18l. Also to three men and three women, each 6l. and to the poor and Christ's Hospital, 40s. Mr. John Wainbright, 4l. *per annum* for twenty-eight years. Mr. Thomas Johnson, for coals for this and St. Bride's parishes, each 4l. Edward Lattimer, Esq. in bread to the poor, 5l. 4s. Mrs. Catharine Tirrill, for a sermon, and to the poor in bread, 6l. Mr. Edward Tirrill, her son, to the poor in bread, 2l. 12s. Mr. Peter Blake, to the poor of Andover, St. Dunstan's, and Luggershal, 6l. Mrs. Parthenia Lowman, to the poor, and for a sermon, 100l. Mr. Moorcrofts, of Clifford's Inn, 50l. Mr. John Brown, to the poor of this parish, 10l. And to the poor of this, White Fryars, and Cripplegate parish, 400l. Mr. John Land, of the parish of St. Martin's, Ludgate, gent. by this will dated 26 April 1697, gave to six of the most indigent freemen of the age of sixty, or upwards, inhabiting in this parish, to be paid quarterly, each 10l. *per annum*. The same worthy benefactor also gave by his said will, out of the house next Sir Francis Child's, being the sign of the Sugar Loaf, to three poor widows of freemen, 30l. He also farther devised by his said will, to put out apprentice three poor children of freemen, the remaining rent of the last said house, 30l. Item, he gave by his said will fifty pounds to put out five poor boys of the parish of St. Dunstan apprentice, to be paid within fourteen days after his funeral. And appointed the minister and churchwardens for the time being, to be his trustees, to see the same performed.

MONUMENTS mentioned by Stow:

Richardus Nordon, Civis & Scissor. ac quondam Vicecomes Londini. Ob. 23 Mar. 1460.——

Gulielmus Chapman nuper Civis & Scissor. ac Vicecomes Civit. London. Ob. primo die mensis Julii 1446.

Hic jacet Rogerus Horton, quondam unus Justiciariorum de Banco Dom. Regis. Qui Obiit ult. die Ap. 1423.

On a fair monument on the south wall of the chancel, was this inscription:

Here under lyeth the Body of Thomas Powle, Esq; Clerk of the Crown, and one of the Six Clerks of the High Court of Chancery, Controller of the Hamper, Clerk of the Forest of Waltham, and High Steward to the late Queen Elizabeth, of all her Mannors within the County of Essex. He died in the 88th Year of his Age 26 June, Anno 1601.

Here lyes Sir Roger Cholmley, Kt. for the Body to K. Henry Eighth, he deceased 28 April, 1538.

Here was also buried Will. Crouch, Citizen and Mercer of London, and one of the Common Council of this City, who gave by his Will 10s. a Year for a Sermon on his Funeral day, and 40s. Yearly for a Dinner on that day, for the Common Council, the Church Wardens, and 12 Freemen of this Parish at the Election of his Executors. And he also gave 10l. a Year for ever, to be distributed yearly among 36 poor People of honest Life dwelling in this parish. He was buried near to this Monument, 16th of April, 1606.

Here also lyeth Laurence Dalton, Esq; late Norroy King at Arms Deceas'd, 1561.

MONUMENTS. On the north side the chancel, is a handsome black and white marble monument of the Ionic order, with an inscription: to the memory of Sir RICHARD HUTTON, one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas, who died on the 16th of February 1638, aged seventy-nine.

Over the vestry door a white marble monument, with this inscription:

In Memory of the Honourable and Virtuous MARGARET TALBOT, Widow, who died 31st of March, 1620.—

By this small Statue Reader is but shewn
That she was bury'd here, but hadst thou known
The Piety and Virtues of her Mind,
Thou wouldst have said, Why was she not Enshrin'd?
Both Vere's and Windsor's best Blood fill'd her Veins,
She matcht with Talbot, yet their noble Strains
Were far below her Vertue, in whose Breast
God had infus'd his Grace above the rest
Of all her sex, whose sacred course of Life,
Both in the state of Widow, Maid and Wife!
(For each she had been, tho her latter days
Chast Widow-hood crown'd, to her immortal praise)
Was so immaculate, she deserves to be
The Crystal Mirror to Posterity;
More Honour hast thou by her burial here
Dunstan, than to thee chanc'd this many a Year.

Earth

Earth from her Coffin heave thy ponderous Stones,
And for thy sacred'st Relict keep her Bones:
Since spight of Envy 't cannot be deny'd,
Saint-like she liv'd, and like a Saint she dy'd.

A tablet, on which is inscribed:

"Sacred to the memory of Sir RICHARD HOARE, knight, who died January 6, 1718, aged seventy years. And of his relict, Dame Susannah Hoare, who died September 24, 1720, aged sixty-seven. Both exemplary in their piety and strict adherence to the Church of England, and in their singular care and education of a numerous issue (they had eleven sons and six daughters), three only of which are now surviving.

"He was eminent for his fidelity, humanity, diligence, and circumspection, strict justice, and charity, in the several trusts and offices of lord mayor, alderman, and sheriff of London, of member of parliament for this city, and of president of Christ's Hospital and the London workhouse. This monument was gratefully erected by Henry Hoare, Esq. their son and sole executor, 1723."

On the north side of the chancel, near the vestry door, a pretty white marble monument of the Composite order, adorned with laurel branches, cartouch, pediment, urn, and a long Latin inscription: to the memory of ALBERT OTHO FABER SOLMS, LL. D. surgeon general to the emperor, afterwards physician to the kings of Denmark and Sweden; and lastly to Charles II. He died in 1684.

A black and white marble monument of the Corinthian order, with the carved image of a woman in a kneeling posture; and likewise three children, all in sable habit; this inscription:

Mors mihi Lucrum.

Near to this place lyeth buried the Body of ELIZABETH NORTH, Wife of Roger North, Esq. and one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir John Gilbert, Knight, of Great Finborow in Suffolk. She died in 1612, aged twenty-two.

On the north wall of the north aisle, near the east end, on an eliptical moulded stone, much decayed by being so near the earth of the church-yard:

Near the Foot of this Pillar, under a Tomb-stone, with these Arms, lyes the Body of MARY COLCLOUGH, the most deservedly beloved

beloved and lamented Wife of Adam Colclough. This is only intended to tell who she was; for her Virtues ought rather to be imitated every where, than recited here. She was Daughter to Col. Blagge, Governor of Yarmouth and Languard Fort, Captain of the Yeomen of Guards, and of the Bedchamber to his Majesty that now is. Her Mother was Daughter of Sir Roger North, and of his Wife, mentioned in the Monument at the head of this aisle.

At the east end, near that above, by the altar-piece, a small monument, engraved in brass:

Anno Domini 1556.

Hic jacet humatus WILLIEL. PORTMAN, Miles, Serviens inclitissimæ Principis H. 8. ad Legem, & illo tempore unus Justic. suorum ad Placitum, coram ipso Rege tenend. ac postea temp. illustris Principum Phil. & Marie, Regis & Reginæ Angliæ Capitalis Justiciarius hujus Regni Angliæ. Eoque officio summa æquitate ita perfunctus erat, ut in Deum in primis sanctus & pius; in Patriam ac Principem fidus & morigerus; in omnes denique semper equabil. fuit & perseveravit. Ab hac autem luce in Cœlestem prætorum cœtum, 5 die Februar. Anno Regni præfat. Regis & Reginæ 3 & 4 emigravit.

Near the south-east angle of the church, a small monument, with this inscription:

Hic requiescunt Ossa ROBERTI HOUGHTON, Militis, unius Justiciariorum Dom. Jacobi nuper Regis, ad Placita coram Dom. Rege tenenda Asig. Qui natus est apud Gunthorpe in Com. Norfolciæ 3 die Augusti, Anno Domini 1548. & ex hac vita migravit infra hanc Parochiam sexto die Februarii, A. D. 1625. Ex Maria Uxore Filia Roberti Rychers de Woortham in Comitatu Cantiæ, Armigeri, tres suscepit Filios, totidemque Filias. Ex quibus (Roberto & Susanna in vita ejus extinctis) Franciscus, Johannes, Elizabetha & Maria, tempore mortis suæ. De favore fuere superstites.

A handsome white marble monument on the south side, and near the south-east angle of the church, this inscription:

In the middle aisle of this Church, near the Chancel, are interred the Bodies of EDWARD MARSHAL, Esq; formerly Master Mason of England, together with Ann his Wife, by whom he had 9 Sons and 5 Daughters, whereof Joshua the eldest only survived him. He was loyal to his King, useful in his Parish, charitable

ritable to the Poor whilst he was living, and left several Memorials of it at his Death, and departed this life the 10th of Dec. 1675. Aged 77 Years.

Near him lyeth the Body of his Son JOSHUA MARSHAL, Esq; late Master Mason to King Charles the Second. He walked in the Steps of his Father, and succeeded him not only in his Office, but Virtues. Whereas his Father, in his Life-time, did give 10l. *per annum*, issuing out of a House in Fetter lane during the Term of a Lease, for the daily reading of Divine Morning-service in this Church; he hath perpetuated it for ever. He was twice Master of his Company, and bequeathed unto them above 200l. to the end that by them 10l. *per annum* should be for ever distributed to their poor Widows, and he gave several other charitable bequests.

On the same side, over the door to Fleet Street, a large sarcophagus, and a boy holding a medallion of the deceased in his official robes; thus inscribed:

"To the memory of Sir RICHARD HOARE, knight, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of this City in the memorable year 1745. In which alarming crisis he discharged the great trust reposed in him with honour and integrity, to the approbation of his Sovereign, and the universal satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. He died October 12, 1754, and lies, in the same vault of this church, together with the remains of his first and second wives; Sarah, the daughter of James Tully, Esq. of Charterhouse Square; and Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward Rust, Esq. of Crutched Friars; by each of whom he left one son, now living, to pay this last tribute of gratitude and respect to an affectionate parent."

A small white marble monument, adorned with a cherub, cartouch, pediment, two babes weeping; this inscription:

Near this place lyeth interred the Body of Henry Jones, late of this Parish, and of the Inner Temple, Clockmaker, Son of William Jones, heretofore Vicar of Boulder, in the County of Southampton.

He was industrious, honest, and charitable, five poor Widows, having annually the Benefit thereof for ever. He died the 26th of November 1695, aged 63 years.

In this church were also buried RALPH BAINES, bishop of Coventry and Litchfield; and OWEN OGLETHORPE, bishop of Carlisle, who crowned queen Elizabeth.

MINISTERS OF EMINENCE. THOMAS WHITE, D. D. 1575, an eminent preacher; founder of Sion College, the Moral-Philosophy Lecture at Oxford, and an almshouse in Temple parish, Bristol, where he was born.

JOHN DONNE, the excellent dean of St. Paul's.

JAMES MARSH, D. D. chancellor of Chichester, was sequestered during the Civil wars, and died at Oxford 1647.

WILLIAM BATES, S. T. P. "was a man of good and amiable character; much a scholar, much a gentleman, and no less a Christian. His moderation and sweetness of temper, were known to all that conversed with him; among whom were eminent and pious men of various persuasions. Archbishop Tillotson's friendship for him began early; and as his merit was invariably the same, it continued without interruption, to the end of that prelate's life. Dr. Bates's abilities qualified him for the highest dignities in the church; and it is certain that great offers were made him, but he never could be prevailed on to conform. He is esteemed the politest writer of his age among the Presbyterians. He was silenced for non-conformity in 1662, and died in 1699." *

Adjoining the church and charity school is CLIFFORD'S INN. It was the antient residence of the honourable family of Clifford, whence the earls of Cumberland descended; Robert de Clifford having the inheritance by grant from king Edward the Second, *anno* 1309, to hold by the service of one penny paid into the Exchequer at Michaelmas. It came to the king for certain debts due to him from one Malcolme de Harley, escheator to Edward the First, on this side the Trent. The widow of Robert de Clifford demised it, *anno* 1337, to students in the common law for the rent of 10*l.* and afterward by a grant to Nicholas Sulyard, Esq. principal, and others seniors, disposed of the premises, &c. of Clifford's Inn, in consideration of 600*l.* and 4*l. per annum*; and it hath continued ever since one of the inns of court. This society are governed by a principal and twelve rulers; the gentlemen are in commons a fortnight in every Term, and

* Granger.

those

those that are not pay about 4*s. per* week, but not always certain. They sell their chambers for one life, and have mootings.

The hall is built in imitation of the Gothic stile, and is a plain, unadorned structure, except some armorial bearings in the windows.

It was here that judge Hale, Sir Orlando Bridgeman, and other judges, sat to determine causes between claimants, after the great fire in 1666.

Clifford's Inn has three courts, and a pleasant garden; whence a gateway leads to FETTER LANE.

In this part of the lane lived PRAISE-GOD BAREBONE, "who, by occupation a leather-seller, was one of the most active, if not the most able members of the parliament assembled in 1653 by Cromwell, called *Barebone's Parliament*. When general Monck came to London with a view of restoring the king, and was intent upon the re-admission of the secluded members, this man appeared at the head of a numerous rabble of fanatics, which was alarming even to that intrepid general. A petition was presented by their leader to the parliament, for the exclusion of the king and royal family. Monck, who knew the popularity of Barebone, was obliged to make a general muster of his army, and wrote a letter to the parliament, in which he expostulated with them for giving too much countenance to that furious zealot and his adherents." *

In Flower-de-luce Court, during the year 1767, was perpetrated a deliberate and horrid murder by *Elizabeth Brownrigg*, against a Foundling apprentice, named Mary Clifford; for which she was executed at Tyburn.

Fetter Lane contains three places of worship of different persuasions; a meeting house for Independents; another for Anabaptists; and the chapel of the UNITED BRETHREN, or

Granger. Mr. Malcolm informs us that the house of Barebone, of which he was an inhabitant twenty-five years, was rented by him at 40*l. per annum* (except during the war); and his tithes were thirteen shillings and eight-pence. *Lond. Redviv.* III. 453.

MORAVIANS*. This was the meeting house of the eminent THOMAS BRADBURY, during the reigns of queen Anne, &c. and was demolished by the mob. Mr. Bradbury escaped with great difficulty.

It appears by the parish register of St. Bride's, that only sixteen houses were standing in the broad place by NEW

* "The Moravians are supposed to have arisen under Nicholas Lewis, count of Zinzendorf. a German nobleman, who died 1760. They were also called Hernhuters, from Hernhuth, the name of the village where they were first settled. The followers of count Zinzendorf are called Moravians, because the first converts to his system were some Moravian families. The society themselves however assert, that they are descended from the old Moravian and Bohemian brethren, who existed as a distinct sect sixty years prior to the reformation. They also stile themselves *Unitas Fratrum*, or the United Brethren; and, in general, profess to adhere to the Augsburgh confession of faith. When the first reformers were assembled at Augsburgh in Germany, the Protestant princes employed Melancthon, a divine of great learning and moderation, to draw up a confession of their faith, expressive in terms as little offensive to the Roman Catholics as a regard for truth would permit. And this creed, from the place where it was presented, is called the "Confession of Augsburgh." It is not easy to unravel the leading tenets of the Moravians. Opinions and practices have been attributed to them of an exceptionable nature, which the more sensible of them totally disavow. They direct their worship to Jesus Christ; are much attached to instrumental as well as vocal music in their religious services; and discover a great predilection for forming themselves into classes, according to sex, age, and character. Their founder not only discovered his zeal in travelling in person over Europe, but has taken special care to send missionaries into almost every part of the known world. They revive their devotion by celebrating agapæ, or love feasts, and the casting of lots is used amongst them to know the will of the Lord. The sole right of contracting marriage lies with the elders. In Mr. La Trobe's edition of Spangenburgh's exposition of Christian doctrine, their principles are detailed to a considerable length. There is a large community of them at a village near Leeds, which excites the curiosity of the traveller; and they have places of worship in various parts of the kingdom. Mr. Rimius published his candid narrative of this people, and bishop Lavington (who wrote also against the Methodists) replied, in 1755, in his Moravians, compared and detected. Mr. Weld, in his Travels through the United States, gives a curious account of a Settlement of Moravians at Bethlehem, honourable to their virtue and piety."—*Evans's Sketch of Religious Opinions.*

STREET,

STREET, after the fire in 1666. Of these there remains one in *Nevill's Court*, and another adjoining in New Street Square; constructed with all the inconvenience of the age of queen Elizabeth. There are also in Fetter Lane, towards Holborn, other houses of the same age and construction.

The *Plough*, a messuage and tenement in Fetter Lane, with a garden, barn, and other houses, offices, &c. were given to support a guild or fraternity of *St. Sithe*, or *Osyth*, in the parish church of St. Andrew. This coming to the crown in the reign of Edward VI. by virtue of the act for the dissolution of chantries, that monarch granted it to *Thomas Bartlet*, the king's printer, and Richard Mody. The site is now occupied by PLOUGH COURT.

This was antiently a resort for idle and disorderly persons, called *Fewterers*, " as in a way," says Stow, " leading to gardens. But the same is now of later years, on both sides, built through with many fair houses."

BARNARD'S INN, is called in the record the *second* inn of Chancery; and was originally denominated MACKWORTH'S INN, as having been the residence of Dr. John Mackworth, dean of Lincoln, in the reign of Henry VI. Thomas Atkins, one of his executors, in the thirty-second year of the same reign, gave it to the dean and chapter of Lincoln, and their successors for ever, to find a chaplain to celebrate Divine service in the chapel of St. George, within the cathedral church of Lincoln, where the body of dean Mackworth was buried. Having been leased, however, by a gentleman named Lionel Barnard, his name has been substituted instead of the former.

There is nothing peculiarly worthy notice in the *Hall*, except a portrait of CHARLES II. judge HOLT, and other eminent persons, principals of this inn.

In the thirty-second of Henry VI. a tumult between the gentlemen of the inns of court, and Chancery, and the citizens of London, arose in Fleet Street, in which much mischief was done. The consequence was, that the principals of Clifford's Inn, Furnival's Inn, and Barnard's Inn, were sent prisoners to Hertford Castle.

Adjoining

Adjoining to this inn, in Holborn, are the extensive premises of Messrs. Langdale, distillers.

Dyer's Buildings, were so called from Sir John Dyer, bart. whose house occupied the site.

CASTLE YARD, now *Castle Street*, in 1619, was the residence of THOMAS HOWARD, earl of ARUNDEL. This nobleman acquired in Italy an elegant taste for painting and architecture; and above all for antient statues. He employed collectors in most parts of Europe; and sent even into Greece, whence he received several valuable fragments of antiquity. He was the first of his countrymen that introduced uniformity of building, and is esteemed the father of virtù in England. He died in Italy, September 14, 1646.

STAPLE INN, was so called from being formerly a hall where wool merchants used to meet, wool being one of the four staple commodities according to statutes.

It appears to have been an inn of Chancery *anno* 1415, and was held by lease, and the inheritance granted by John Knighton, and Alice his wife, to the antients of Gray's Inn, about twenty Henry VIII. by the name of all that messuage or inn of Chancery commonly called Staple Inn, &c.

It is governed by one principal and eleven antients. Those of this house are one week in commons every Term, but there are usually fifty for a fortnight. Here are no mootings, and the chambers are commonly sold for one life.

The hall is a small, but handsome building, something in the stile of the Temple; and, as well as the front of the inn, in Holborn, of the stile of architecture prevailing in the reigns of Elizabeth, and James I.

It is adorned with the portraits of Charles II. queen Anne, earl of Macclesfield, lord chancellor Cowper, and lord Camden.

This inn consists of two courts kept very clean, and a small, but pleasant garden.

We now approach one of the greatest nuisances belonging to London, which is a projection of dirty, unsightly buildings, denominated MIDDLE ROW. Were it not for this,

this, and two other equally obnoxious obstructions, Holborn would be one of the most handsome and spacious streets in the city and liberties; but at present the projections complained of for many years, are as dangerous in case of fire, as they are ungrateful to the eye. Their removal would be a common benefit.

Mr. Gwynn, in his "London and Westminster Improved," sanctions the opinion we have given, in the following words: "It will be no easy task for the observer to Clerkenwell Green to ascend Mutton Lane, and proceed to Baldwin's Gardens, a desolated spot, through the ruins of which, if he escapes without hurt, he may reach Gray's Inn Lane, one of the principal avenues to this metropolis, which is despicable beyond conception: from thence he may hobble into Holborn, where the first object that presents itself to view is Middle Row, a nuisance universally detested, and for that reason, and the narrow consideration of private property, suffered to remain a public disgrace to the finest street in London."

Having escaped through the narrow passage of Middle Row, the *King's Head Tavern*, arrests the attention. On this spot stood SOUTHAMPTON HOUSE, the mansion of the Wriothesley's, earls of Southampton, the chapel of which is still remaining.

Let us stop and contemplate this former residence of great and virtuous men!—"THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY, the last earl of SOUTHAMPTON, like another Sully, placed at the head of the treasury, after the ravage and confusion of the Civil War, with the capacity and application of that able minister, undertook to reduce the public accounts to regularity and order; and happily succeeded in that great attempt. But Charles II. who had not the least œconomy himself, was too apt to overlook that virtue in others; and, what was worse, was inclined to pull down much faster than his treasurer could build up. This excellent person, who was loyal, and yet a patriot, died too soon for the good of his country. He was a man of a quick and lively conception, prompt elocution, and invincible integrity. He was of

of an amiable and exemplary character in domestic life; and to say all in one word, was in his great office of lord high treasurer, what his friend the earl of Clarendon, was in the high court of chancery." He died in 1667, barely in possession of the white rod, "which his profligate enemies," says Pennant, "were with difficulty dissuaded from wresting out of his dying hands."

His daughter was the amiable consort of the equally virtuous WILLIAM lord RUSSELL, who lived in this house many years. Her virtues underwent a fiery trial, and came out of the test, if possible, more pure. Her last interviews with her devoted lord, cannot be read without the strongest emotions. Her greatness of mind appears to uncommon advantage. The last scene is beyond the power of either pen or pencil. When his lordship passed by his residence in the way through Holborn, towards his execution in Lincoln's Inn Fields, he felt a momentary bitterness of death in recollecting the happy moments of *Southampton House*. He looked towards it; the tear started into his eye; but he instantly wiped it away *.

SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS are erected on the site of the gardens.

In these buildings is the OFFICE OF THE MASTERS IN CHANCERY. These masters are twelve in number, the first of whom is *Master of the Rolls*; these gentlemen sit at Westminster Hall, with the lord chancellor, three at a time whilst the term lasts, and two at a time when his lordship sits to hear causes in his own house. To these assistants he often refers the further hearing of causes; he also refers to them matters of account, and other things of equal moment; but never the merits of a cause. Their salary from the Exchequer is 100*l.* besides robe money; but there are other perquisites, which makes the office very lucrative.

Westward of Southampton Buildings stood THE OLD TEMPLE; being the first residence of the Knights Templars in England.

* Introduction to Lady Rachel Russel's Letters, 8vo. p. lxxvi.

CHANCERY LANE. Each side of this street is guarded by the jurisdiction of the law. The first building on the right hand is

LINCOLN's INN.

This is one of the four inns of court. Ralph Nevill, bishop of Chichester, and chancellor of England, built a house here in the reign of Henry III. on ground which was given to him by the king; and after him Richard de Wihts made it his residence; but afterwards it fell into the possession of Henry De Lacy, earl of Lincoln, who made it his town residence, whence its present name. He is said to have introduced students of the law here about the year 1310; though leases were afterward let to them by the bishop of Chichester; Robert Sherborn, bishop of that see, having conveyed the whole to William Sulyard, a student of this house, for ninety-nine years; after which lease Sampson, a succeeding bishop of Chichester, by deed dated July 1536, passed the inheritance of the house and garden to the said William and Eustace his brother; Eustace surviving, his son Edward, by deed 12th of November 1579, in consideration of 520*l.* conveyed to Richard Kingsmill, and the rest of the bench, this house, garden, &c. in fee, and a fine was accordingly levied.

The hall was built *anno* 1506; the great gate, toward Chancery Lane, was finished in 1518. In the year 1521, the great gate-house and tower were finished, toward which Sir Thomas Lovel was a great benefactor. The building northward from the gateway into Chancery Lane, was erected in 1636; and in year 1558, an order passed for a brick wall and gates to be set up on the back part of the house, for the better enclosure thereof, but not finished till about the year 1667, when also the chambers on the north side of the quadrangle were built, the whole amounting to 415*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* In 1557, chambers were built over the kitchen and entry near the hall; and about the year 1607, all the old chambers in the long gallery were new built, which cost 1409*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; about which time twenty chambers were erected on the north side of the house (to answer the last) amounting to 1618*l.* 18*s.*

In the year 1663, the great terrace and wall towards Lincoln's Inn Fields were made, which cost near 1000*l.* Searl's Court was finished in 1697, and is now called Lincoln's Inn New Square; the ground having been bought by Henry Searl, of this house, Esq. who began to build the same, but lived not to see it finished. Over the gateway to Carey Street, are the arms of the inn; and those of Searl.

In the midst of this square, which is covered with gravel, and neatly kept, is a fountain, now disused, consisting of a handsome Corinthian column, from a design of Inigo Jones; the top supported a sun dial, and at the four corners of the pedestal infant tritons, spouted water from their shells.

STONE BUILDINGS are a set of rooms so called from the materials with which they were erected. This handsome range forms part of a regular and noble plan for rebuilding the whole inn; which, had it been carried into execution, would have made this one of the most elegant piles in the metropolis.

The chambers are extremely pleasant, being facing the gardens, and Lincoln's Inn Fields. The architecture is by the late Sir Robert Taylor.

In these buildings is the LIBRARY belonging to the inn, which contains a good collection of books and manuscripts, chiefly collected by Sir Matthew Hale, who bequeathed them to this society; they are thus classed: 1. Statute law. 2. Common law. 3. Miscellaneous articles; containing parliamentary matters, antient writers on law, copies and abstracts of records, itineraries, pleas, and assizes, repertories and references to records in public offices, reports of judicial proceedings, &c. These MSS. cannot be viewed, but by a special order from some of the masters of the bench.

Adjoining is the SIX CLERKS OFFICE, a spacious stone building, situate on the west side of Chancery Lane. It was formerly situated lower in the lane, opposite the Rolls, in a building formerly the prior of Nocton's Park inn, and called the Herflet Inn; but has probably been for this use since the house of converted Jews was made a place for keeping

keeping of the rolls about the year 1377. The business of these clerks is to read in court before the lord keeper in Term time, to sign bills, answers, &c. to inroll commissions, patents, pardons, &c. and for causes in this court depending they are attornies for the plaintiffs, or defendants: their places, which are very lucrative, are in the gift of the Master of the Rolls; and under these clerks (or in each of their divisions) are fifteen others, called Clerks in Court, who are sworn into their places. These, before the lord Jeffery's was chancellor, were but sixty in number, though they are now ninety. It is their business to read in court before the lord chancellor, or keeper and master of the rolls out of Term time, to copy bills, answers, &c. And all decrees in Chancery are lodged in the Rolls chapel.

The HALL is a very fine room; though by no means equal to the Temple, Gray's Inn, &c. It is used for sittings before the lord chancellor, in matters relative to the suits in his court; as well as for the commons of the society. At the upper end is the famous picture by Hogarth, of *St. Paul before Felix.*

The CHAPEL was finished, and consecrated *anno* 1623; Inigo Jones, the king's surveyor, estimating the charge at 2000*l.* raised by voluntary subscription, and a tax on the members of the inn.

It is a strong, neat, well built structure; the walls are beautiful stone, strengthened with buttresses. It is elevated on strong pillars and arches, of the Gothic order, adorned with coats of arms, carving, &c. So that there is a cloister or open walk under the chapel, which within a few years since have been railed in; the windows are spacious, of the same order.

In the year 1791, this chapel was repaired, under the inspection of Mr. Wyatt.

As to the finishing and ornamental part, the walls are wainscoted six feet high. The pews and pulpit are of the same kind of timber.

But the painted glass in the windows is most worthy observation:

I. Window on the north-west side contains the portrait of Abraham, with his hand resting on the head of his son Isaac. The joint gift of *Christopher Brook* and *Thomas Saunderson*, masters of the bench, 1626.

The armorial bearings under the figures in this and the south east windows, are depicted as supported by angels.

The second light contains the effigies of Moses, and in his hands the two tables, neatly written at large: given by *Rowland Wandesford*, Esq. and one of the masters of the bench, 1626.

The third light has the figure of St. John Baptist: given by *William Noy*, Esq. 1623.

The fourth light contains St. Paul, doctor of the Gentiles. The gift of *John Took*, Esq. 1626.

II. The middle window on the north side, in the first light eastward, dated 1624, is the figure of Jeremias, with a staff in the right, and a bottle in the left hand; given by *Ranulph Crew*, knight, king's serjeant.

In the second light is the figure of Ezekiel the prophet, in habit of a priest, with a church in his hand. The gift of Sir *Thomas Harrys*, bart. serjeant at law.

The third light contains the figure of the prophet Amos, in shepherd's habit: given by Sir *Thomas Richardson*, knight, serjeant at law.

In the fourth light is Zacharias the prophet. The gift of *John Darcie*, serjeant at law.

III. The window eastward on the north side. In the first light eastward, king David playing on the harp; over his other drapery, a scarlet robe lined with ermin. The gift of Sir *James Ley* (afterwards earl of Marlborough.)

The second light has the effigies of the prophet Daniel: given by Sir *Humphrey Winch*, knight, one of the justices of the court of King's Bench.

The third light contains the picture of Eli the prophet, holding a sword pointing toward the horizon: given by Sir *John Denham*, knight, one of the barons of the Exchequer.

The fourth light is adorned with the figure of Esaias the prophet, holding in his right hand a book, and with his left

a saw:

a saw: given by Sir *William Jones*, knight, one of the justices of the court of King's Bench.

V. On the south side of the chapel. The first light in the Ely window contains the picture of St. Peter, with a key in his right hand: given by *Henry*, earl of *Northampton*.

The second light hath the effigies of St. Andrew, with a book expanded in his right hand. The gift of *William*, earl of *Pembroke*.

The third light contains St. James the Great. Given by *John*, earl of *Bridgewater*.

The fourth light contains the picture of St. John the Apostle and Evangelist, with a cup in his left hand. Given by *James*, earl of *Carlisle*.

VI. The middle window on the south side; the first light contains St. Philip, with a cross in his right, and a book in his left hand. The joint gift of lord *Abergavenny*, and *Maria*, daughter of the duke of *Buckingham*, 1623.

The second light contains St. Bartholomew. Given by *Henry*, lord *Abergavenny*, and *Frances*, daughter of *Thomas*, earl of *Rutland*.

The third hath the effigies of St. Matthew. Given by Sir *Thomas Fane*, knight and bart. and his wife *Mary*, baroness *Le Despencer*.

The fourth light contains the picture of St. Thomas, with a spear in his hand. Given by *Francis Fane*, earl of *Westmoreland*, and *Maria*, daughter of Sir *Anthony Mildmay*, knight.

VII. The south-west window. The first light contains St. James the Less, with a book in one hand, and a roller's club in the other; subscribed *Robert Spencer*, of *Wormleighton*.

The second light contains St. Simon; subscribed Sir *Henry Compton*, knight.

The third light has St. Judas, holding a book closed; subscribed *Thomas Spencer*, of *Clarendon*.

The fourth light contains St. Matthias, with an axe in his right hand, and a book in his left. Under which is *John Spencer*, of *Offley*, Esq.

The

The small lights above made by the intersection of the arches of the mullions are replenished with variety of other figures depicted on the glass.

The west window contains several coats of arms; as that of Henry De Lacy, earl of Lincoln, and other arms.

The east window is also painted with a variety of arms, &c.

This building may be seen every morning at eleven o'clock, at which time Divine service is constantly performed.

LINCOLN'S INN boasts of a greater number of eminent men than other law society. Sir John Fortescue; Sir Arthur Plantagenet, viscount Lisle; Sir Thomas Lovell; Sir Thomas More; Lambard; Sir Henry Spelman; Ley, earl of Marlborough; Sir John Denham; Prynne; lord chancellor Egerton; speaker Lenthall; Oliver St. John; Noy; Sir Ranulph Crewe; Sir Matthew Hale; and William Pitt.

CURSITOR'S STREET, was formerly called Cursitor's Alley, on account of the office of that name. The Cursitors, or Clerks of Course, as they are called in Stat. 18. Edw. III. are a corporation, among whom the counties of England are divided. It is their business to make out all original writs into the counties for which they are Cursitor.

The recollection of the antient domains of the bishops of Chichester, is preserved in the name of CHICHESTER RENTS; which are built on part of the gardens.

SYMONDS INN is not a regular inn of court; but was built about two centuries since, by a gentleman named Symonds, for the casual accommodation of masters in chancery, solicitors, and attornies. Here is kept the office for issuing rules of court; and the office for the clerk of the papers.

THE ROLLS is so called, from being a repository for all rolls in chancery, and other records, since the year 1483.

This was first a house of converted Jews, who were here maintained, founded by king Henry III. in 1233; but in the year 1290, all Jews being banished the kingdom, and the number of converts thereby become few, this house was given,

given, by patent of Edward III. about the last of his reign, to William Burstall, clerk, the first Master of the Rolls, whose successors in that great office have resided here ever since.

The place of MASTER OF THE ROLLS is an office of great dignity, in the gift of the king, either for life or during pleasure. He is always the principal master in chancery, and has in his gift the office of the Six Clerks in Chancery, of the two Examiners of the same court, and of the Clerk of the Chapel of the Rolls, who acts immediately under him in that office. He has several revenues belonging to the office of the Rolls, and by act of parliament receives a handsome annual salary out of the hanaper.

There have been several eminent men who have borne this office since Burstal: Thomas Stanley, dean of St. Martin-le-Grand, 1400. Nicholas Bubwith, afterwards bishop of London, 1403. William Warham, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, 1494. William Barons, afterwards bishop of London, 1502. Bishop Tunstall, 1516. Thomas Cromwell, 1534. Sir Robert Southwell, 1541. Sir Nicholas Hare, 1553. Sir William Cordell, 1557. Sir Gilbert Gerard, 1581; father to the first lord Gerard, of Bromley. Lord keeper Egerton, 1594. Edward Bruce, lord Bruce of Kinloss, 1603. Sir Edward Philips. Sir Julius Cæsar, 1614; see under St. Helen's, where he was buried. Sir Dudley Diggs, 1636. Sir John Colepeper, lord Colepeper, 1642. Sir Harbottle Grimston, 1660. Sir John Churchill. Sir John Trevor. Sir Joseph Jekyll. Sir Thomas Sewell. Sir Lloyd Kenyon. Sir Richard Pepper Arden, lord Alvanley. Sir William Grant.

The CHAPEL is an antient structure, built of brick, boulder, and some free-stone, the doors and windows Gothic; the roof covered with slate. The ornament of the presses for rolls on the inside, is columns and pilasters of the Ionic and Composite orders. It is in length sixty feet, breadth thirty-three.

MONUMENTS. On the north side, near the east end, a very old tomb, with the effigy of a man carved in stone lying

lying at full length, under a head, between two cherubims; and on the south front an inscription to the memory of JOHN YONG, LL. D. master of the Rolls, and dean of York, who died April 25, 1516.

On the north side a magnificent monument, adorned with the effigy of an elderly gentleman in a long robe in full proportion, cumbent on his right side, his head resting on his hand; to the memory of EDWARD, lord BRUCE, of KINLOSS, who died 14 January, 1610.

Up the chancel steps, on the south side of the chapel, is a spacious monument of the Corinthian order, with the figures of a man, woman, and three children, in a kneeling posture, and an inscription to the memory of a person named ALLINGTON.

The minister is appointed by the Master of the Rolls.

The LIBERTY OF THE ROLLS, is a district exempt from the power of the sheriff of Middlesex, or other officer, except by leave of the master. It commences at the corner of Cursitor Street, next to Chancery Lane, taking in the Rose wine vaults; where it crosses into White's Alley, which it wholly takes in, except two or three houses on each side next Fetter Lane; and there it crosses into the Rolls garden, which it likewise takes in; from thence running into Chancery Lane, by Serjeant's Inn, it crosses to Bell Yard, which it takes in almost to Fleet Street, except a few houses on the back of Crown Court, which is in the city liberty. It then runs across the houses to Shire Lane, taking in all the east side; and again crossing over to Lincoln's Inn New Square, runs to the pump at the corner of the garden, whence it crosses to where it commenced at Cursitor Street.

Opposite the Rolls, was the town residence of the priors of Nockton Park, in Lincolnshire. It was afterwards used for the Six Clerks Office, till that establishment was removed to *Stone Buildings*, Lincoln's Inn.

SERJEANT'S INN, consists of two small courts, communicating with Clifford's Inn, and Chancery Lane; and is surrounded by the judges' chambers, which are spacious and handsome.

The inn, till the year 1484, was denominated "Faryngdon's Inn, in Chancellor's Lane;" and was held of the bishop of Ely by one of the clerks in Chancery. There is nothing noticeable except the HALL.

The ascent to the HALL is by a very handsome flight of stone steps, guarded by a balustrade. The building is of brick, with stone cornices, with handsome pediment, surmounted by a turret and clock. Though the interior is not spacious, it is convenient and well proportioned; and the windows are filled with armorial bearings of those who have been members, &c. The CHAPEL is small and neat, but no otherwise remarkable*.

CHANCERY,

* SERJEANTS AT LAW were formerly distinguished in Latin by the denomination *Narratores*, and in French *Countors*, or *Pleaders*; and according to Sir Edward Coke, they are upwards of eleven hundred years standing; the degree is mentioned in a statute of the third of Edw. I.

They may plead in any of the courts, and none but of that degree in the Common Pleas. The twelve judges are commonly chosen from among the serjeants, and therefore they distinguish the latter by the name of *Brother*.

When the serjeants are few, the judges signify to the king who are fit for that degree; they are then called to that honourable distinction by the royal mandate directed to them, commanding them upon a great penalty to take upon them the degree by a certain time therein mentioned, being constituted with much solemnity and ceremony.

They then take the following oath at the Chancery bar: "Ye shall swear well and truly to serve the king's people as one of the serjeants at the law; and ye shall truly conceal them that ye be retained with, after your cunning: and ye shall not defer or delay their causes willingly for covet of money, or other thing that may turn ye to profit; and ye shall give due attendance accordingly. So help ye God."

It was customary for them on the following day to be conducted by the society to which the chief justice of England belonged, to perform the antient ceremony of counting.

And having had their coifs of white linen or silk put on, without any black ones over, and being cloathed in robes of two colours, they walked from thence to Westminster Hall, accompanied by a great number of gentlemen of the long robe of several houses of court and chancery, the warden of the Fleet, marshal, &c. and attended by clerks, two of each serjeant's immediately following him, &c. also by the stewards, butlers, and other servants to the houses, all bare-headed, and cloathed in

CHANCERY, or CHANCELLOR'S LANE, was so foul and dirty in the time of Edward I. that John Briton, *custos* of London, had it barred up, to hinder any harm that might happen in passing that way; and the bishop of Chichester, whose house was there, kept up the bar for many years. Afterwards, however, upon an inquisition made of the annoyances of London, the inquest presented "that John, bishop of Chichester, ten years past, stopped up a certain lane, called Chancellor's Lane, *levardo ibid. duas stapulas cum una barra*, i.e. by setting up there two staples with one bar, across the said lane, whereby men with carts and other carriages could not pass." The bishop answered, "that John Briton, while he was custos of London, for that the said lane was so dirty that no man could pass, set up the said staples and bar; and he granted that what was an annoyance, should be taken away:" which was accordingly done by the sheriff.

In *Fleet Street*, a few doors westward from this lane, is a very good specimen of the uncouth mode of building in the reign of queen Elizabeth, the stories projecting over each other from the bottom to the top.

A passage through these premises led to a number of rooms, in which was contained *Rackstrow's Museum* of na-

short party-coloured vestments (mus-colour on the right side, and murrey on the left, was usual in the reign of queen Elizabeth) where at the Common Pleas bar they again counted and gave rings to the several judges, serjeants, and officers, in the usual manner; and returning to the Middle Temple Hall, they there made a splendid entertainment of the nobility, judges, serjeants, &c. at a dinner provided for the purpose.

The account of their feastings, &c. on these occasions, has already been given under *Ely House*.

And though the catalogue of this class is so numerous, yet it happened, that in Edward the Sixth's reign, serjeant Benlowes wrote himself *Solus Serviens ad Legem*; but care is now taken to have new calls when the Common Pleas begins to grow thin.

It was formerly usual for the new serjeants to walk two and two, arm in arm, to Wesminster Hall, from the place where the feast was intended; but that custom hath been discontinued, as well as the words formerly spoke by the judges upon the appearing of the serjeants upon the call, *i.e.* "Methinks I see a Brother."

Drawn by Schnebbelie & Engraved by Watson

For Dr. Hughson's Description of London

Specimen of ANTIENT BUILDING, *Fleet Street.*

tural curiosities, which for many years was resorted to by the scientific and the curious. It was a few years since sold by public auction, and dispersed.

Further on is SHIRE LANE, which was thus denominated, because it divided the city from the shire or county of Middlesex. It was an avenue to *Ficquet's Field*, of which we shall give a further account when we come to speak of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and its neighbourhood.

The westward boundary of the city of London, and its liberty, is

TEMPLE BAR.

This is a very handsome gate, where antiently posts, rails, and a chain only, terminated the city bounds, as at Holborn, Smithfield, and Whitechapel Bars. Afterwards a house of timber was erected across the street, with a narrow gateway, and southern postern. The fire of London, however, having induced a system of order and magnificence in buildings, Temple Bar came in for its share, and is another very noble specimen of the abilities of Sir Christopher Wren. The centre is a broad gateway, sufficient for the passing of two carriages; the sides are furnished with convenient posterns for foot passengers. The whole is built of Portland stone, of a rustic basement, surmounted by the Corinthian order. Over the gateway, on the east side, in two niches, are statues of queen ELIZABETH, and JAMES I. with the arms of England over the key-stone; on the west side, are the statues of CHARLES I. and CHARLES II. in Roman habits. They were all carved by Bushnel.

On the east side was an inscription, nearly obliterated, to the following purport:

"Erected in the year 1670, Sir SAMUEL STARLING, mayor; continued in the year 1671, Sir RICHARD FORD, lord mayor; and finished in the year 1672, Sir GEORGE WATERMAN, lord mayor, 1672."

It was afterwards appointed, on account of its publicity, as a place of exposure, for the heads of traitors, who had forfeited their lives to the offended laws of their country. It is also the place at which the city magistracy receive the royal family on solemn occasions, the lord mayor, as king's

lieutenant, delivering the sword of state to the sovereign, which his majesty returns, and is preceded by the magistracy, bare-headed, the lord mayor, in right of his office, riding on horseback, immediately before the king.

Temple Bar, however, has been voted by the city to be removed, to open a more commodious communication with the City and Liberty of Westminster, and the court end of the metropolis, at the suggestion and through the endeavours of WILLIAM PICKET, Esq. alderman, and lord mayor in the year 1790.

End of the PERAMBULATIONS, *including* LONDON, *and its* LIBERTIES.

Account of the several Incorporations of the Arts and Mysteries of the Citizens of London, not already described; digested in alphabetical Order, with their respective Numbers of Pre-eminence in the City.

BASKET MAKERS, 52.

A fraternity by prescription, by the name of "The Wardens, Assistants, and Freemen of the Company of Basket Makers of the City of London.

CARD MAKERS, 83.

Incorporated by Charles I. in 1629, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Makers of Playing-cards, of the City of London."

CARMEN, 89.

Constituted a fellowship by Henry VIII. and by letters patent of James I. in the year 1606, they were incorporated with the fraternity of Fuellers, under the denomination of Woodmongers, with whom they continued till the year 1668; when the latter having been convicted by the parliament of mal-practices, and dreading the consequences, threw up their charter: on which the carmen were, by an act of common council, re-appointed a fellowship of this city by the name of "The Free Carmen of the City of London."

They have neither hall, livery, nor arms.

CLOCK MAKERS, 61.

Incorporated by Charles I. in 1632, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, and Society of the Art of Clock Makers of the City of London."

COMB MAKERS, 63.

Incorporated by Charles I. in 1636, by the name of "The Master, Wardens and Fellowship of the Comb Makers of London"

DISTILLERS, 74.

Incorporated by Charles I. in 1638, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Trade, Art or Mystery of Distillers of London."

FAN MAKERS, 84.

Incorporated by queen Anne, in 1709, by the appellation of "The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Society of the Art or Mystery of Fan Makers, in the Cities of London and Westminster, and twenty miles round the same."

FELT MAKERS, 64.

The Felt or Hat Makers were antiently united with the Haberdashers; but a separation being obtained by the former, they were, by letters patent of James I. in the year 1604, incorporated by the name of "The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Felt Makers of London."

FISHERMEN, 87.

Incorporated by James II. in 1587, by the name of "The Free Fishermen of London." But they have neither livery, hall, nor arms.

FRAMEWORK KNITTERS, 65.

Incorporated by Charles II. in 1663, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Society of the Art and Mystery of Framework Knitters in the Cities of London and Westminster, the Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales." The hall in St. Helen's Buildings, Bishopsgate Street.

FRUITERERS, 45.

Incorporated by James I. in 1605, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Fruiterers of London."

GARDENERS, 70.

Incorporated by James I. in 1616, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Company of Gardeners of London." It has neither hall nor livery.

GLAZIERS, 53.

Incorporated with that of the Glass Painters by Charles I. in 1637, by the appellation of "The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Glaziers and Painters of Glass of the City of London."

GLASS

GLASS SELLERS.

Incorporated by Charles II. in 1664, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of Glass Sellers of the City of London."

GOLD AND SILVER WIRE DRAWERS, 81.

Incorporated by James I. in 1623, by the name of "The Governor, Assistants, and Commonalty, &c." but being re-incorporated by king William and queen Mary, in 1693, the title was changed to that of "The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Art and Mystery of Drawing and Flatting of Gold and Silver Wire, and making and spinning of Gold and Silver Thread and Stuffs in our City of London." Neither hall or livery.

GUNSMITHS, 80.

Incorporated by Charles I. in 1638, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, and Society of Gunmakers of the City of London." No livery.

HATBAND MAKERS, 75.

Incorporated by Charles I. in 1638, by the appellation of "The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Fellowship of the Mystery of Hatband Makers of the City of London." No livery*.

HORNERS, 54.

Incorporated by Charles I. in 1638, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Art and Mystery of Horners of the City of London." No livery.

LORINERS, 57.

Incorporated by queen Anne, in 1712, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of Loriners of London."

MARBLERS.

Now joined with the company of masons.

MUSICIANS, 50.

Incorporated by James I. in 1604, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Science of the Musicians of London."

* When rich hat bands were much worn, this company was in a very flourishing condition; but that fashion having been many years laid aside, the business is now so reduced, that there are very few of the profession.

NEEDLE

NEEDLE MAKERS, 69.

Incorporated by Oliver Cromwell, in 1656, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, and Society of the Art and Mystery of Needle Makers of the City of London."

PATTEN MAKERS, 76.

Incorporated by Charles II. in 1670, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Fellowship of the Company of Patten Makers of the City of London."

PAVIOURS, 56.

Is a company only by prescription, but has neither hall or livery.

POULTERERS, 34.

Incorporated by Henry VII. in 1504, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of Poulterers, London."

SHIPWRIGHTS, 59.

Incorporated by James I. in 1605, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Shipwrights, London."

SILKMEN, 67.

Incorporated by Charles I. in 1631, by the name of "The Governor, Commonalty, and Assistants of the Art or Mystery of Silkmen of the City of London."

SILK THROWERS, 66.

Constituted a fellowship of this city in 1562, and by Charles I. in 1630; incorporated by the name of "The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Trade, Art, or Mystery of Silk Throwers of the City of London." No livery.

SOAP MAKERS, 71.

Incorporated by Charles I. in 1638, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of Soap Makers, London." No livery.

SPECTACLE MAKERS, 60.

Incorporated by Charles I. in 1630, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, and Fellowship of Spectacle Makers of London." No livery.

STARCH MAKERS, 86.

Incorporated by James I. in 1622, by the appellation of "The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Starch Makers, London." No livery.

TINPLATE

TINPLATE WORKERS, 72.

Incorporated by Charles II. in 1670, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Art and Mystery of Tinplate Workers, alias Wire Workers of the City of London." No livery.

TOBACCO PIPE MAKERS, 78.

Incorporated by Charles II. 1663, by the style and title of "The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Fellowship of the Company of Pipe Makers of the Cities of London and Westminster." No livery.

TURNERS, 51.

Incorporated by James I. by the name of "The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery de lez Turners of London."

UPHOLDERS, 49.

Incorporated by Charles I. in 1627, by the name of "The Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery or Art of the Upholders of the City of London."

WHEELWRIGHTS, 73.

Incorporated by Charles II. in 1670, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Art and Mystery of Wheelwrights of the City of London."

WOODMONGERS, 85.

See CARMEN.

WOOLMEN, 43.

Only a fraternity by prescription, distinguished by the name of "The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Fraternity or Company of Woolmen of the City of London."

GROCERS.

DRAPERS.

VINTNERS.

SKINNERS.

IRONMONGERS.

SALTERS.

MERCHANT TAYLORS.

FISHMONGERS.

GOLDSMITHS.

HABERDASHERS.

MERCERS.

GLOVERS.

LEATHER SELLERS.

PIN MAKERS.

FARRIERS.

BOWYERS.

PLUMBERS.

LONG BOW STRING MAKERS.

TYLERS *and* BRICKLAYERS.

BAKERS.

WATERMEN.

FELLOWSHIP PORTERS.

BUTCHERS.

PEWTERERS.

APOTHECARIES.

ARMOURERS *and* BRAZIERS.

BARBERS.

CORDWAINERS.

CUTLERS.

DYERS.

JOINERS.

MASONS.

BLACKSMITHS.

BREWERS.

CARPENTERS.

EMBROIDERERS.

FOUNDERS.

PARISH CLERKS.

FRUITERERS.

GLASS SELLERS.

GLAZIERS.

WHEELWRIGHTS.

CURRIERS.

SADLERS.

STATIONERS.

TALLOW CHANDLERS.

WESTMINSTER.

Its Origin, Government, &c.

THE origin of this city is to be dated from the foundation of its *minster*, or monastery, on an insulated spot, denominated *Thorny Island*, surrounded by a branch of the river *Thames*, and *Long Ditch*. The branch of the river, extended from the place on which is now erected *Manchester Buildings*, intersected *King Street* at *Gardiner's Lane*, and extended to the place, now called Long Ditch, in remembrance of its original, though at present a populous street; the ditch was thence continued along the south wall of what is now the Abbey gardens, and covered with a sewer, on which side it returned to the parent river.

The foundation of the Abbey, in process of time, induced an increase of inhabitants, who being dependent upon the religious, by means of their influence, cleared the island of its thorny incumbrances, drained the land, and covered it with all the requisites of a considerable town.

Westminster, however, though afterwards graced with a palace, the assembly of the parliament, and other considerable privileges, certainly owed its most distinguishing honour to the unexpected grace, and capricious humour, of Henry VIII. That monarch, in the thirty-seventh year of his reign, by act of parliament, created the borough into an *honour*; and in 1541, converted the lately dissolved mo-

nastery into a bishopric, with a deanery and twelve prebendaries; appointing the whole of the county of Middlesex, except Fulham, which was the bishop of London's peculiar, as the diocese of the new see.

Thus Westminster obtained the dignity of a city; Henry also built the palace of St. James, and purchased Whitehall for his own residence; the Old Palace near the abbey being destroyed by fire. He also inclosed a fine spot of ground for a park between the two palaces. And from this time Westminster increased greatly with buildings on every side. The bishopric was, however, dissolved, in 1550, by king Edward VI. and thereby the title of city was lost; though, through courtesy, it still retains the name.

From the time of the dissolution of the bishopric the government of Westminster fell under the Dean and Chapter of St. Peter's, in civil as well as ecclesiastical affairs, whose jurisdiction extends over the city and liberties of Westminster, the precinct of St. Martins le Grand, in London, and some towns in Essex; all which are exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishop of London, and of the archbishop of Canterbury: and the management of the civil power has been, ever since the Reformation, in lay hands, elected from time to time, and confirmed by the dean and chapter.

The principal of the lay magistrates is the High Steward, chosen by the dean and chapter; at which election the Dean sits as high steward. The next magistrate is the Deputy Steward, chosen or appointed by the high steward, and confirmed by the dean and chapter. This officer is in the nature of a sheriff; for he keeps the court-leet with the other magistrates, and is always chairman at the quarter sessions.

Here is also an High Bailiff, chosen by the dean and chapter, and confirmed by the high steward. He is returning officer at the election of representatives in parliament, and all other bailiffs are subordinate to him. He summons juries, and sits next to the deputy steward in court: and he has a right to all fines, forfeitures, and estrays. There are also sixteen burgesses and their assistants,

sistants, whose office, in all respects, resembles that of an alderman's deputy in London, each having his proper ward under his jurisdiction: and out of these are elected two head burgesses; one for the city, and the other for the liberties, who in the court-leet sit next to the high bailiff.

The High Constable is chosen at a court-leet, and has all the other constables under his direction: but there is no freedom nor trading companies within this jurisdiction.

The various Courts for the distribution of justice in the City and Liberties of Westminster, are as follow: 1. THE COURT OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER; a supreme court , held in Somerset Place, for deciding by the of the duchy, all matters of law or equity, con- e estates belonging to the county palatine of Lan- 2. THE QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE; a record held by the justices of the peace, at the , for all trespasses, &c. within the city and li- 3. THE WESTMINSTER COURT LEET; held by or his steward, for chusing parochial officers, g and removing nuisances, &c. 4. COURTS OF , in Castle Street, Leicester Square, and Vine iccadilly; for deciding (without appeal) before ners, all pleas for debt under forty shillings. 's OF PETTY SESSIONS, held every week day at et, Marlborough Street, and Queen Square, for f police, various offences, misdemeanors, &c.; T. MARTIN LE GRAND COURT, of which mention y been made.

rious districts, are also governed by householders, ted BURGESSES, and their assistants, who are, as pon the same distinction as aldermen and common there are for *St. Margaret's* parish four bur- nd three assistants. *St. John's*, one burgess, and tants. *St. Martin's*, two burgesses, and two as- *St. Anne's*, two burgesses, and two assistants. *s's*, two burgesses, and two assistants. *St. George*, ess, and one assistant. The same for each of the f *St. Paul*, Covent Garden, and *St. Clement.*

Besides these officers there are, within this jurisdiction, inquest men, surveyors of the highway, constables, beadles, watchmen, scavengers, rakers, &c.

Westminster sent no members to parliament till the first year of the reign of Edward VI. It has been represented by two burgesses ever since; and the right of election was in 1680 declared to be in the inhabitants paying scot and lot. The king's menial servants having no proper houses of their own in this city, have no right to vote. The number of electors are supposed to be about eleven thousand.

The armorial bearings of the deanery are those used by the City of Westminster.

ROUTE I.

From Temple Bar along Picket Street, the Strand, Somerset House, the Savoy, the Adelphi, Charing Cross, Whitehall, to Parliament Street, Westminster Bridge, Palace Yard, Abingdon Street, Millbank, Tothill Street, and Pimlico.

WE have been compelled, from various concurrent circumstances, to vary our mode of travelling through this vast metropolis; and to continue our routes, from the Royal Exchange, as the principal point of direction, instead of Charing Cross, for Westminster, and St. Margaret's Hill, for Southwark, as originally intended. It is trusted that the mode at present pursued will be equally eligible.

PICKET STREET. The description of the two estates formed by the City, as improvements to the principal entrances to the metropolis, having already been given*; it is only necessary to add here, that the part of the improvement in the Strand, is completed on the north side, by the construction of twenty-three stately houses, more fitting as mansions for the nobility than the shops and residences of

* Vol. II. p. 628, *et seq.*

tradesmen,

tradesmen, who are to live by the profits of their various occupations. These are however to be disposed of by lottery, in the same manner as in Skinner Street.

The STRAND, in 1353, was an open highway, with only a few stately palaces, and their gardens towards the Thames. In that year it was so ruinous, that Edward III. by ordinance of a tax on wool, &c. caused the road to be repaired from Temple Bar, to the Wool Staple near Westminster Abbey; and that the owners of houses should repair as much as lay before their doors.

The petition of the inhabitants in the vicinity of the king's palace had, in the reign of Edward II. represented "the footway at the entrance of Temple Bar, and thence to the palace, to be so bad, that the feet of horses, and rich and poor men received constant damage, particularly in the rainy season; at the same time the footway was interrupted by *thickets* and *bushes*." The statute of the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth of Henry VIII. exhibits this road as being "full of pits and sloughs, very perilous and noisome." And "of the way leading, without Temple Bar, westward, and unto Clement's Inn gates, and New Inn gates, to Drewry Place, in the county of Middlesex; and also one little lane (probably Holiwell Street) stretching from the said way to the sign of the Bell at Drewry Lane end, &c. were very foul, and full of pits and sloughs."* Even so lately as the time of Stow, we are informed of the nuisance of a lay-stall at the back of the bishop of Durham's palace, "in the highway leading to the Corte."

* "When the sewers were constructing in this street, 1802, eastward of St. Clement's church, the workmen discovered an antient stone bridge of one arch, about eleven feet in length. It was covered several feet in depth by rubbish and soil, and found to be of great strength in the construction. A doubt arises whether this was the *Pons Novi Templi*, or bridge of the New Temple, passed by the lords and others who attended parliament at Westminster, after going out of the city to this place by water; which wanting repair, Edward III. called upon the Knights Templars to effect, or an arch turned over a gully, or ditch, when the road, now the street termed the Strand, was a continued scene of filth." *Malcolm's London. Redivivi.* Vol. III. p. 391.

It appears, however, that there had for a long period existed ideas of forming communications between the court and the city. Edward I. granted to Walter le Barbur, a void space in the high street, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, and St. Mary le Strand: and Robert le Spencer had another grant from that prince for the same purpose.

In the year 1533, a street was formed, but it was then, and for many succeeding years, only a double line of houses, with gardens, among which was *Covent Garden*, belonging to the abbot and convent of Westminster; all beyond were fields and country. The village of Charing, and the church of St. Martin, literally stood in the fields; and St. Giles's was a distant country village. A loosely built street was completed about the year 1560; the houses on the south side were furnished with extensive gardens, which at present give names to various streets, from their several owners.

But the capital had so increased in riches during the careful government and glorious reign of queen Elizabeth, that in the year 1600, there were very considerable additions made to the north of the lines above described. St. Martin's Lane was built on both sides; and, though St. Giles's church remained in an insulated state, the road was completely formed into streets eastward, from Broad St. Giles's to Snowhill. At this time also Covent Garden and Lincoln's Inn Fields were built in an irregular manner; and at the same period arose Drury Lane, Clare Street, and Long Acre.

Palsgrave Head Court, is so named in remembrance of Frederick V. elector and count palatine of the Rhine; who having married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James I. was chosen king of Bohemia, and himself and princess crowned at Prague; his competitor was the emperor Ferdinand.

James, less concerned than he ought to have been for his daughter's interest, could not be prevailed upon to engage in the contest; and for want of his assistance, not only Bohemia was lost, but the electorate taken from its hereditary possessors,

possessors, and seized by the emperor. Thus James's daughter's family was ruined, and a Protestant kingdom, added to Roman Catholic power, by the unaccountable neglect of the English monarch.

The princess Sophia, youngest daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth, and widow of prince Ernest, duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, and elector of Hanover, was declared by act of parliament, in the reign of William III. in failure of the issue of princess (afterwards queen) Anne, the next successor in the Protestant line, to the crown of England. His majesty George III. is her heir in the fourth generation.

DEVEREUX COURT, has a passage to ESSEX COURT, Temple; the family name, and title of queen Elizabeth's unfortunate favourite *.

Farther

* Devereux Court is also worthy of notice for being the residence of a very eminent artist. On the 4th of June, 1764, the king's birth-day, Mr. ARNOLD, a watchmaker, waited on the king with a curious repeating watch, which he had constructed by his sovereign's command. He had also the honour of being introduced to the princess dowager of Wales, his majesty's mother, and the queen's brother, the prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, who were all pleased to evince their approbation of such an extraordinary piece of mechanical excellence.

The particulars of this curious repeating watch:—The movement complete, two pennyweights two grains, and an eighth of a grain.—Great wheel and fuzee, two grains and three-fourths.—Second wheel and pinion, three-fourths of a grain.—Barrel and main spring, three grains and a half.—Third wheel and pinion, a ninth part of a grain.——Fourth wheel and pinion, a tenth part of a grain.—Cylinder wheel and pinion, a sixteenth part of a grain.—Balance, pendulum, cylinder, spring, and collet, two-thirds of a grain.—The pendulum spring, three hundredth part of a grain.—The chain, one-half of a grain.—Barrel and main spring, one grain and three quarters.—Great wheel and rotchet, one grain.—Second wheel and pinion, seventh part of a grain.—Third wheel and pinion, eighth part of a grain.—Fourth wheel and pinion, ninth part of a grain.—Fly wheel and pinion, seventeenth part of a grain.—Fly pinion, twentieth part of a grain.—Hour hammer, one-half of a grain.—Quarter hammer, one-half of a grain.—Rack, chain, and pully, one grain, and one-third of a grain.—Quarter and half quarter rack, two-thirds of a grain.—The quarter and half quarter snail and cannon pinion, two-thirds of a grain.—The all or nothing piece, one-half of a grain.—Two motion wheels, one grain.—Steel dial

Farther eastward stands ESSEX STREET, formed on the site of an antient mansion, built on the site of the *outer Temple*, by Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, a favourite with his sovereign, but unfortunately hated by the factious populace. He was seized by the mob, beheaded in Cheapside, and buried beneath a heap of sand before this house, which he had intended for the residence of the prelates belonging to the see of Exeter. The mansion was said to have been very magnificent. Bishop Lacy added the great hall in the reign of Henry VI. and it was called EXETER HOUSE. But in the times of ecclesiastical depredation, the pious Catholic, lord Paget, made no conscience of laying violent hands upon the premises, which he considered as *lawful* plunder. By him the house was greatly improved, and it obtained the name of PAGET HOUSE. It was here that the protector Somerset, formed the plan of assassinating such of the council as were averse to his measures. The horrid suggestion, however, turned to the ruin of the projector. In the reign of Elizabeth, the estate was in the possession of Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, who changed the name to LEICESTER HOUSE. Having left it by will to Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, who had married his daughter, it assumed the name of the latter nobleman, and is called ESSEX HOUSE to the present day.

"The valiant and accomplished earl of Essex, who was the object of the queen's, as well as the people's affection, was very ill qualified for a court; as he was as honest and open in his enmity, as he was sincere in his friendship. He was above the little arts of dissimulation, and seemed to think it a prostitution of his dignity to put up with an affront even from the queen herself. His adversaries, who were cool and deliberate in their malice, knew how to avail themselves of the warmth and openness of his temper, and se-

dial plate, with gold figures, three grains and an half.—The hour snail and star, one-half of a grain, and the sixteenth part of a grain.—The size of the watch was something less than a silver two-pence; containing one hundred and twenty different parts, and all together weighed no more than five pennyweights, seven grains, and three-fourths.

cretly

cretly drove him to those fatal extremities, to which the violence of his nature seemed to have hurried him; the consequence was his decapitation on the 23d of February, 1600-1."*

Essex House was inhabited by the Palsgrave during his residence in London, and afterwards by the son of the earl of Essex, who was the parliament general. In process of time it became neglected, and was appropriated to various uses. After having been an auction room, it has of late years been converted into a *chapel*, for the use of those who profess Unitarian doctrines, as it still continues.

The *Unitarians*, though they constitute a branch of Socinianism, do not admit all its doctrines. A copious account of this religious sect is given in Lindsey's Historical View of Unitarianism. Mr. Lindsey is the resident chaplain. This gentleman gave up the valuable living of Catterick, in Yorkshire, to unite himself to those opinions of faith.

On the opposite side of the Strand, among the new buildings forming Picket Street, is an entrance into SHIP YARD, where there is a stately house of the mode of architecture which prevailed during the reign of queen Elizabeth. Mr. Moser seems to think that it was afterwards the Ship tavern.

CROWN COURT took its name from the CROWN TAVERN, situated on its site. Here was formerly a palace belonging to the bishops of Bath and Wells. CROWN PLACE, and Mr. *William Stratford's Printing Office*, now stand upon the plot of the house and garden †.

A handsome

* Granger.

† "I have been informed," says Mr. Moser, "that the large old house, which was formerly at the back of the Swan public house, and upon the site of which, and its garden, Crown Place is built, was once occupied by the bishop of Bath and Wells; perhaps after admiral lord Thomas Seymour had obtained from Edward VI. Hampton Place, wherein the bishops of that see formerly resided, and on the site of which Arundel-Street, &c. was erected. This palace was within these thirty years in existence; it was let out in tenements; a leather-dresser

A handsome arched way, in the new buildings, leads to St. CLEMENT'S INN.

This is an inn of Chancery. Here students of the law had their inns or lodging about the year 1478; it is said to have descended to the earls of Clare from Sir William Holles, lord mayor of London, *anno* 1539, to whom it passed about the year 1528 from William and John Elyot, having before been demised to them by Sir John Cantlowe, in the year 1486, in consideration of forty marks fine, and yearly rent of 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for eighty years, for students at law.

The hall and many handsome chambers form three courts, through which is a passage to Clare Market and New Inn, in the day time, when the gates are open.

The hall is a well proportioned and elegant room, containing a good portrait of Sir Matthew Hale, and five other pictures of small importance.

The figure of a naked Moor, in the garden, supporting a sun-dial, constantly attracts public attention. It possesses

occupied a considerable portion of it; in one suit of rooms resided the parish clerk of St. Clement's Danes; another part of it was devoted to the purposes of a billiard table, which was much frequented. In this apartment the Mitre still remained over the chimney. Close to this place, and on the site of *Crown Court*, was the *Crown tavern*; perhaps the present *Crown and Anchor* arose upon its delapidation. More eastward, the *Ship tavern*, of which some vestiges are still to be seen; and more westward, the *Robinhood*, in which a debating society, about the middle of last century, was a source of considerable amusement.

" I was informed by a gentleman about twenty years since, who was then near ninety, that within his memory all those back houses that have a long narrow passage, for entrance in the Strand, Fleet Street, and all our other public streets, were taverns. The ichnography of these taverns, as may be seen in the few specimens that still remain in the metropolis, was a long passage for entrance, great part of it laticed over. The bar, *for good reasons*, fronting the great stair-case; the kitchen open for the reception of customers, who used to be termed *Dumpling Dampers*, *Sippers*, and *Whetters*, and the whole terminated by a garden, or sometimes a court surrounded by small apartments, which might have been antiently called *Cubicolas*; or, in more refined language, *Casinas*." *Europ. Mag. for July* 1802, p. 11.

considerable

considerable merit, and was purchased by Holles, lord Clare, who presented it to this society *.

It has been conjectured, "that near this spot stood an inn, as far back as the time of king Ethelred, for the reception of penitents who came to *St. Clement's Well*; that a religious house was in process of time established, and that the church rose in consequence. Be this as it may, the holy brotherhood was probably removed to some other situation; the Holy Lamb, an inn on the west side of the lane, received the guests; and the monastery was converted, or rather perverted, from the purposes of the Gospel to those of the Law, and was probably, in this profession, considered as a house of very considerable antiquity in the days of Shakespeare; for he, who with respect to this kind of chronology, may be safely quoted, makes, in the second part of Henry IV. one of his justices a member of that society:

"He must to the inns of court. I was of Clement's once myself, where they talk of mad Shallow still." †

St. Clement's Inn is governed by a principal and fourteen antients. The gentlemen are to be a fortnight in commons every Term, and longer in Michaelmas term, and to pay a weekly rent though absent.

A pump now covers ST. CLEMENT'S WELL. Fitzstephen, in his description of London, in the reign of Henry II. informs us, "that round the city again, and to-

* The following lines, *said* to have been found stuck upon the figure of the Moor, the production of some wag, have too much merit to be omitted:

"In vain, poor sable son of woe,
Thou seek'st the tender tear;
For thee in vain with pangs they flow,
For Mercy dwells not here.
From Canibals thou fled'st in vain;
Lawyers less quarter give;
The *first* won't eat you till you're *slain*,
The *last* will do't alive."

Elegant Extracts, in Verse, p 819.

† Moser's Vestiges.

wards the north, arise certain excellent springs at a small distance, whose waters are sweet, salubrious, and clear, and whose runnels murmur o'er the shining stones. Amongst these *Holywell*, *Clerkenwell*, and *St. Clement's well*, may be esteemed the principal, as being much the most frequented, both by the scholars from the school, (Westminster) and the youth from the city, when in a summer's evening they are disposed to take an airing."

This well was also much resorted to on account of its being supposed of peculiar efficacy in the cure of cutaneous and other disorders, and was consequently a place of importance to devotees. The estimation of its efficacy and sanctity have long ceased.

Facing St. Clement's Lane, in the middle of the high street, stands the parish church of

St. CLEMENT DANES.

REJECTING the fabulous legend of the silver anchor, said to be found in this place by the Danes; we refer to our account of St. Clement, Eastcheap, for the origin of the anchor; and proceed to state, that there was a church here before

before the Danes infested this country; for William of Malmsbury informs us, "that those invaders burnt the church on this spot, together with the abbot and monks, and that they continued their sacrilegious fury throughout the land. Desirous at length to return to Denmark, they were about to embark, when they were, by the judgement of God, all slain at London, in a place which has since been called the *Church of the Danes.*" Another reason given for the denomination of this church is, that when most of the Danes were driven out of England, the few that remained, being married to English women, were obliged to live betwixt the island of Thorney and Ludgate, where they erected a place of devotion, which was afterwards consecrated, and called "*Ecclesia Clementis Dacorum.*" This is the account given by recorder Fleetwood, to lord treasurer Burleigh, who resided in this parish *.

Mr. Moser thinks †, however, that the church was originally built by the Danes, who, from the contention arising betwixt them and the Normans, were banished the city, and were obliged to inhabit this suburb. The church arose in consequence, and was dedicated in compliment to pope Clement II. or, probably, as his reign was short, it might only be termed "the church of the Danes," and acquired the addition of "St. Clement," during the time of the Crusade, *i. e.* in the reign of Richard I. as it is well known that Clement III. who then filled the papal chair, not only took an active part in the Holy War, but, by the means of the Knights Templars, and other orders, had a much greater influence in this country than any of his predecessors: it is therefore probable that he might be honoured by the dedication of this and other churches to his patronimic saint and martyr of the second century.

* Another account is, "that Hardicanute, to be revenged of his deceased brother, Harold, caused his corpse to be dug up and thrown into the Thames, where it remained until a fisherman found it, and buried it in the church-yard of St. Clement, without Temple Bar, then called the Church of the Danes." *Baker's Chron.* p. 17.

† *Vestiges, Europ. Mag.* July 1802. p. 13.

From

From some manuscript collections made by Mr. WILLIAM STRATFORD, towards compiling a history of St. Clement's parish, and which he has liberally lent for the use of this work, we are enabled to obviate what appears doubtful, and to give, in our opinion, the most probable origin of this parish.

Mr. Stratford, after extracting from *Francis Thynne*, "that the Danes, in the reign of Ethelred, despoiled the abbey *of Chertsey*, and murdered ninety of the fraternity," proceeds in William of Malmsbury's statement, as above; and then advances his own opinion. "That it could not take its name from the first of these events, is certain; for Harold died in the year 1040, at which time it was *the burying place of the Danes*, and seems to have been well known as such, by the fishermen who found the body bringing it immediately to this place of sepulture. This I think proves that its name did not originate from that circumstance.

"With regard to the second; take off its monkish dress, and it implies no more than that in an excursion made by the Danes, they plundered the monastery of Chertsey, and returned home, not to Denmark, but to their place of settlement, St. Clement Danes, where, for aught the monks knew, they died natural deaths; it not being probable that they would be destroyed by their own countrymen, who perhaps were sharers in the booty.

"If I might be permitted to hazard a conjecture, it should be, that the church was built by Alfred the Great, about the year 886, when he drove the Danes out of London. Those who submitted to his arms and government, it is probable he settled without the walls; beyond the *Bar*, which, with *Shire Lane*, was the boundary of these aliens. The corroboration of this circumstance is strengthened by the names of the latter place, as Alfred was the first monarch who divided his kingdom into shires and parishes. His desire also to instil into the minds of the vanquished heathens a notion of Christianity, might induce him to form this district into a parish; and as, in reforming the nation,

nation, he repaired many monasteries and built churches, the parish church of the Danes most probably was first constructed at this period." We concede to Mr. Moser's opinion concerning its post-dedication; and proceed in collecting data for its more certain history.

It appears, then, that a church was founded here at least eight hundred years ago; and Stow says, that between the year 1608 and 1633, there was laid out in the repair of the former church the sum of 1586*l.*

The present church was built in the year 1680; which is thus noticed in an inscription under the south portico:

This Church was taken down and rebuilt at the Charge of the Parishioners of St. Clement's Danes, and by the liberal Contributions of many of the said Parishioners, and some others, 1680.

Dr. Gregory Hascard then Rector, Will. Jarman, Thomas Cox, Church Wardens, both born in this Parish.

Also on a carved white marble stone on the north side of the chancel, high on the wall, adorned with two cherubims supporting an anchor with one hand, and with the other holding a circular slip or list, are the following words in large black character:

To the Glory of God.

Underneath is this inscription:

And for the Solemn Worship of his Holy Name. This old Church being greatly decayed, was taken down in the Year 1680. and rebuilt and finished in the Year 1682. by the pious Assistance of the Reverend Dr. Gregory Haskard, Rector; and the bountiful Contributions of the Inhabitants of this Parish and some other noble Benefactors.

Sir Christopher Wren, his Majesties Surveyor, freely and generously bestowing his great Care and Skill towards the Contriving and building of it.

Which good Work was all along greatly promoted and encouraged by the Zeal and Diligence of the Vestry.

Hugh Owen,
William Jarman,
Thomas Cox,
William Thompson,
John Radford, being, } Church Wardens.

2 Chron.

2 Chron. 24. 13. So the workmen wrought, and the work was perfected by them; and they set the House of God in his state, and strengthened it.

SOLI DEO GLORIA.

This was erected in the Year 1684, Roger Franklin, and James Deely, being Church Wardens.

The church is a very handsome structure, built entirely of stone, and is of the Corinthian order. The body is enlightened by two series of windows, the lower plain, but the upper well ornamented; and the termination is by an attic, whose pilasters are crowned with vases. The entrance on the south side is by a portico, to which there is an ascent of a few steps; the portico is covered with a dome supported by six Ionic columns. On each side the base of the steeple in the west front is a small square tower, with a dome over the stairs to the galleries. The steeple, which was not added till 1719, is carried to a great height in several stages; where it begins to diminish, the Ionic order takes place, and its entablature supports vases. The next stage is of the Corinthian order, and above that stands the Composite, supporting a dome which is crowned with a smaller, whence rises the ball and its vane. In the tower are eight bells and chimes.

The roof of the interior is camerated, and supported with neat wood columns, of the Corinthian order; plentifully enriched with fret-work, but especially the choir, with cherubims, palm branches, shields, &c. and six pilasters, of the Corinthian order. Here are also the arms of England, in fret-work, painted.

It is well wainscoted, and the pillars cased up to the galleries, which extend round the church, except at the east end. On the fronts of the south galleries are carved and painted the arms of the dukes of *Norfolk*, and the earls of *Arundel* and *Salisbury*, formerly inhabitants of the parish.

The pulpit is oak, carved and enriched with cherubims, anchors, and branches of palm, festoons, fine veneering, &c. The body of the church is very uniform and well pewed, and has three wainscot inner door cases.

The altar-piece is carved wainscot, of the Tuscan order. The chancel is paved with marble.

The apertures are regular and well placed; those on the north answering to them on the south side of the church.

The length of the church is ninety-six feet, breadth sixty-three, and height forty-eight. The altitude of the steeple, which consists of a tower, strengthened with buttresses, and turret, is about one hundred and sixteen feet.

MONUMENTS for the dead, mentioned by Stow.

In the Chancel, to the Sacred Memory of Hippocrates Otthen. Descended of a Noble Family; of the University of Montpelier in France, and most worthily incorporated in the University of Oxford. After his first coming into England with his Father (who was the Emperor's Physician, and sent for by Queen Elizabeth) he went Physician to several Noblemen in Foreign Expeditions. He was employed in other laudible Service; and Her Majesty and the State took especial notice of his Parts. He spent the latter part of his Life with his dear and most virtuous Wife, Mrs. Dorothy Drew, Daughter of Mr. Roger Drew, of Densworth in Sussex; and being a most zealous and penitent Christian, full of Years, and (to his last Breath) of perfect Memory, with Alacrity of Spirit he surrendered his Soul into the Hands of his Creator, the 13th of Nov. 1611. for whose Love and Memory his late Wife (afterward the Lady of Sir Stephen Thornhurst of Kent) caused the said Monument to be erected.

The churchwardens and feofees of this parish erected a monument on the 20th of January 1603,

In Memory of Mr. Richard Bedoe, one of the Ancients of this Parish, and a Feofee of the Poor, died the 1st of September 1603. His Age 56; and left to the Poor of this Parish for ever 20l. per Annum. And to be lent Gratis to 50 poor Housholders 110l. for two Years each, on Condition that the Monument be kept in Repair by the Parish Feofees, and four Sermons be preached yearly for ever.

A Monument for Richard Jacob, late Vintner, who (after 66 Years of his Life, whereof he spent more than half in this Parish, serving all Offices there; and of his Company, was for his Fidelity elected one of the Governours of Bridewell, and did many

charitable Acts both to the Parish, to his Hall, and to the Hospitals of Bridewell, Christ Church, St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's in Southwork, and to divers Persons in London, Southwork, and many other Places) comfortably gave up his Soul to his Redeemer the 13th of October 1612.

A very fair monument, with a Latin inscription, to the memory of ROGER HOUGHTON, Esq. a faithful servant to Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, for the space of forty-two years; and died in 1617, aged sixty-four.

A handsome monument in the wall:

In Memory of Edward Price, Gent. who gave out of his free Land, called the Blue Lion, 3l. per annum in Coals to the Poor for ever; and 20l. for ever to be lent to two young Housholders Gratis for 2 Years, each 10l. He departed this Life the 8th of March 1605.

In Weever is the following, to the memory of two prelates of Exeter:

Hic jacet Johannes Arundell Episcopus Exon, &c.

Corpus Venerabilis J. Booth Legum Baccalaureus Episcopus Exon.

MONUMENTS in the present fabric. On a small white marble monument over the vestry door, thus inscribed:

Opposite to this Place, near the Wall, lyeth the Body of Sir Edward Leche of Shipley, in the County of Derby, Knight, a Master of Chancery, and a Member of the House of Commons. He died the 12th of July 1652. Ætat 80 fere.

On the south side of the chancel a white marble monument, of the Tuscan order, enriched with two cherubims, a book displayed, and two babes lying on the pediment; this inscription:

To the Memory of Richard Dukeson, D. D. late Rector of this Parish 44 Years, a Reverend and Learned Divine; Eminent for his great Devotion toward God, his firm Zeal for the Church, his unshaken Loyalty to the King, his unwearied Endeavours for the Good of his Flock, from which he was separated by the Iniquity of the Times, during the late unnatural Rebellion, by near 17 Years

Years Sequestration: But being restored, he continued to the end of his great Age a constant Preacher, both by his Doctrine and Life.

He died September the 17th 1678. Ætat. suæ 78.

And of his only Wife, Ann, Daughter of Anthony Hickman, Esq. Doctor of Laws: She was a virtuous and godly Matron, with whom he lived in Holy Matrimony 46 Years, and had Issue three Sons and twelve Daughters.

She died September the 22d 1670. Ætat 66. Their Bodies lye Interred on the right side of the Communion Table.

On a brass plate fixed in a grave-stone in the north aisle:

Here rest the Bodies of Elizabeth and Thomas, Son and Daughter to Thomas Spencer and Catharine his Wife. Elizabeth died the 12th of August 1641, and Thomas the 27th of Feb. 1642.

Before they could offend God took them hence,
Not letting them survive their Innocence.
Cease Grief, their Parents now no more laments;
For when they lost their Babes, Heaven got two Saints.

In the western gallery is a fine toned organ, by father *Schmydt*.

The rectory was first in the patronage of the Knights Templars, by gift of Henry II. The advowson, on the dissolution of that order, was conveyed to the canons regular of the church of the Holy Sepulchre, in Warwick, who exchanged it with bishop Stapleton, in whose successors, the bishops of Exeter, it continued, till conferred on the protector Somerset, by Edward VI. after whose death, the crown granted it to Sir Thomas Palmer, of whom it was purchased by lord treasurer Burleigh, whose successors, the earls of Exeter, have ever since been patrons.

RECTORS OF EMINENCE. JOHN LAYFIELD, S.T.B. 1589. assisted in the translation of the Bible.

ROGER BATES, S.T.B. 1617. prebendary of Westminster, died at his house in *Milford Lane*, 1633.

RICHARD DUKESON, D.D. 1634, after having been sequestered and proscribed during the civil wars, was restored in 1660; and continued rector till his death, in 1678.

GREGORY HASCARD, D.D. dean of Windsor, 1708.

THOMAS BLACKWELL, D. D. rector upwards of fifty years, died in 1773.

GEORGE BERKELEY, L. L. D. 1786, died in 1795; who has left sufficient testimony, that he was indeed the amiable son of the illustrious prelate bishop Berkeley, of whom Pope so truly said,

"To BERKELEY ev'ry virtue under Heaven!"

Mr. Malton, in his "Picturesque Tour through London," calls St. Clement's Church, "a disgusting fabric, and so obtruded upon the street, as to be the cause of much inconvenience and danger to the public." He also expresses his concern, that "whilst an extensive improvement is carrying into execution, this unsightly church is to remain, and Temple Bar to be taken away. The church so conspicuously placed, and which will then be more conspicuous, is a disgrace to architecture; while Temple Bar, on the contrary, has some merit as a building, and deserves to be retained, as marking the entrance into the capital of the British empire."

The author of "A Critical Review of the Public Buildings," observes, concerning this fabric, "that there appears something very fantastic in the steeple, something clumsy and too heavy in the portico, and something poor and unmeaning in the whole frame."

With due deference to the opinions of two such able critics, we beg leave to observe, that not being acquainted with the reasons for building St. Clement's church in its present situation, it is probable that Sir Christopher Wren, in this, as in many other instances, was compelled to form his plan from necessity; and whatever architectural errors may appear to others, we should be very cautious how we scrutinize buildings formed from plans by so great a judge of propriety. The steeple was the work of *Gibbs*, and we really think a work of taste. It is saying very much indeed when St. Clement's church is called "a disgrace to architecture!"

Before we entirely quit this subject, we will take a retrospect towards Temple Bar; and this we cannot do in a better

better mode, or more impressively, than in the words of Mr. Moser, to whose information we have been already so much obliged, and who was present at the demolition of part of the premises in question.

" In revolving the progress of improvement, one very prominent object forcibly strikes the inquisitive mind, and that is, the dilapidation which must literally *pave* the way to convenience and elegance. This is a reflection which very naturally introduces another, namely, the change that must be effected, both with respect to property and residence, before any work of public utility can be carried into effect in a crowded city or its immediate environs.

" Butcher Row was once, indeed, till a period much within living memory, a place of considerable traffic. The stack of houses, which lately occupied the spot which now forms a wide opening on the west side of Temple Bar, was, with respect to the ground plan, in the form of an obtusangular triangle, the eastern line of which was formed by a shoemaker's, a fishmonger's, and another shop, with wide-extended fronts, and its western point blunted by the intersection of the vestry-room and alms-houses of St. Clement's parish; both the sides also contained shops of various descriptions; the south (Strand), a number of respectable tradesmen, such as bakers, dyers, dry salters, smiths, tinplate-workers, &c.; the north (Butcher Row) was, as its name implied, really a flesh market, it was at first wholly occupied by butchers, who had, from a very early period, brought their meat in carts from the country, and sold it just without the civic liberties, for the supply of the western parts of the city. These *foreign* butchers, as they were termed, were considered so extremely useful in repressing the exorbitant demands of the *native* butchers, and lowering the prices of the London markets of those days, that the competition was encouraged, and their dealings attended with such success, that I fear the desire of immoderate profit operated upon them as it has upon their descendants in the present age, and induced them to become stationary; perhaps to go hand in hand with

with the people they had formerly opposed. Be this as it may, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, Butcher Row, which had, for the purpose I have specified (the convenience of *foreign* butchers), been, in the twenty-first of Edward the First, granted to Walter le Barbur, took the form of an established market; in process of time, other shops, besides butchers, fishmongers, and green-grocers, were opened. Many, I presume, can remember a scalemaker's, tinman's*, fine-drawer's, Betty's chop-house, cheesemonger's, grocer's, &c.; the houses of the whole stack were originally of wood, one story hanging over the other; and indeed the style of building, ornaments, &c. strongly indicated the date of its erection."

The

* They seem of about the age of Edward the Sixth, as we may judge from many of the same date still extant, and probably were ornamented with the fleur de lis and coronets, in compliment to the count Beaumont, of which there were two families: the first descended from Roger de Bellamont of the Norman race, earl of Warwick; the other viscounts Beaumont, still older; one of whom, when a single mansion, was its inbitant, at the time the marquis of Rosny arrived in England. It appears from Sully's Memoirs (pages 91 and *infra*), that the marquis was appointed ambassador from the king of France (Henry IV.), 1603, to congratulate the king (James I.) upon his accession to the English crown. His account of this embassy is curious. He states, among other particulars, that the beginning of June he set out for Calais, with a retinue of upwards of two hundred gentlemen; that he had express orders from the king his master that he should appear in mourning with all his train at his first audience; but was afterwards told, that this affectation of sorrow, for the death of queen Elizabeth, would disoblige that monarch, who would, doubtless, look upon it as a reproach to him for not having put on mourning on the same melancholy occasion. For the more solemn reception of this and other ambassadors, it also appears, that at this period a new office was instituted, with a salary of two hundred a year, namely, that of Master of the Ceremonies; the first of whom was Sir Lewis Lewkenor, whose *debut* in this situation was, accompanied by count Beaumont, the meeting M. Rosny at Dover.

It is further hinted, in the work to which I have alluded, that Sir Lewis had either exhausted his stock of politeness at his reception of the ambassador, or was alarmed at the numerous train of his attendants, for he gives him occasion to complain of his rudeness and parsimony with respect to horses and carriages, even before he set out for London, and

The pavement of this quarter, as well as of other parts of Westminster, seems to have been in a deplorable state, so lately as 1762, when an act for new paving this city and its liberties was passed. Till that time, it appears every inhabitant, before his house, did what was right in his own eyes; the consequence of which was, that some doors were superbly paved, some indifferently, some very badly, and

and there is no question but that there were cogent reasons for his disgust, as we find that he was obliged to procure a conveyance in the carriage of count Beaumont, while his retinue were almost suffered *to take the chance of the road*; that is, to make the best bargain they could with the Kentish innkeepers, from whom the Dover landlord, and those others who, in the year 1762, furnished accommodation for the duke de Nivernois and his suite, seem to have been the legitimate descendants.

Of the neglect of the Master of the Ceremonies, or rather the court, with respect tc the marquis of Rosny, there is a striking instance, in suffering him to reside, even for a night, in the house which we are now considering: at the same time his mode of treating it would have done honour to the school of Chesterfield. He states, without seeming offended, "As to myself, I sup'd and lay at Beaumont's, and din'd there the next day, for so short a time had not been sufficient to procure and prepare me lodgings until the palace of Arundel, which was destin'd for me, could be got ready: but this greatly embarras'd my retinue, which could not all be lodg'd at Beaumont's house, and, therefore, apartments were sought in the neighbourhood."

To any one who remembers the structure of these old houses, it will appear difficult to conceive how the ambassador himself, the representative of Henry the Great, could, in those days of state and splendor, be, even for a short period, accommodated in this place. Its internal (as was actually the case, for I observed the demolition of the whole pile) consisted of small incommodious rooms, four, nay six, or eight, upon a floor, a well stair-case running up the middle in the rudest stile, lighted by a sky-light which only diffused a "darkness visible over the upper stories, while the lower were, as Dr. Johnson says, totally obumbrated." The ceilings of these apartments were low, transversed by large unwrought beams in different directions, and *lighted*, if that phrase could with propriety be applied, by small casement windows: yet here we find that Gallic complaisance induced the marquis to reside without murmuring; though I believe before his settlement in Arundel Palace, as he terms it, he removed to Crosby House, in Bishopsgate Street; though how long he continued there is uncertain.

others

others totally neglected, according to the wealth, avarice, or caprice of the inhabitants. And a proof of the filth and nastiness which prevailed, is detailed in the London Chronicle of that time. Speaking of the plan for new pavement; the writer exclaims, "all sorts of dirt, and ashes, oyster-shells, and the offals of dead poultry, and other animals, will *no longer* be suffered to be thrown into the streets; but must be kept until the dustman comes; nor will the annoyances erected by coachmakers be permitted; and when a house is pulled down, the rubbish must be carried to a proper place, and not left in the streets. Can we with any degree of justice commend our magnificent buildings, without taking shame to ourselves for the bad condition of our streets."*

Returning through the archway of the new buildings, we come to LITTLE SHIRE LANE, and into NEW COURT, where there is an *Independent Meeting House*, which had for its pastor Mr. DANIEL BURGESS, Mr. THOMAS BRADBURY, and Mr. RICHARD WINTER, all eminent ministers.†

Hence

* *Mr. Stratfora's Collections.*

† The first of these was the son of a clergyman at Collinburn Ducis, in the county of Wilts, where he was born in 1645. At the Restoration he became a Non-conformist, without being a Puritan; for he was as facetious as his sovereign. Preaching concerning Job's "robe of righteousness:" "If," says he, "any of you would have a *suit* for a twelvemonth, let him repair to Monmouth Street; if for his life time, let him apply to the court of Chancery; and, if for all eternity, let him *put* on righteousness." Observing but a small congregation one day at his sermon, he suddenly called out "Fire! Fire!" The affrighted congregation exclaimed, "Where? Where?" "In Hell, to burn such wretches as regard not the glad tidings of the Gospel!" A mischievous wag having trained a magpie for the purpose, let it loose in Mr. Burgess's meeting; when the creature exclaiming "What the p-x would you be at?" was the occasion of a very popular song at that period. His chapel was burnt by Sacheverel's mob, in the reign of queen Anne. His successor, Mr. BRADBURY, whose meeting house in Nevil's Court, Fetter Lane, was also lawlessly destroyed, gained universal esteem as a man and a minister. His sermon of "the Ass and the Serpent," had very nearly involved him in great trouble. Mr. Noble informs us, that "Mr. Granger saw a friendly letter from archbishop Wake

Hence crossing Carey Street, the avenue of Searle Street, leads to

LINCOLN's INN FIELDS.

This is allowed to be the largest, and one of the most beautiful squares in London, if not in Europe. It formerly was denominated FICKET's FIELDS, and Whetstone's Park, being then a dangerous place, on account of robberies; but seems to have been partially covered with buildings in 1580, when queen Elizabeth issued a proclamation, forbidding the laying of new foundations of houses about London. Probably the owners of these fields had acted in opposition to the royal command; for we find that the privy council sent a mandate, dated September 4, 1612, to certain justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex, in which it is stated "to be his majesty's express pleasure and commandment, that the erection of new buildings in Lincoln's Inn Fields should be restrained; and requiring the said justices to *apprehend* and commit to gaol any who should be found so offending, or to take sureties of him or them to appear before the privy council to answer the charges." This measure was adopted at the request of the benchers and students of Lincoln's Inn.

Wake to him, which was part of a correspondence between the metropolitan of all England, and the patriarch of Dissenters of the same kingdom. In private Mr. Bradbury was the social, pleasant companion, and more famed for his mirth, than long harangues. He had a very strong voice, could sing excellently well; and was supposed to sing "The roast Beef of Old England," better than any other man. He died September 9, 1759, aged eighty-six. Such was "brave old Tom Bradbury, a good preacher, and a facetious companion." It is not the cheerful man that disturbs the state, nor often the rich; but the sour, disappointed, needy man. Bradbury was happy in his temper, rich in the gifts of fortune, and possessed the esteem of a wide circle of friends.—*Noble's Continuation of Granger.* The late Mr. RICHARD WINTER, whose brother, John, had married one of Mr. Bradbury's daughters, assisted him in the ministry at New Court; and after his death, took the whole charge of the flock, where he continued sole minister till his decease, about four years since, at a very advanced age; highly respected, and sincerely lamented by his congregation and the body of the Dissenters.

However, within six years, a contrary mode of proceeding was adopted; the government revoked its order, and, in 1618, a commission from James I. was entrusted to the care of lord chancellor Bacon, the earls of Worcester, Pembroke, Arundel, and other noblemen and gentry, for the better disposition of these grounds. The commission alledges, "that more public works, near and about the city of London, had been undertaken in the sixteen years of that reign, than in ages heretofore: and that the grounds called Lincoln's Inn Fields were much planted round with dwellings and lodgings of noblemen and gentlemen of qualitie: but at the same time it was so deformed by cottages and mean buildings, incroachments on the fields, and nuisances to the neighbourhood. The commissioners were therefore directed to reform those grievances; and, according to their discretion, to frame and reduce those fields both for sweetness, uniformitie, and comeliness, into such walkes, partitions, or other plottes, and in such sorte, manner, and forme, both for publique health and pleasure, as by the said *Inigo Jones* (recited in the commission) is or shall be accordingly drawn, by way of map."

Thus authorized, Mr. Jones drew the ground-plot; it was intended to have been built all in the same stile; but the taste of the projectors not according with the great genius and abilities of the architect, the work was unaccomplished. A specimen of the whole is exhibited in the centre house on the west side, formerly inhabited by the earls of Lindsey, and their descendants, the dukes of Ancaster, and now divided into two dwellings, which possesses that simple grandeur for which the designs of Inigo Jones have been so much celebrated. The four sides of this vast square were thus named: the north, called Newman's Row; the west, Arch Row; the south, Portugal Row; and the east, Lincoln's Inn Wall.

In the eighth year of the reign of George II. an act was passed for the better regulation of this plot, which is there stated to have been formerly called *Cup and Purse Field.*

By

By this act Lincoln's Inn Fields is to be considered as a distinct ward, exempt from the several parishes of St. Clement, St. Giles, and St. Andrew, with respect to scavengers, paving, &c. The whole being a trust, and the inhabitants liable to distress, and other forfeitures, for non-compliance with the tenor of the act. In consequence of which several improvements have been, and still continue to be made, so as to render it a very spacious and healthy spot. The great house at the corner of Great Queen Street, which has been also divided, was called Powis House, having been built for the marquis of Powis in 1686, by Capt. William Winde; it was the residence of Sir Nathan Wright, and that eminent statesman lord chancellor *Somers*. After his decease, it was inhabited by another statesman, *Thomas Pelham Holles*, duke of Newcastle, and is usually called Newcastle House. On this side were also the town mansions of Sir Fletcher Norton, speaker of the House of Commons, afterwards lord Grantley; the Portuguese ambassador, at the back of which is a Romish Catholic chapel, with a fine painting, by *West*, of "The Descent from the Cross." Since the perturbed state of Europe has caused the establishment of the embassy to be restricted, the English nobility and gentry have occupied the premises, and support the religious foundation by a fund and contributions.

On the north side the houses of John Soane, Esq. the late Sir William Watson, Sir Frederick Eden, &c. form a grand row of buildings, in varied stiles of architecture.

The south side has been distinguished for the residence of eminent legal characters; lord chancellors *Camden*, *Loughborough*, and *Erskine*; lord chief justice *Kenyon*, Sir *Henry Gould*, serjeant *Adair*, &c.; and lately one of the centre houses has been purchased by the corporation of *Surgeons*, as their hall.

In our account of Barber-Surgeons Hall, we mentioned the separation of the two companies in 1745. The latter having applied to parliament, stated that their separation would greatly contribute to the improvement of Surgery;

upon which an act was passed, and the surgeons incorporated by the name of "*The Master, Governors, and Commonalty of the Art and Science of Surgery of London.*" They then built a very elegant hall and theatre, in the Old Bailey; but their connexions with the metropolis, rendering a centrical situation necessary, they purchased their present mansion, at the back of which they are about to construct a theatre and offices in Portugal Street.

Lincoln's Inn Fields was the last stage on which was closed the patriot lives of lord WILLIAM RUSSELL, and ALGERNON SIDNEY. The virtuous Russell lost his head in the middle of the square, on the 21st of July, 1683." "Party writers," says Pennant, "assert, that he was brought here in preference to any other spot, in order to mortify the citizens with the sight. In fact, it was the nearest open space to Newgate, the place of his lordship's confinement: otherwise the dragging him to Tower Hill, the usual concluding scene on these dreadful occasions, would have given his enemies full opportunity of indulging the imputed malice." Sidney was executed the latter end of the same year. The dispostions of these patriots were very different; one was mild and unassuming; the latter was high-spirited and rigid. They were both, however, universally lamented.

PORTUGAL STREET, is famous for having a *Dramatic Theatre*, first built on the site of a tennis court, and opened by Sir William D'Avenant, who obtained a patent for it in 1662. Out of compliment to James, duke of York, it was called "the Duke's Theatre; and the performers, in contradistinction to his majesty's servants at Drury Lane, were called "the Duke's Company." The building being found inadequate to its intended purpose, a new one was erected in Dorset Gardens, and this was deserted.

The present structure arose in consequence of some disputes between the managers and actors of Drury Lane and Dorset Gardens, and the latter formed themselves into an association, at the head of which was Mr. *Betterton*, the Roscius of the day. Their complaints having been laid before

fore king William III. a licence was granted to act for themselves in a separate theatre; and a subscription was opened for that purpose, which the nobility very liberally supported. The new theatre was opened on the 30th of April, 1695; and continued to afford public entertainment till 1704, when complained of as a nuisance, Betterton assigned his patent to Sir John Vanburgh, who, finding these premises too small, erected one more spacious in the Haymarket, and this was abandoned. It was again opened in 1714, by Mr. Rich, whose father had been expelled for mismanagement at Drury Lane, and employed the remainder of his life in refitting it, for performances: the first play on this occasion was "The Recruiting Officer." The performers, who were under the direction of Mr. Rich, were so much inferior to those at Drury Lane, that the latter carried away all the applause and favour of the town. In this distress, the genius of Rich suggested to him a species of entertainment, which, at the same time that it hath been deemed contemptible, has been ever followed and encouraged. Harlequin, Pantaloon, and all the host of pantomimic pageantry, were now brought forward; and sound and shew obtained a victory over sense and reason. The fertility of Mr. Rich's invention in these exotic entertainments, and the excellence of his own performance, must at the same time be acknowledged. By means of these only, he kept the managers of the other house at all times from relaxing their diligence; and, to the disgrace of public taste, frequently obtained more money by ridiculous and paltry performances, than all the sterling merit of the rival theatre was able to acquire*. In 1733, Portugal Street was shut up in consequence of Mr. Rich, and his company, removing to the new theatre at Covent Garden. In 1735, Mr. Giffard, who had opened a theatre in Goodman's Fields, was persuaded to take the vacant edifice, in which he and his company acted for two years; when it entirely ceased

* *Baker's Biographia Dramatica. Introduction.*

from being a theatre*; and having had various revolutions, is now occupied by Mr. SPODE, as a *pottery and china warehouse.* It was here that Macklin killed Mr. Hannam, in the year 1735.

Opposite is a very convenient and handsome house for the poor of St. Clement's parish; and adjoining is the *burial ground*, which was purchased by the inhabitants in the year 1638, as appears by a commission for a rate to wall it in, granted to them by Dr. Juxon, bishop of London. In 1674, bishop Henchman gave them licence to build houses and shops on the north side.

CLARE MARKET is erected on what was originally called *Clement's Inn Fields.* In the year 1657, a bill was passed for preventing the increase of buildings, in which was a clause, permitting the earl of Clare to erect the market, which bore his title, in these fields, to be held on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The earl, it seems, also erected a chapel of ease to St Clement's, which is said to have been converted to dwelling houses.

That these lands were before in the possession of Holles, we have already shewn under Clement's Inn; Charles I. in 1640, granted his licence to Thomas York, his executors, &c. to erect as many buildings as they thought proper upon St. Clement's Inn Field, the inheritance of the earl of Clare, " to be built on each side of the causeway, leading from Gibbon's bowling alley, at the coming out of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to the Rein Deer Yard, that leadeth unto Drury Lane, not to exceed on either side the number

* The shutting up this structure has been whimsically accounted for by vulgar tradition; upon a representation of the pantomime of Harlequin Dr. Faustus, when a tribe of demons necessary for the piece, was assembled, a supernumerary devil was observed, who not approving of going out in a complaisant manner at the door, to shew *a devil's trick*, flew up to the cieling, made his way through the tiling, and tore away one-fourth of the house; which circumstance so affrighted the manager, that the proprietor had not courage to open the house ever afterwards.

of

of one hundred and twenty feet in length, or front, and sixty feet in breadth, to be of stone or brick." *

Rein Deer Yard, was probably what is now called *Bear Yard*; and Gibbons's Bowling Alley was covered by the first theatre erected by Sir William D'Avenant, whence he afterwards removed to Portugal Street. Its remains are now a carpenter's shop, slaughter houses, &c. Here, during the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, in the reign of George II. JOHN HENLY, a disappointed demagogue, vented his factious ebullitions in this place, which he distinguished by the name of the *Oratory*. Possessing some abilities, he was also obnoxious to government by the publication of the "Hyp-Doctor", and other papers on the politics of the times.

Charles I. issued another licence in 1642, permitting Gervase Hollis, Esq. to erect fifteen houses, a chapel, and to make several streets of the width of thirty, thirty-four, and forty feet. These streets still retain the names and titles of their founders in Clare Street, Denzil Street, Holles Street, &c.

CLEMENT'S LANE, a filthy, inconvenient avenue, is noticeable for the residence of Sir JOHN TREVOR, cousin to lord chancellor Jeffries; he was bred to the law, and knighted in 1670-1. He rose to be solicitor general, twice master of the rolls, a commissioner of the great seal, and twice speaker of the House of Commons; and had the honest courage to caution James II. against his arbitrary conduct, and his first cousin Jeffries against his violence. Trevor was as able as he was corrupt, and had the great mortification to put the question to the house, "whether himself ought to be expelled for bribery." The answer was, "Yes." Sir John died in Clement's Lane, May 20, 1717, and was buried in the Rolls chapel †.

Returning to Picket Street, the first object of attention is the vestry room of St. Clement's parish, in which is

* Malcolm's London, Vol. III. p. 292.

† Noble's Continuation of Granger. See Vol. I. of the present work, p. 309.

placed

placed the altar-piece, painted by Kent; and which, in 1725, occasioned a great ferment, in consequence of an order from bishop Gibson for its removal from the church, (where it had been put at considerable expence) on the supposition that it contained the portraits of the Pretender's wife and children. After having been removed, it was for many years an ornament to the coffee room at the *Crown and Anchor* tavern, whence it was transferred to the vestry room over the old almshouses at the back of the church, where it remained till 1803, on the demolition of which it was ultimately removed to the present building.

From the church westward, the avenues form three streets, of which WYCH STREET contains

NEW INN.

It is an inn of Chancery, and the only one remaining to the Middle Temple. This society removed from Sea-coal Lane, to be nearer to the other inns of court and chancery.

This was, before their removal hither, a common hostery or inn, known by the sign of the Blessed Virgin, and was procured from Sir John Fineux, some time lord chief justice of England, about the year 1485, for the rent of 6*l.* *per annum.* The society are tenants at will.

New Inn may boast the honour of having educated the great Sir Thomas More, who for some time studied here previous to his entering himself of Lincoln's Inn, of which he was afterwards a reader. And here the students of Strand Inn, as being also under the same government of the Temple, removed on the destruction of their house by the protector Somerset.

This society is governed by a treasurer and twelve antients; the members to be in commons one week in every Term, or pay if not there.

The west end of Wych Street was formerly ornamented by DRURY HOUSE, built by Sir William Drury, an able commander in the Irish wars in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and who unfortunately fell in a duel with Sir John Boroughs, through a foolish quarrel about precedency. During the time of the fatal discontents of Elizabeth's favourite, the

earl

earl of Essex, it was the place where his imprudent advisers resolved on such counsels, as terminated in the destruction of him and his adherents.

In the next century it was possessed by the heroic lord Craven, afterwards earl Craven, who rebuilt it. It was lately a large brick pile, concealed by other buildings, and was a public house, bearing the sign of the queen of Bohemia's Head, the earl's admired mistress, whose battles he fought, animated by love and duty. When he could aspire at her hand, he is supposed to have succeeded; and it is said they were privately married; and that he built for her the fine seat at Hampstead Marshal, in the county of Berks, afterwards destroyed by fire. The services rendered by the earl to London, his native city in particular, was exemplary. He was so indefatigable in preventing the ravages of the frequent fires of those days, that it was said his very horse smelt it out. He and Monk, duke of Albemarle, heroically staid in town during the dreadful pestilence; and, at the hazard of their lives, preserved order in the midst of the terrors of the time*. The house has lately been taken down, and the ground purchased by Mr. Philip Astley, of the Amphitheatre, Westminster Bridge, who has constructed a house of public exhibition in horsemanship and droll, which he has denominated "THE OLYMPIC PAVILION."

Adjoining to Wych Street, is HOLYWELL STREET, from the well of that name. It is a narrow, inconvenient avenue of old, ill-formed houses; but contains a neglected place for law students, named

LYON's INN.

This is an appendage to the Inner Temple, and is known to be a place of considerable antiquity; entries having been made in the steward's books in the reign of Henry V.

* In Craven Buildings is a very good portrait of this hero, in armour, with a truncheon in his hand, and mounted on his white horse: on each side is an earl's and a baron's coronet, and the letters W. C. It is painted *al fresco*, and is at present in poor preservation.

The buildings at present exhibit marks of neglect and decay. Here is a hall, which is a handsome structure; but appropriated to different purposes than was at first intended.

The third line of streets westward of St. Clement's, is the STRAND; where, between Essex Street and Milford Lane, was antiently a chapel, dedicated to the *Holy Ghost*, but unknown by whom founded.

ARUNDEL STREET stands on the ground formerly occupied by the house and gardens of the bishops of Bath and Wells; called also *Hampton Place*. The episcopal residence was disposed of by Edward VI. to his uncle lord Thomas Seymour, of Sudley, high admiral of England, and was called *Seymour Place*; in his possession it remained till his attainder*, when it was purchased of the crown by the earl of Arundel, together with several other messuages, lands, and tenements in this parish, for 41*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Hence it was called *Arundel House*. The premises coming into the possession of the Howard family by marriage, it became the residence of the dukes of Norfolk; and was at that time "a large and old built house, with a spacious yard for stablings towards the Strand, and with a gate to inclose it, where there was the porter's lodge; and as large a garden towards the Thames." It was after-

* "This," says Pennant, "was one of the scenes of his indecent dalliance with the princess Elizabeth, afterwards queen. At first he certainly was not ill received, notwithstanding he had just espoused the unhappy Catharine Par. Ambition, not lust, actuated this wretched man: his designs on Elizabeth, and consequently on the crown, spurred him on. The instrument of his design was Thomas Parrye, cofferer to the princess, to whom he offered, for her grace's accommodation, his house and all the furniture, during her stay in London. The queen's death, and her own suspicions on her death bed, gave just cause of the foulest surmises. His execution, which soon followed, put an end to his projects, and saved Elizabeth, and the nation, from a tyrant, possibly worse than him from whom they had, but a few years before, been released. The whole of his infamous conduct, respecting the unhappy queen dowager, &c. is fully detailed in Burleigh's State Papers, from p. 95 to 103.

wards appointed, as already mentioned, for the residence of the duke de Sully, who says that it was one of the finest and most commodious of any in London, from its great number of apartments on the same floor. Mr. Thane's prints do not, however, give any advantageous idea of it; for though it covered much ground, the buildings were low and mean; but the views from the gardens were remarkably fine. Here was kept the magnificent collection of statues formed by *Henry Howard*, earl of Arundel; and howsoever faulty lord Clarendon may have represented him in some respects, his judgement in the fine arts will remain indisputable *. Norfolk House was pulled down in the seventeenth century; but the family name and titles are retained in the streets which rose on the site, *viz.* that of *Howard*, *Norfolk*, *Arundel*, and *Surrey*. There was a design to build a mansion house for the family, out of the accumulated rents, on that part of the gardens which lay next to the river; and an act of parliament was obtained for the purpose, but the plan was never executed.

It was to Arundel House that the Royal Society removed from Gresham College after the fire of London, whither they were invited by Henry, duke of Norfolk, where they assembled till 1674, when they returned to the college, when Norfolk House was ordered to be pulled down. This duke had presented his valuable library to the society †.

Between Arundel Street and Norfolk Street are two houses which are noticeable for the following circumstances:

Sir Thomas Lyttelton, member in various parliaments for Woodstock, Castle Rising, and Chichester, was in 1698 elected speaker of the House of Commons, and lived next door to the father of bishop Burnet, in the parish of St. Clement Danes. It was here that Burnet and Sir Thomas spent much of their time; and it was the custom of the latter, whenever he had any great business to bring forward in parliament, to discuss it previously with Burnet, who was to object every argument in his power. Sir Thomas was appointed treasurer of the navy, which he retained till

* See under Castle Yard, Holborn. † Pennant.

his death, in 1709. Burnet's house continued in the family within memory, when it was possessed by a bookseller of the same name, a collateral descendant from the bishop.

Westward of Arundel, Norfolk, and Surrey Streets, was antiently the parish church, dedicated in memory of "*the Nativity of Our Lady*," and "the Innocents of the Strand;" it was also called, in consequence of the establishment of a religious brotherhood, "St. Ursula of the Strand;" but usually written in old records, "*Ecclesia beatæ Mariæ at Strand, extra Barras Novi Templi, London.*" This church was a rectory under the patronage of the bishops of Worcester, who had their town residence nearly adjoining; as had also the bishops of Coventry and Litchfield, Chester, and Llandaff.

In the year 1549 this church, with Strand Inn, and bridge, with the lane under it, the palaces of the various bishops, and all the adjoining tenements, were by command of Edward, duke of Somerset, uncle to Edward VI. and lord protector, levelled with the ground, and on the ruins rose SOMERSET HOUSE.

The duke had promised to remunerate the parish for the loss of their church, but never kept his word; so that they were obliged to resort to St. Clement's and the Savoy church till their own was rebuilt.

The bishop of Chester's mansion had been built upon land granted so far back as the year 1257.

Near it was CHESTER'S INN, an antient house of chancery belonging to the Middle Temple, till its destruction by the Protector, when the students removed to New Inn.

Opposite the bishop of Coventry's inn, in the high street, stood a stone cross, "whereof I read," says Stow, "that in the year 1294, and divers other times, the justices itinerant sat without London."*

In

* The origin of the judges administering justice without cities, &c. is of very remote antiquity. This, with respect to the Jews, is evident from many passages of Scripture; particularly in Jeremiah, where it is said, that the prophet being condemned to die by the consistory of priests,

In place of this cross was placed a may-pole by a blacksmith, named *John Clarges*, whose daughter Anne had been so fortunate as to marry general George Monk, duke of Albemarle, in the reign of Charles II. During the trial of an action of trespass between William Sherwin, plaintiff, and Sir Walter Clarges, baronet, and others, defendants, at the bar of the King's Bench, Westminster, Nov. 15, 1700, the following singular circumstances occurred:

"The plaintiff, as heir and representative of Thomas Monk, Esq. elder brother of George, duke of Albemarle, claimed the manor of Sutton, in the county of York, and other lands in Newton, Eaton Bridge, and Shipton, as heir at law to the said duke, against the defendant, devisee under the will of Duke Christopher, his only child, who died in 1688, S. P. Upon this trial some very curious particulars came out respecting the family of Anne, wife of George, created duke of Albemarle. It appeared that she was daughter of John Clarges, a farrier, in the Savoy, and farrier to colonel Monk. In 1632, she was married in the church of St. Laurence Pountney to Thomas Ratford, son of Thomas Ratford, late a farrier, servant to prince Charles,

priests, was, by the consistory of princes secular, or *judges sitting in the gate*, absolved and discharged; and the reason of so public a situation being chosen was probably on two accounts: that their proceedings might be generally seen, and that none might go out of the common way to seek for justice.

The antient Romans had their first seats of justice within their temples, purposely to shew that justice was a divine thing: afterwards in *curia et foro*, the court and public market place.

The Saxons, imitating the old Germans, "distributed justice in each town and territory." For which purpose twelve of the most eminent men for their wisdom and worthiness, were made choice of from among others, to ride different circuits for the seeing of justice done, and good customs observed. And this regulation was most probably observed after they acquired the dominion of this country, as it was by no means possible that the people from all parts could repair to the king himself (the fountain of justice.) But at length the same necessity which taught men first to frame governments and establish laws, did further instruct their posterity as to the more easy and effectual administration of justice. *Herbert's Inns of Court*, p. 48.

and

and resident in the Mews. She had a daughter, who was born in 1634, and died in 1638. Her husband and she "lived at the Three Spanish Gipsies in the New Exchange, and sold wash-balls, powder, gloves, and such things, and she taught girls plain-work. About 1647, she, being a sempstress to colonel Monk, used to carry him linen." In 1648, her father and mother died. In 1649, she and her husband "fell out, and parted." But no certificate from any parish register appears reciting his burial. In 1652, she was married in the church of St. George, Southwark, to "General George Monk;" and, in the following year, was delivered of a son, Christopher (afterward the second and last duke of Albemarle abovementioned), who "was suckled by Honour Mills, who sold apples, herbs, oisters, &c." One of the plaintiff's witnesses swore, that, "a little before the sickness, Thomas Ratford demanded and received of him the sum of twenty shillings; that his wife saw Ratford again after the sickness, and a second time after the duke and dutchess of Albemarle were dead." A woman swore, that she saw him on the "day his wife (then called dutchess of Albemarle) was put into her coffin, which was after the death of the duke," her second husband, who died 3 Jan. 1669-70. And a third witness swore, that he saw Ratford about July 1660. In opposition to this evidence it was alledged, that "all along, during the lives of duke George and duke Christopher, this matter was never questioned"—that the latter was universally received as only son of the former—and that "this matter had been thrice before tried at the bar of the King's Bench, and the defendant had had three verdicts." A witness swore, that he owed Ratford five or six pounds, which he had never demanded. And a man, who had "married a cousin of the duke of Albemarle, *had been told by his wife*, that Ratford died *five or six years* before the duke married." Lord chief justice Holt told the jury, "If you are certain that duke Christopher was born while Thomas Ratford was living, you must find for the plaintiff. If you believe he was born after Ratford was dead, or that nothing appears what became

came of him after duke George married his wife, you must find for the defendant." A verdict was given for the defendant, who was only son to Sir Thomas Clarges, knight, brother to the illustrious dutchess in question, was created a baronet October 30, 1674, and was ancestor to the baronets of his name." *

The maypole was one hundred feet high, but being decayed, it was obtained of the parish by Sir Isaac Newton, in 1717, and carried through the city to Wanstead, in Essex; and by licence of Sir Richard Child, lord Castlemain, reared in the park by the reverend Mr. Pound, rector of that parish, for the purpose of supporting the largest telescope at that period, in the world, given by mons. Huson, a French member of the Royal Society, as a present; the telescope was one hundred and twenty-five feet long. Before it was removed, this maypole, on public occasions, was adorned with streamers, flags, garlands of flowers, &c.

On the spot now stands the parish church of

ST. MARY LE STRAND.

WE have before mentioned that the old church which bore this name, was situated on the south side of the Strand, and that it was destroyed without any compensa-

* Gent. Mag. 1793. p. 886.

tion

tion to the parishioners, and that they were obliged to join themselves to the congregations of the adjoining districts. This they were compelled to do till the year 1723. The act for erecting fifty new churches having passed some years before, one was appointed for this parish, the first stone of which was laid by GIBBS, on the 25th of February, 1714. The fabric was finished in three years and a half, though it was not consecrated till the 1st of January, 1723, when, instead of its antient name, it was called St. Mary le Strand.

This is a very superb, though not a very extensive edifice; massy, without the appearance of being heavy, and formed to stand for ages. At the entrance on the west end is an ascent by a flight of steps cut in the sweep of a circle. These lead to a circular portico of Ionic columns covered with a dome, which is crowned with an elegant vase. The columns are continued along the body of the church, with pilasters of the same order at the corners, and in the intercolumniations are niches handsomely ornamented. Over the dome is a pediment supported by Corinthian columns, which are also continued round the body of the structure, over those of the Ionic order beneath; between which are the windows placed over the niches. These columns are supported on pedestals, and have pilasters behind with arches sprung from them, and the windows have angular and circular pediments alternately. A handsome balustrade is carried round the top, and its summit is adorned with vases. The steeple is light though solid, and ornamented with composite columns and capitals.

The church is a rectory in the gift of the bishop of Worcester.

At the digging the foundation for the present church, the virgin earth was discovered at the depth of nineteen feet; whereby it appears that the ground in this neighbourhood originally was not much higher than the Thames; therefore this village was truly denominated the Strand, from its situation on the bank of the river.

Mr. *Gwynn* says, that this fabric "is an expensive, rich design, without the least appearance of grandeur, which is occasioned

occasioned by its being divided into too many parts; building may be made in parts very elegant and very rich, and yet very inelegant in the whole, which is the case of this church; the division of the building into two orders has destroyed its grandeur; the steeple is a confused jumble of rich parts piled one upon another, without any regard to the shape of the whole, and has this additional fault, that it appears to stand upon the roof of the church."*

Ralph, in his Critical Review of Public Buildings†, is still more severe. "The New Church in the Strand," he observes, "is one of the strongest instances in the world, that it is not expence and decoration that are alone productive of harmony and taste: the architect of this pile appears to have set down with a resolution of making it as *fine* as possible, and, with this view, has crowded every inch of space about it with ornament: nay, he has even carried this humour so far, that it appears nothing but a cluster of ornaments, without the proper vacuity to relieve the eye, and give a necessary contrast to the whole: he ought to have remembered that something should first appear as a plan or model to be adorned, and the decorations should be only subordinate to that design; the embellishments ought never to eclipse the outline, but heighten and improve it. To this we may safely add, that the dividing so small a fabric into two lines or stories, utterly ruined its simplicity, and broke the whole into too many parts. The steeple is liable to as many objections as the church; it is abundantly too high, and in the profile, loses all kind of proportion, both with regard to itself, and the structure it belongs to. In short, this church will always please the *ignorant*, for the same reasons that it is sure to displease the *judge*."

Mr. Malton observes that this church "has certainly a pleasing and picturesque appearance; and is of opinion that it has been more censured than it merits. The principal faults are, the frequent interruptions of the entablature in

* London and Westminster Improved, p. 46. † Page 37.

the north and south parts, and the pediments which affectedly cover each projection; to which may be added the profusion of embellishments, that altogether have destroyed the simplicity it would otherwise have possessed." *

After what has been advanced, it is but just, that we should allow the architect to speak for himself. "The New Church in the Strand, called St. Mary le Strand, was *the first building* I was employed in after my arrival from Italy; which being situated in a very public place, the commissioners for building the fifty churches (of which this is one) *spared no cost to beautify it.* It consists of two orders, in the upper of which the lights are placed; the wall of the lower being solid, to keep out noises from the street, is adorned with niches.

"There was at first no steeple designed for that church, only a small *campanile*, or turret for a bell, was to have been over the west end of it: but at the distance of eighty feet from the west front there was a column, two hundred and fifty feet high, intended to be erected in honour of queen Anne, on the top of which her statue was to be placed. My design for the column was approved by the commissioners, and a great quantity of stone was brought to the place for laying the foundation of it; but the thoughts of erecting that monument being laid aside upon the queen's death, I was ordered to erect a steeple instead of the campanile first proposed. The building being then advanced twenty feet above ground, and therefore *admitting of no alteration* from east to west, *which was only fourteen feet*, I was *obliged* to spread it from south to north, which makes the plan oblong, *which otherwise should have been square.* I have given two plates of another design I made for this church, more capacious than that now built: but as it exceeded the dimensions of the ground allowed by act of parliament for that building, it was laid aside by the commissioners." †

* *Picturesque Tour through London and Westminster*, p. 52.

† Book of Architecture, p. vii.

A most

A most serious accident happened at this church on the proclamation of peace in 1802*.

SOMERSET PLACE.

On this site formerly stood the extensive palace of Somerset House, built about the year 1549, by Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset, uncle to Edward VI. and pro-

* Just as the heralds came abreast of this place, a stone railing which runs round the roof of the church, adorned with stone urns at equal distances; and on which a man on the outside, in the bow on the eastern end, happened to be leaning his hand upon the urn before him, fell off. Newcastle Street, the end of Holywell Street, and the southern side of the Strand, all commanded a view of the spot; and all the windows being crowded, and the attention being drawn to that quarter, several of the spectators saw the stone in the commencement of its fall, and raised a loud shriek. The church being very high, this notice excited an alarm before the stone reached the ground, and several of the people below ran from their situations; but whether into or out of the danger, they did not know. Three young men were crushed in its fall. The one was struck upon the head, and killed upon the spot; the second so much wounded that he died on his way to the hospital; and the third died two days after. A young woman was also taken away apparently much injured, and several others were hurt; but whether by flying splinters or the pressure of their companions, they do not know. The urn, which weighs about two hundred pound, struck in its descent the cornice of the church, and carried part of it away; but this was the only obstruction which it met in its fall. An officer of the church went up to ascertain the man whose hand was upon the urn when it tumbled over. He had fallen back and fainted upon its giving way. He was taken into custody; but no blame was imputable to him. The urn stood upon a socket; but, instead of being secured by a strong iron spike running up the centre, there was nothing but a wooden one, which was entirely decayed, and consequently broke off with the pressure of the man's hand, as he was in the act of leaning forward. The stone broke a large flag to pieces in the area below, and sunk nearly a foot into the ground.

We do not take upon us to censure the intention of the architect in placing the urns upon wooden sockets, till the comparative expansion and contraction of wood and metals is fully ascertained; for perished iron would have been equally destructive. The blame attached to those who had the care of the church; they ought to have employed able surveyors of the state of the fabric, to prevent any mischief that might have happened.

tector of England; who, to make room for it, besides demolishing St. Mary's church, and the episcopal mansions already mentioned, sacrificed part of the conventual church of St. John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell, the tower and cloisters on the north side of St. Paul's, with the charnel houses and adjoining chapel, to furnish materials for the new structure; even the beautiful pile of Westminster Abbey was only rescued from the sacrilegious delapidation by immense contributions. No recompence was made to the owners for these robberies; and, strange as it may appear, among the numerous articles exhibited on the duke's attainder, not one accused him of sacrilege; his accusers and judges were deeply involved in the rapacious plunder, and therefore forbore to tax him of what must have recoiled on their own seared consciences.

The architect of the fabric is supposed to have been John of Padua, who was termed "*devisor*" of buildings to Henry VIII. It seems that he was the cause of introducing regular architecture into these realms, about the same period as Hans Holbein, and his allowance was the grant of a fee of two shillings *per diem*. The architecture of Somerset House was one of the earliest specimens of the Italian style in this country; and displayed a mixture of barbarism and beauty. The back front, and the water-gate leading from the garden to the river, were of a different character, and erected from the designs of Inigo Jones about the year 1623, together with a chapel, intended for the use of the infanta of Spain, when the marriage between her and prince Charles was in contemplation.

Somerset House had devolved to the crown by protector Somerset's attainder; and queen Elizabeth often resided here, and gave the use of it to her cousin lord Hunsdon. Here also Anne of Denmark, queen of James I. kept her court. "As Charles II. did not find it compatible with his gallantries that his queen should be resident at Whitehall, he lodged her during some part of his reign, in this palace. This made it the haunt of the Roman Catholics; and possibly, during the fanatic rage of the nation at that period against

against the professors of her religion, occasioned it to have been made the pretended scene of the murder of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, in the year 1678. Queen Catharine remained here after Charles's decease, till her return to Lisbon. The buildings was afterwards appropriated to be the residence of the queens dowager; and very often appointed for the reception of ambassadors; the last who staid here any considerable time were the Venetian residents, who made their public entry in 1763.

"Although the ancient building and garden occupied a considerable space, they did not, by any means, comprise the intended ground plan of the new erections. This palace had had a large addition made to it, which contained all the apartments fronting the garden dedicated to the purposes of the Royal Academy, the keeper's lodgings, those of the chaplain, the housekeeper, &c.; these, with the chapel, screen, and offices, were the works of Inigo Jones, though they probably rose upon the ruins of a very magnificent part of the old fabric.

"At the extremity of the royal apartments, which might be termed semi-modern, two large folding doors connected the architecture of Jones with the ancient structure; these opened into a long gallery, on the first floor of a building which occupied one side of the water garden; at the lower end of this was another gallery, or suite of apartments, which made an angle forming the original front toward the river, and extending to Strand Lane. This old part of the mansion had long been shut up (it was haunted of course), when Sir William Chambers wishing, or being directed, to survey it, the folding doors of the royal bedchamber (the keeper's drawing room) were opened; a number of persons entered with the surveyor. The first of the apartments, the long gallery, we observed was lined with oak in small pannels; the heights of their mouldings had been touched with gold: it had an oaken floor and stuccoed ceiling, from which still depended part of the chains, &c. to which had hung chandeliers. Some of the sconces

sconces remained against the sides, and the marks of the glasses were still to be distinguished upon the wainscot.

"From several circumstances it was evident, that this gallery had been used as a ball room. The furniture which had decorated the royal apartments had, for the convenience of the academy, and perhaps prior to that establishment, with respect to some of the rooms, been removed to this and the adjoining suite of apartments. It was extremely curious to observe thrown together, in the utmost confusion, various articles, the fashion and forms of which shewed that they were the production of different periods. In one part there was the vestiges of a throne and canopy of state; in another, curtains for the audience chamber, which had once been crimson velvet fringed with gold. What remained of the fabric had, except in the deepest folds, faded to an olive colour; all the fringe and lace but a few threads and spangles had been ripped off; the ornaments of the chairs of state demolished; stools, couches, screens, and fire-dogs, broken and scattered about in a state of derangement which might have tempted a philosopher to moralize upon the transitory nature of sublunary splendour and human enjoyments.

"In these rooms, which had been adorned in a style of splendour and magnificence which was creditable to the taste of the age of Edward the Sixth, part of the ancient furniture remained, and indeed, from the stability of its materials and construction, might have remained for centuries, had proper attention been paid to its preservation.

"The audience chamber had been hung with silk, which was in tatters, as were the curtains, gilt leather covers, and painted screens. There was in this and a much longer room a number of articles which had been removed from other apartments, and the same confusion and appearance of neglect was evident. Some of the sconces, though reversed, were still against the hangings; and I remember one of the brass gilt chandeliers still depended from the cieling. The general state of this building, its mouldering walls and decaying furniture, broken casements, falling roof,

Engraved by Mason from a Drawing by Valley.

SOMERSET HOUSE.

The Dr. Hughson's Description of London

Published by J. Stratford 112 Holborn Hill Oct. 1 1806

roof, and the long ranges of its uninhabited and uninhabitable apartments, presented to the mind in strong, though gloomy colours, a correct picture of those dilapidated castles, the haunts of spectres and residence of magicians and murderers, that have, since the period to which I allude, made such a figure in romance." *

The present building called SOMERSET PLACE, is certainly the greatest national structure of the eighteenth century, and the last work of Sir William Chambers, comptroller-general of his majesty's works, who died in 1796. The design is still incomplete; the exigencies of governduring the last and present war, having diverted to other channels 25,000*l.* annually voted for finishing the whole.

The entrance to the internal square, is under a grand arcade; and the first object in the middle of the view is the statue of his majesty George III. under whose auspices this noble fabric was carried into execution. Before the pedestal is a recumbent figure of the Thames. Both are the performances of the late John Bacon, R. A. This square, which is appropriated for the navy, victualling, stamp, and other offices, is of stone, with stately frouts, decorated with pillars and pediments, which ornament the east and west sides: the only objects offensive to the eye are the mean turrets, and the superstructure terminated by the pediment and dome at the extremity of the view, which are not of sufficient importance for their situation. "When a pediment," says Mr. Malton, "is introduced in a building, it should always be a striking feature in the composition, and if it was thought necessary to construct one in this place, it ought to have extended over the whole of the central projection." †

Facing the Thames is a grand terrace, to which there is an entrance under an arch equal to the basement, strong, supporting an open colonade. The view from this terrace either way, presents a scene highly interesting and grand. At the back of the square, on the east and west sides, are handsome dwellings for the principal officers belonging to

* Moser's Vestiges. † Picturesque Tour, p. 50.

the state establishments within the building. Underneath the terrace is an arcade, through which light is conveyed to the apartments of subordinate persons belonging to the various offices, a barge house, and other appropriate recesses.

The front of *Somerset Place*, next the Strand, has been appointed by his majesty to the use and accommodation of literature and the sciences; and is occupied by THE ROYAL and ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETIES, and the ROYAL ACADEMY.

The ROYAL SOCIETY was begun in the chambers of bishop Wilkins, then no more than a member of Wadham College, Oxon, about the year 1650; in 1658 the members hired an apartment in Gresham College, and formed themselves into a body, under lord Brounker, their first president. Their reputation was so well established at the Restoration, that king Charles II. incorporated them by a charter, in which his majesty was pleased to stile himself their founder, patron, and companion; which gave them the name of the *Royal Society*. By that charter the corporation was to consist of a president, a council of twenty-four, and as many fellows as should be found worthy of admission: with a treasurer, secretary, curators, &c.

From this time benefactions flowed in upon them: three thousand two hundred and eighty-seven printed books in most languages and faculties, chiefly the first editions after the invention of printing, and five hundred and fifty-four volumes of MS. in Hebrew, Greek, Turkish, and Latin, part of the library of the once kings of Hungary, and purchased by the earl of Arundel, ambassador at Vienna, were given to the society's library in 1666, by the honourable Henry Howard, afterwards duke of Norfolk. In 1715, this library was augmented with three thousand six hundred books, chiefly in natural and experimental philosophy, by Francis Aster, Esq. &c. A museum was founded by Daniel Colwall, Esq. in 1677, containing an excellent collection of natural and artificial curiosities: which has been considerably increased by generous benefactions. In the year 1711 the society removed from Gresham College to Crane Court.

In

In the year 1725 king George I. enabled the Royal Society, by letters patent, to purchase 1000*l.* in mortmain. And in the number of their members appear king George II. and many of the greatest princes in Europe.

The officers chosen from among the members are, the PRESIDENT, TREASURER, and two SECRETARIES. The curators have the charge of making experiments, &c.

Every person to be elected a fellow of the Royal Society, must be propounded and recommended at a meeting of the society, by three or more members; who must then deliver to one of the secretaries a paper signed by themselves with their own names, specifying the name, addition, profession, occupation, and chief qualifications; the inventions, discoveries, works, writings, or other productions of the candidate for election: as also notifying the usual place of his abode, and recommending him on their own personal knowledge. A fair copy of which paper, with the date of the day when delivered, shall be fixed up in the common meeting room of the society, at ten several ordinary meetings, before the nomination of the candidate shall be put to the ballot: but it shall be free for every one of his majesty's subjects, who is a peer, or the son of a peer, of Great Britain or Ireland, and for every one of his majesty's privy council of either of the said kingdoms, and for every foreign prince or ambassador, to be propounded by any single person, and to be put to the ballot for election on the same day, there being present a competent number for making elections. And at every such ballot, unless two-thirds at least of the members present give their bills in favour of the candidate, he cannot be elected a fellow of the Royal Society; nor can any candidate be balloted for, unless twenty-one members at least be present.

After a candidate has been elected, he may at that, or the next meeting of the society, be introduced and solemnly admitted by the president, after having previously subscribed the obligation, whereby he promises, "That he will endeavour to promote the good of the Royal Society of London, for the improvement of natural knowledge."

When any one is admitted, he pays a fee of five guineas, and afterwards 13*s.* a quarter, as long as he continues a member, towards defraying the expences of the society; and for the payment thereof he gives a bond; but most of the members on their first admittance chuse to pay down twenty guineas, which discharges them from any future payments.

Any fellow may however free himself from these obligations, by only writing to the president, that he desires to withdraw from the society.

When the president has taken the chair, and the fellows their seats, those who are not of the society withdraw: except any baron of England, Scotland, and Ireland, any person of a higher title, or any of his majesty's privy council of any of the United Kingdoms, and any foreigner of eminent repute, may stay, with the allowance of the president, for that time; and upon leave obtained of the president and fellows present, or the major part of them, any other person may be permitted to stay for that time: but the name of every person thus permitted to stay, that of the person who moved for him, and the allowance, are to be entered in the journal book.

The business of the society in their ordinary meetings, is, to order, take account, consider and discourse of philosophical experiments and observations; to read, hear, and discourse upon letters, reports, and other papers, containing philosophical matters; as also to view and discourse upon the rarities of nature and art, and to consider what may be deduced from them, and how far they may be improved for use or discovery.

No experiment can be made at the charge of the society, but by order of the society or council. And in order to the propounding and making experiments, the importance of such experiments is to be considered with respect to the discovery of any truth, or to the use and benefit of mankind.

The meetings of the Royal Society are weekly, on Thursday evening. The members of the council are elected

out

out of the fellows, on St. Andrew's Day, before dinner. Eleven of the old council are chosen for the ensuing year; and ten are elected out of the other members. Out of these are elected the president, treasurer, and secretary, &c.

The ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was first formed in London, about the year 1580, by some of the most eminent literary characters in the country, at the head of which was the learned and benevolent archbishop Parker. Their first meetings were held weekly at the house of Sir William Dethick, knight, Garter king at arms, in the College of Heralds. The society had increased to such magnitude in the course of ten years, that archbishop Whitgift, in 1590, proposed, though unsuccessfully, to queen Elizabeth, to form a college of English antiquaries. A similar attempt was made under James I.; and, though these applications were equally unsuccessful, the society had frequent, though not stated meetings, to discuss curious points of their profession, till their revival in 1706, since which they have met without interruption, preserving and publishing valuable antiquities belonging to the British empire.

The society obtained a royal charter on the 2d of November 1751, by which they were incorporated "THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON," consisting of a president, council, and fellows, who, on St. George's Day, annually elect twenty-one of their number, to be council for the ensuing year. Out of this council the president is elected, who nominates four vice-presidents to act in his absence. The subordinate officers are a treasurer, director, secretary, &c.; their meetings are on Thursday evenings.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY. The history of this establishment comprizes, in a great measure, the history of the fine arts in Great Britain. The art of painting in this country has, till very recently, been in a fluctuating state; and though many of our monarchs encouraged and patronized the great professors of the arts who flourished during their different reigns; the number of ingenious persons who continually increased in every branch, were not sufficiently distinguished. The few indeed who had taste

and discernment sought out and purchased their works; but the public were unacquainted of their value; they were unacquainted with each other; they had no society or intercourse with their fellow artists. The good sense and liberality of the British nation, however, continued to furnish able masters in their various professions; these collected their scattered brethren, and formed a little society, who wisely considering their mutual interest, by a voluntary subscription among themselves, established an ACADEMY in St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross.

In the year 1760 the first exhibition of the artists was made under the sanction of the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. The success of these exhibitions, and the harmony which at that time subsisted among exhibitors, naturally led them to the thoughts of soliciting an establishment, and forming themselves into a body; in consequence of which his majesty, king George III. granted them his royal charter, incorporating them by the name of "THE SOCIETY OF ARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN;" this charter bears date January 26, 1765.

A division afterwards taking place among the members, was the cause of establishing THE ROYAL ACADEMY, in 1768; which has continued in a flourishing state, whilst the *Society of Artists* have dwindled into obscurity.

The Royal Academy consists of those members, who are called *Royal Academicians*, *Associates*, and *Associate Engravers*, who are not to belong to any other society of artists established in London.

No associate can be admitted a *Royal Academician*, except approved by the king, and depositing a picture, basrelief, or other specimen of his abilities, to the council before the 1st of October next ensuing his election.

The *Associates* must be artists by profession, that is to say, painters, sculptors, or architects, to be at least twenty-four years of age, and not apprentices.

The *Associate Engravers*, are not to exceed six; they are not be admitted into any of the offices of the academy, nor have any vote in their assemblies; but in other respects,

spects, to enjoy all the advantages of academicians. Why this restriction has extended to such useful artists and respectable men, as the body of engravers, is not for us to examine; but we can see no reason why such names as Sharpe, Heath, Green, Milton, &c. should not rank with West, Fuseli, Flaxman, Smirke, &c. Trifling distinctions where great objects are in view, appear invidious; and too often give the vulgar an opportunity of depreciating the whole fabric.

There are four PROFESSORS, of painting, architecture, anatomy, and antient literature, which are at present held by *Henry Fuseli*, Esq. *John Soane*, Esq. *John Sheldon*, Esq. and *Charles Burney*, LL. D. The business of these gentlemen is to instrust the students by lectures, &c. in the principles of composition, to form their taste, and to strengthen their judgment; to point out to them the beauties and imperfections of celebrated works of art; to fit them for an unprejudiced study of books, and to lead them into the readiest and most efficacious paths of study. The professors continue in office during the king's pleasure, and have a small annual salary.

The SCHOOLS are furnished, both summer and winter, with living models of both sexes, plaister figures, bass-reliefs, and lay-men with proper draperies, under certain regulations.

The LIBRARY consists of books, prints, models, &c. relating to architecture, sculpture, painting, and the relative sciences; and is open one day in every week to all students properly qualified.

The *annual Exhibition* of the artists continues open to to the public six weeks, or longer, at the discretion of the council; and the money received, after payment of the annual and contingent expences, is placed out to increase the stock in the 3 *per cent.* consolidated annuities, to be called *The Pension Fund*, and appropriated to the support of decayed members and their widows.

The academy also distribute prizes to the students who have excelled in the science of Design, under proper regulations.

gulations. " All students (painters, sculptors, or architects,) having obtained gold medals, shall have the privilege of becoming candidates (by rotation) to be sent abroad on his majesty's pension, which allows the successful candidate 30*l.* for his journey there, 100*l. per annum* for three years, and 30*l.* for his journey back."

There are other regulations by which the Royal Academicians are governed, which are too diffuse for insertion in this work.

The *Hercules* at the foot of the staircase has been a constant object of admiration.

The LIBRARY of the Royal Academy is ornamented with a covered cieling, painted by Sir *Joshua Reynolds*, and *Cipriani*. The centre, by Reynolds, represents the *Theory of the Arts*, formed as an elegant and majestic female seated in the clouds, her countenance looking towards the heavens; holding in one hand a compass, and in the other a label, inscribed, " THEORY IS THE KNOWLEDGE OF WHAT IS TRULY NATURE." The four compartments, by Cipriani, are distinctive of *Nature*, *History*, *Allegory*, and *Fable*.

The COUNCIL ROOM is richly stuccoed, and the cieling exhibits paintings from the pencil of *West*. The centre picture represents the *Graces unveiling Nature*; surrounded by four pictures of the *Elements*, from which the imitative arts collect their objects, under the description of female figures, attended by genii. Large oval pictures adorn the two extremities of the ceiling, the work of Angelica Kauffman, representing *Invention*, *Composition*, *Design*, and *Colouring*. In the angles or spandrells in the centre, are four coloured medallions, representing *Apelles*, the painter; *Phidias*, the sculptor; *Apollodorus*, the architect; and *Archimedes*, the mathematician; and eight smaller medallions, held up by lions, round the great circle, represent in chiaro-obscuro, *Palladio*, *Bernini*, *Michael Angelo*, *Fiamingo*, *Raphael*, *Dominichino*, *Titian*, and *Rubens*; painted by *Rebecca*.

Nearly

Engraved by Chas. Pine a Drawing by Schnebbelie. For D. Hughson's Description of London

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

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Nearly opposite Somerset Place, and passing the *New Church*, is a filthy avenue, called *Little Drury Lane*; which led to a road by the side of Craven House, and other mansions of the nobility, to St. Giles in the Fields, and to the country. This road, as appears by Aggas's map, was bounded by hedges, and partly adorned by trees*.

CATHARINE STREET † leads to BRIDGES STREET, in which is situated the THEATRE ROYAL, called *Drury Lane Theatre*.

* It is a strong trait of the little regard that was paid to what may be termed the police of the metropolis, that from the age of Elizabeth to the middle of the last century quarrels were frequent in our streets, particularly about Covent Garden, Drury Lane, and the west end of the town, where assassinations sometimes happened, and, owing to the general custom of wearing swords, bloodshed almost daily, or rather nightly, ensued. "The 11th of February, 1592," says Gilbert Talbot, in a letter written to his father, "Lord Rytche riding in the street a dagger was shot at him." Indeed it does appear by the statutes 5 Hen. IV. c. 5, and 37 Hen. VIII. c. 6, that beating, wounding, maiming, and other enormities of this nature, had always prevailed to a very considerable degree. Through the peaceful reign of James, the manners of the people assumed somewhat of a milder cast; but in the subsequent civil wars rancour and ferocity reigned predominant, while their emanations were seemingly tolerated. The assault of Sir John Coventry in the street, and slitting his nose, in revenge, as was supposed, for some obnoxious words spoken by him in parliament, produced the famous Coventry Act, 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 1. Yet this, however it might check, did not remedy the evil. Enormities of this nature in our streets were frequent. Lords Rochester, Mahon, Warwick, and many others, thus distinguished themselves. To attack the feeble watch with drawn swords, and scour the streets, was considered as one of the first accomplishments. The *Scowerers*, the *Sweaters*, the *Mohocks*, and, antecedent to these, the *Tryers*, were formidable bodies. It has always been our opinion, that these excesses, to use the softest appellation, were much too mildly treated by our dramatic and periodical writers. Dryden, Shadwell, and Vanbrugh, gave them too much encouragement on the stage; while Addison, from the press, seems only to have hesitated dislike to them; the consequence of which, we conceive, was, that Buckingham, Thynne, Montfort, Coote, and many others, fell sacrifices to the ferocity and profligacy of the times; from which, indeed, the duke of Ormond narrowly escaped.—*Moser's Vestiges.*

† Where Catharine Street now stands a stream of water issued to the Thames, over which, in the Strand, was a bridge called Strand Bridge.

Early

Early in the last century there was a theatre in this place, which was sometimes called The Phœnix, and sometimes The Cockpit. Mr. Malone says, "This theatre had been originally a cockpit. It was built or rebuilt not very long before the year 1617, in which year we learn from 'Camden's Annals of king James the First,' it was pulled down by the mob, 1617, *Martii* 4. *Theatrum Ludionum nuper erectum in* Drury Lane *à furente multitudine diruitur, et apparatus dilacerator.*" It was sometimes called *The Phœnix* from that fabulous bird being its sign, and was situated opposite the Castle tavern in Drury Lane; it was standing some time after the Restoration. The players who performed at this theatre in the time of king James the First, were called the queen's servants till the death of queen Anne, in 1619. After her death they were for some time denominated the lady Elizabeth's servants; and after the marriage of king Charles the First, they regained their former title of the queen's players. How soon the demolished theatre was rebuilt, we are uncertain; but the first play in print expressly said to have been acted at Drury Lane, is "The Wedding," by James Shirley, printed in the year 1629, from which time until the silencing the theatres by the fanatics a regular series of dramas acted there may be produced. On the revival of the stage Sir William Davenant, in the year 1658, took possession of it, and performed such pieces as the times would admit, until the eve of the Restoration. At that period Mr. Rhodes, a bookseller, who had formerly been wardrobe keeper to the company at the Blackfryars playhouse, fitted up the Cockpit, and began to act plays there with such performers (of which two, Betterton and Kynaston, had been his apprentices) as he could procure. Soon afterwards two patents being obtained by Sir William Davenant and Thomas Killegrew, Rhodes's company were taken under the protection of the former, and with him went to Lincoln's Inn Fields, and were stiled Servants of the Duke of York.

The company collected by Killegrew were called the King's Servants, and acted first in a house near Clare-market. But this theatre being not well adapted for the use to which it was appropriated, a more convenient one was erected on the site of the present theatre, which was opened 8th April, 1662.

This theatre lasted but a short time. In January 1671-2 it took fire, and was entirely demolished. The violence of the conflagration was so great, that between fifty and sixty adjoining houses were burnt or blown up. After the consternation occasioned by this accident had subsided, the proprietors resolved to rebuild the theatre, with such improvements as might be suggested, and for that purpose employed Sir Christopher Wren, to design and superintend the execution of it. The plan which he produced, in the opinion of those who were well able to judge of it, was such a one as was alike calculated for the advantage of the performers and spectators; and the several alterations afterwards made in it, so far from being improvements, contributed only to defeat the intention of the architect, and to spoil the building.

The population of London at this period, or the taste of the times, appeared insufficient to maintain two theatres. It was therefore agreed, a few years after, by the patentees, to unite the companies, and perform only at this theatre. After various changes both the patents came into the possession of Christopher Rich, who having misconducted himself in the management, was silenced by the lord chamberlain in 1709, from which time the Drury Lane company ceased to act under the authority of either of king Charles's patents. In the first year of George I. a licence was granted to Sir Richard Steele, for his life and three years afterwards, to establish a company, which under the management of himself, Wilks, Booth, and Cibber, continued to act with great success at Drury Lane, until the deaths of the two former, and the secession of the latter, threw the property of the theatre, in the year 1733, into the hands

of Mr. Highmore; who being ruined by the scheme, the theatre was purchased by Charles Fleetwood, whose management terminated equally unfortunate with that of his predecessor. In 1747, the successful management of Messrs. Garrick and Lacy commenced, which continued until the year 1776, when the property passed to the present proprietors, who having purchased the dormant Killegrew patent, rebuilt the theatre in its present state. The architect was Mr. *Henry Holland*, who constructed the whole upon an immense and magnificent plan. It was opened in the year 1794, and contains four elegant tiers of boxes, a spacious pit, and galleries. The fronts of the boxes are adorned with emblems painted in a tasteful manner; and the scenery displays excellence in the execution. There is a peculiar convenience attached to Drury Lane theatre, in case of fire, or any other accident; the audience can immediately be separated, by means of an immense iron grating, from the stage; besides which there is a large reservoir of water, which would instantaneously extinguish the threat ened conflagration *.

Returning to the *Strand*; on the spot where *Doiley's warehouse* † now stands was *Wimbledon House*, a large mansion

* Drury Lane is capable of containing, in the pit eight hundred persons; the whole range of boxes, eight hundred and twenty-eight; two shilling gallery, six hundred and seventy-five; one shilling gallery, three hundred and eight; total, three thousand six hundred and eleven: amounting to 826*l.* 6*s.* There are eight private boxes on each side of the pit; twenty-nine round the first tier, and eleven back-front boxes; twenty-nine round the second tier, of which eleven are six seats deep; ten on each side of the gallery, third tier; nine boxes in the cove on each side. Diameter of the pit fifty-five feet; opening of the curtain forty-three feet in width; height of the curtain thirty-eight feet; height of the house, from the pit floor to the cieling, fifty-six feet six inches.

The whole of the building is surmounted by a stone balustrade, and a colossal figure of Apollo.

† There have been few shops in the metropolis that have acquired more literary celebrity (we mean in such works as only can confer celebrity,) than Doiley's warehouse; which induces us to go a little into the

mansion built by Sir Edward Cecil, third son of Thomas, earl of Exeter. Sir Edward was an eminent military character, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. by the latter of whom he was created viscount Wimbledon, and baron Cecil, of Putney, in Surrey; but dying issueless, Nov. 15, 1638, the title became extinct.

Stow, in his Annals, says, "that it was burned quite down in November, 1628, and that the day before his lordship had the misfortune of having part of his house at Wimbledon, in Surrey, blown up by gunpowder." At the back

the history of it, indeed as far as the tradition of the neighbourhood has furnished us with the means. We have been told, that the original founder of the house (who, probably, was a refugee, that after the revocation of the edict of Nantz sought an asylum in this kingdom,) formed a connexion in the weaving branch of business with some persons in Spitalfields, whose manufactures, most judiciously fostered by government, and most properly, and indeed patriotically, encouraged by the nobility, &c. were just then ascending toward that eminence which they afterwards attained. Doiley was a man, it is said, of great ingenuity; and probably having also the best assistance, he invented, fabricated, and introduced, a variety of STUFFS, some of which were new, and all such as had never been seen in this kingdom. He combined the different articles silk and woollen, and spread them into such an infinite number of forms and patterns, that his shop became a mart of taste, and his goods, when first issued, the height of fashion. To this the Spectator alludes in one of his papers, when he says to this effect, viz. that "if Doiley had not, by his ingenious inventions, enabled us to dress our wives and daughters in cheap stuffs, we should not have had the means to carry on the war."

In another paper, (No. 319.) the gentleman that was so fond of striking bold strokes in dress characteristically observes, "A few months after I brought up the *modish jacket*, or the coat with close sleeves. I struck this first in a *plain* Doiley; but that failing, I struck it a second time in blue camlet;" which also was one of Doiley's stuffs.

In Vanbrugh's Provok'd Wife, the scene Spring Gardens, Lady Fanciful says to Mademoiselle, pointing to Lady Brute and Belinda, "I fear those Doiley stuffs are not worn for the want of better clothes."

This warehouse was equally famous, indeed, in our very early times; it was the grand emporium for gentlemen's night-gowns and caps. We think there was once a controversy carried on in the public papers upon

back of Doiley's, towards Exeter Street, there were formerly ruins, which were probably once a part of Wimbledon House.

THE LYCEUM. When the Society of Artists was incorporated in the year 1765, James Payne, Esq. the architect of Salisbury Street, purchased this part of the ground belonging to Exeter House, on which he built this elegant fabric as a *Lyceum*, or academy and exhibition room, to anticipate the royal establishment then in contemplation; and several exhibitions afterwards took place. The apartments consist of a large saloon, with a sky-light, and lesser apartments. Upon the insolvency of the society, this place was deserted and sold by auction to proprietors, who converted the back part of it into a theatre; and here the late Dr. Arnold and Mr. Dibdin, exhibited their musical talents for some time. It afterwards was taken by Mr. *R. K. Porter*, for the exhibition of his grand national paintings of "The Siege of Seringapatam;" "The Siege of Acre;" "The Battle of Lodi;" "The Battle of Alexandria;" and "The Battle of Agincourt;" whilst the theatre was converted to a classical, an useful, and a liberal species of entertainment and information, called "*The Ægyptiana*;" in which was displayed by scenic representation and oral description, the peculiarities of the geography, manners, inhabitants, natural history, &c. of that country. Such a mode of rational amusement, however, did not suit the inclination of the *beau monde*; the magic shadows of the *Phantasmagoria*, though terrific were attractive; the public chose to be scared rather than informed, and the Lyceum was con-

the first of these important subjects. However, we find, that in the former part of the eighteenth century, all the beaux that used to breakfast in the coffee-houses appendant to the inns of court struck their morning strokes in this elegant dishabille, which was carelessly confined by a sash of yellow, red, blue, green, &c. according to the taste of the wearer: these were also of Doiley's manufacture. This idle fashion was not quite worn out even in the year 1765: we can remember having seen some of those early loungers, in their night-gowns, caps, &c. at Will's, (Lincoln's Inn gate, Serle Street,) about that period.—*Moser's Vestiges.*

verted

verted to all the illusions of a *Magic Lanthorn!* Mr. Moser, has very jocosely described the various purposes to which this dejected fabric has been consigned: "One time," says he, "in an evening, a square paper lanthorn, in illuminated characters, informed the public, that books, &c. were to be sold by auction; at another, the ingenious Mr. Flockton, with a brazen trumpet and a brazen face, announced that the facetious Mr. Punch and his merry family, were ready to receive company of *any description*. This room had erst been used as a Roman Catholic private chapel; and in our own times had, we think, been the receptacle of WILD BEASTS, the school of defence, the audience chamber of those beautiful Honynhums the panther mare and colt, the apartment wherein the White Negro Girl and the Porcupine Man held their levees; and, in short, applied to many other purposes equally extraordinary." When the foundations of the present buildings were dug, a number of vaults were discovered, which were in some degree connected, and showed the extent of the antient fabric.

EXETER HOUSE. Here was formerly the parsonage house for the parish of St. Clement Danes, with a garden and close for the parson's horse, till Sir Thomas Palmer, knight, in the reign of Edward VI. came into possession of the living; when, as robbing the church was considered no crime, he appears to have seized upon the land, and began to build a house of brick and timber, very large and spacious; but upon his attainder for high treason, in the first year of queen Mary I. it reverted to the crown; and the next year it was leased by Job Rixman, then rector, to James Basset, Esq. for the term of eighty years, at forty shillings *per annum*, in the following manner: "that messuage, cartilage, and garden, situate over against the hospital of the Savoy, excepted and fore-prized, one house called the parsonage house, wherein one Francis Nicholas, then dwelt." This house remained in the crown, till queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir William Cecil, lord treasurer, who

who augmented and rebuilt it, when it was called *Cecil House*, and *Burleigh House*.

" It is to be noted that lord Burleigh kept principally two houses or families; one at London, the other at Theobalds. Though he was also at charge both at Burleigh and at court; which made his houses in a manner four.

" At his house in London, he kept ordinarily in household fourscore persons; besides his lordship and such as attended him at court.

" The charge of this housekeeping at London, amounted to thirty pounds a week. And the whole sum yearly to 1560*l.*; and this in his absence.

" And in term times, or when his lordship lay at London, his charge increased ten or twelve pounds more."

" Besides keeping these four houses, he bought great quantities of corn in times of dearth, to furnish markets about his house at under prices, to pull down the price, to relieve the poor.

" He also gave, for releasing of prisoners, in many of his latter years, forty and fifty pounds in a term.

" And for twenty years together, he gave yearly in beef, bread, and money, at Christmas, to the poor of Westminster, St. Martin's, St. Clement's, and Theobalds, thirty-five, and sometimes forty pounds *per annum*.

" He also gave yearly to twenty poor men lodging in the Savoy, twenty suits of apparel.

" He gave also, for three years before he died, to poor prisoners and poor parishes, in money, weekly, forty-five shillings.

" So as his certain alms, besides extraordinaries, was cast up to be 500*l.* yearly, one year with another." *

Burleigh, or Cecil House, as it appears by the antient plan, fronted the Strand; its gardens extended from the west side of the garden wall of Wimbledon House, to the green lane which is now Southampton Street. Lord Bur-

* *Desiderata Curiosa*, Vol. I. Book I. p. 29.

leigh

leigh was, in this house, honoured by a visit from queen Elizabeth, who, knowing him to be subject to the gout, would always make him sit in her presence; which, it is probable, the lord treasurer considered a great indulgence from so haughty a lady, inasmuch as he one day apologized for the badness of his legs. To which the queen replied, "My lord, we make use of you not for the badness of your legs, but for the goodness of your head." When she came to Burleigh House, it is probable she had that kind of pyramidical head-dress then in fashion, built of wire, lace, ribands, and jewels, which shot up to a great height; for when the principal domestic ushered her in, as she passed the threshold he desired her majesty to stoop. To which she answered, "For your master's sake I will stoop, but not for the king of Spain."

Lord Burleigh died here in 1598. Being afterwards possessed by his son Thomas, earl of Exeter, it assumed that title which it has retained till the present period. After the Fire of London, it was occupied by the doctors of civil law, &c. till 1672; and here the various courts of arches, admiralty, &c. were kept. Being deserted by the family, the lower part is now converted into shops of various descriptions; and the upper, like Babylon of old, is a nest of wild beasts, birds, and reptiles.

The SAVOY. This precinct takes its name from Peter, earl of Savoy, who built a large house here, 1245, and gave it to the fraternity of Mountjoy, of whom queen Eleanor, wife of Henry III. purchased it for her son, the duke of Lancaster. When it came into the hands of Henry VII. he founded here an hospital, and called it the hospital of St. John Baptist: and Mr. Weaver says, that the following inscription was over the great gate:

Hospitium hoc inopi turba Savoia vocatum,
Septimus Henricus fundavit ab imo Solo.

This hospital consisted of a master and four brethren, who were to be in priests orders, and officiate in their turns, and they were to stand alternately at the gate of the Savoy, and

if they saw any person who was an object of charity, they were obliged to take him in, and feed him. If he proved to be a traveller, he was entertained for one night, and a letter of recommendation, with as much money given him, as would defray his expences to the next hospital.

The Savoy has been reduced to ashes several times, particularly by Wat Tyler and Jack Cade; and at other times by accident.

This hospital was suppressed in the seventh year af Edward VI. and the furniture given to the hospitals of Bridewell, St. Thomas, &c. but falling afterward into the hands of queen Mary I. she new founded and endowed it plentifully, and it was under the care of a master and four brethren in holy orders, and a receiver of the rents, who was also the porter, and locked the gates every night; and he chose a watchman.

The original rents amounted to 22,000*l.* *per annum*, which being deemed too large an endowment, an Act of Resumption was obtained in the fourth and fifth of Philip and Mary, so that the lands reverted to the crown. But they who had taken leases from the master of the Savoy, had their leases confirmed to them for ever, upon the payment of twenty years purchase; a reserve being made of 800*l.* or 1000*l.* a year, in perpetuity for the master and four brethren, &c.

The chapel in the Savoy (which is very erroneously called St. Mary le Savoy) is properly the chapel of St. John the Baptist. It is all stone work, and seems to be of great antiquity by its aspect. It was repaired, *anno* 1721, at the sole charge of his majesty George I. who also enclosed the burial ground with a strong brick wall, and added a door to it, half of which consists of iron work.

The interior is a mixture of simplicity and decoration; its elegant roof is coved over the windows, and the spaces are divided into quatrefoils, containing an infinity of emblems; a gallery at the south end has a small organ, and the pulpit is fixed against the west wall.

There

SAVOY CHAPEL *and* PALACE.

There are several monuments to the memory of William Chaworth, 1582; Lady Dalhousie, 1663; Anne Killigrew, 1685; Sir Richard Blake, knight, 1683; Sir John Jacob; Robert Burch, 1789; Capt. Thomas Browne, &c.*

The chapel is situate by the churchyard of the Savoy, which stands between the south side of the Strand, and the Thames, and in the county of Middlesex. It is in the gift of the lord high treasurer, or commissioners of the treasury for the time being. The value is uncertain, but computed to be worth by fees, dues, &c. 80*l. per annum*. The vestry consists of fourteen inhabitants. The officers are, two chapel wardens, and two overseers.

The remarkable places are, two German churches, one of which is a Calvinist, and the other a Lutheran. Barracks for five hundred soldiers; the Savoy prison for deserters and other delinquents of the army, and for securing the recruits. Here is also an handsome infirmary for such of the guards as fall sick, and for three or four officers.

"Few places in London," says Mr. Malcolm, "have undergone a more complete alteration and ruin than the Savoy hospital. According to the plates published by the Society of Antiquaries in 1750, it was a most respectable and excellent building, erected on the south side literally in the Thames. This front contained several projections, and two rows of angular mullioned windows. Northward of this was the *Friery*; a court formed by the walls of the body of the hospital, whose ground plan was the shape of the cross. This was more ornamented than the south front; and had large pointed windows, and embattled parapets, lozenged with flints. At the west end of the hospital is the

* In the first year of the reign of queen Anne, commissioners were appointed to visit the hospital, who were seven lords spiritual, and as many lords temporal: the commission was opened by Sir Nathan Wright, then lord-keeper of the great seal; and three of the brethren, or chaplains, were discharged, because they had other benefices, as was also the fourth, by reason he was a teacher of a separate congregation; and the hospital dissolved.

present *Guard House*, used as a receptacle for deserters*; and the quarters for thirty men, and non-commissioned officers. This is secured by a strong buttress, and has a gateway, embellished with Henry the Seventh's arms, and the badges of the rose and portcullis; above which are two windows, projecting into a semi-sexagon." The whole has at present indications of rapid decay. The descent from the Strand is by two flights of stone steps, nearly to the depth of three stories of a dwelling house.

Before this place became the possession of the earl of Savoy, it had been the mansion of Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, one of the factious barons, in the reign of Henry III. It was also the place of honourable confinement of John, king of France, in 1356, after the battle of Poictiers. After his release he made a visit to his brother in 1363, and died in this, his antient prison, on the following 8th of April.

DENMARK COURT. Here is a handsome synagogue for Jews; many of whom reside in the neighbourhood.

BEAUFORT BUILDINGS are built on the site of a very spacious house, with a garden towards the Thames, and waste grounds and yards eastward, called WORCESTER HOUSE. Before the erection of that structure, there appears to have been another, with an extensive garden, in which grew a large walnut tree, which obstructed the eastern prospect of Salisbury House. The earl of Salisbury, therefore, by himself or agent, applied to Edward, earl of Worcester's gardener, with the promise of 100*l.* if he could obtain his lordship's consent to remove the tree. The gardener's lord gave his consent, with respect to the tree; but having a grudge to the earl of Salisbury, he caused to be built in its place, the large brick house we are noticing, which effectually deprived the earl of Salisbury of the prospect. This house descending to Henry, duke of Beaufort; his grace finding it ruinous from its antiquity,

* Mr. Howard gives a very indifferent account of the state and accommodations of this gaol, in his "State of Prisons," &c. 8vo. 1780.

let

let the premises rather than build a new structure; the steepness of the descent also, rendering it improper and unsafe for carriages. The duke had bought Buckingham House, at Chelsea, whither he had removed for purer air; but thought it necessary to have a smaller dwelling, for the purpose of temporary residence in town. This was burnt through the carelessness of a servant, and out of the ruins were formed Beaufort Buildings, and the adjoining avenues.

In Worcester House, lived the great earl of Clarendon, before his own was built, and he paid for it the extravagant rent of 500*l. per annum*.

SOUTHAMPTON STREET is so called in compliment to lady Rachel, the excellent consort of William, lord Russel, and daughter of Thomas Wrottesley, earl of Southampton.

Hence is a spacious avenue to CONVENT GARDEN; vulgarly COVENT GARDEN.

The ground on which this parish is built was formerly fields, thatched houses, and stables. The garden belonged to the abbot and monks of Westminster, whence it was called Convent Garden, a name since corrupted into Covent, and sometimes Common Garden. At the dissolution of religious houses it fell to the crown, and was given first to Edward, duke of Somerset; but soon after upon his attainder, reverted to the crown, and Edward VI. granted it in 1552 to John earl of Bedford, together with a field, named the SEVEN ACRES, which being afterwards built into a street, is from its length called LONG ACRE.

Here is a large square called Covent Garden market. It contains three acres of ground, and is the best market in England for herbs, fruit, and flowers. It is surrounded by a wooden rail, and a column was formerly erected in the middle, on the top of which were four sun-dials. There is a magnificent piazza on the north side of this square, designed by Inigo Jones, which, if carried round, according to the plan of the architect, would have rendered it beyond dispute one of the finest squares in Europe. There

was another piazza at the south-east corner; but that being consumed by fire has not been rebuilt, on a similar plan with the other sides.

The parochial church of

ST. PAUL, COVENT GARDEN,

was erected in the year 1640, as a chapel of ease to St. Martin in the Fields, at the expence of Francis earl of Bedford, for the convenience of his tenants.

In 1645 the precinct of Covent Garden was separated from St. Martin's, and constituted an independent parish, which was confirmed after the restoration in 1660, by the appellation of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, when the patronage was vested in the earl of Bedford.

The structure is a prime specimen of the vast abilities of *Inigo Jones*. The earl is said to have been consulted respecting the structure, by the architect, and observed, "'that a plain-looking building, a barn, would do." Jones conceived that his noble employer wished him to consult simplicity, and he took the hint, so as to make it at once plain and majestic.

The front exhibits a plain, but noble portico of the Tuscan order; the columns are massy, and the intercolumniation large. The building, though as plain as possible, is happily proportioned; the walls are of brick covered with plaister, and the corners of stone; the roof is flat,

flat, and though of great extent, is supported by the walls alone, without columns. The pavement is stone; the windows of the Tuscan order, like the portico; the altar-piece is neatly ornamented, and the whole interior displays consistent simplicity.

This church is a rectory, in the gift of the duke of Bedford.

Two very handsome porticoes lead to spacious church-yards; that on the north side, has more remains of the *Dramatis Personæ* of Drury Lane and Covent Garden theatres, than any place of sepulture in or about the metropolis.

" On Thursday, September 17, 1795, a fire broke out in the west end of this church, said to have been occasioned by the neglect of the plumbers, engaged in the repairs of the building. The whole interior, organ, clock, vestry room, &c. were destroyed, and several adjoining houses damaged. This beautiful edifice had been substantially repaired in 1688, at an expence of 11,000*l.* The roof was entirely of wood, and considered an inimitable piece of architecture. The whole was formerly insured at the Westminster Fire Office, for 10,000*l*; but the insurance had expired twelvemonths, and not been renewed; so that the loss fell upon the parish *. The walls, however, received little damage, and this relic of one of our first architects has been restored without any material deviation from the original plan. The church before its partial destruction, contained several monuments, among which were those of Sir Peter Lely, 1680; William Stoke-ham, M. D. 1698; Sir John Baber, &c. On the false door in the front, next the market, is an inscription recording the event.

Before this church are usually erected the hustings for the election of parliamentary representatives for Westminster.

* The original cost of the building was 6,500*l.* Its repairs, about six years previously to the fire, were charged at 10,000*l.* The parishioners paid 7½ *per cent.* for those repairs; and through this accident, occasioned by neglect, there arose an accumulation of at least 25 *per cent.* upon their rents.

A great

The view of Covent Garden Piazza, terminated by the entrance to the theatre royal, is very interesting. "The loftiness of the arches, the lightness of the groins, and the long continued perspective, with the returning arcade leading to James Street, seen through the openings, produce an effect exceedingly picturesque."

"A great and regular design," says Mr. Malton, "when once carried into execution, ought to be considered as public property, and the convenience or interest of individuals should not be permitted to alter its leading features; nor would this be so great a restraint on the owners of property as may be imagined. Those who are most conversant with works of this nature need not be told, that whim and caprice more frequently suggest such alterations, than frugality or the wants of business. One tasteless occupier of a part of the piazza has rebuilt the superstructure without the pilasters, the cornice, or the dressings of the windows." Mr. Malton, however, in his "Picturesue Tour," has, in honour of the architect, represented the whole, as it was executed by him.

THE THEATRE ROYAL was opened in 1733; and after several alterations at various periods, was rebuilt in 1787, by Mr. Holland. It is surrounded by private buildings; but the interior is handsome, without being gaudy. This, and Drury Lane theatre, are admirably situated in the heart of this great capital; and their vicinity to each other, no doubt, produces mutual advantage.

We have sufficiently mentioned the nature of the Hummums, and their origin, under Bagnio Court, Newgate Street. At No. 6, Tavistock Row, lived and died, the Nestor of the Stage, CHARLES MACKLIN, author of "The Man of the World, Love-a-la-Mode, &c."

TAVISTOCK STREET, was formerly the resort of nobility and fashion, for the purchase of those articles which ornament the female form; the trade has however been, in a great degree, transferred westwardly, though a considerable traffic still continues in this place.

Returning

Returning to the Strand, nearly opposite Southampton Street*, is CECIL STREET. Here stood SALISBURY HOUSE, built by Sir Robert Cecil, first earl of Salisbury; who, to make it commodious for passengers, caused the high street of the Strand to be paved and levelled before the premises.

This house was afterwards divided, and went by two names; that called *Great Salisbury House*, was the particular residence of the earl and his family; the other,

* Mr. Gwynn, as far back as the year 1766, urged the propriety of a new bridge across the Thames, in the neighbourhood of the Savoy; and, in his plan, had formed a semicircular opening at the entrance of the bridge, whence three large streets were to issue; the first in a direct line to the Strand, opposite Exeter Exchange, which was to be removed; and a street opened into Charles Street, and Bow Street, and form a communication with the north side of the town; the other streets to take an oblique direction to Catharine Street, and Southampton Street. He had also suggested that if no bridge was built from the Savoy, then a square or squares of three sides, the fourth to be open next the water, would be extremely proper, and produce a fine effect. In this case, as the situation of the Savoy is low, which would be inconvenient, and rather damp for dwelling-houses, a basement story might be erected, which should be vaulted, and might be formed into very extensive warehouses, which being made to project considerably before the dwelling houses, would form a fine terrace round the square, upon which the buildings for dwelling should be erected; these warehouses might be accommodated with a piazza, which would be extremely convenient for the several purposes of those who rented them, as their servants might work securely under them in all weathers; this might be elegantly, as well as usefully, adorned with flights of steps, and a balustrade round the whole, and a grand entrance for carriages, made from the Strand through a large arch in the centre of the square, and also a convenient and elegant landing place (or places) from the river; the situation being nearly in the centre of the two cities, and commanding one of the noblest views upon the river, would be extremely convenient for business, which might be here carried on without interruption to the dwelling houses, and would not only be very useful, but perhaps the only thing of its kind in Europe. Several other places between the Strand and the Thames, might be advantageously laid out in the same manner, and as variety would add greatly to the beauty of the appearance of such objects from the river, the plans might be alternately changed into segments of circles. A bill has lately been presented to parliament for a bridge near this spot, and there is no doubt but adequate improvements will take place.

called

called *Little Salisbury House*, though large in itself, was let out to persons of quality; but a part of the latter being afterwards contracted for, of the then earl of Salisbury, was converted into Salisbury Street, which being too narrow, and the descent to the Thames being dangerous, it was very indifferently inhabited. Another part, next Great Salisbury House, and over the long gallery, was converted into an exchange, and called *The Middle Exchange*, consisting of a very large and long room, with shops on each side, which, from the Strand, extended as far as the river, where was an handsome flight of stairs for the purpose of hiring boats. By some unlucky chance, however, this exchange obtained the name of *The Whores' Nest*, consequently the shops were deserted, and the whole went to decay. The estate reverting to the late earl, he took the whole down, and on the site formed CECIL STREET*. The liberty of the duchy of Lancaster ends at the east side of this street †.

SALISBURY

* Mr. Moser thinks that Salisbury House had been of very antient origin from the following circumstances: Among the large possessions granted to Walter d'Evereux, earl of Rosmar, in Normandy, the estates belonging to the family in Wiltshire were, perhaps, the principal; but this favourite had grants in other places, which descended to his son Edward, surnamed of Salisbury, and probably became attached to the title, of which this mansion, long distinguished by the epithet of Salisbury House, might form a part. It is here unnecessary to trace this unfortunate and royal line. Margaret, the last of this dynasty, was most barbarously massacred on the scaffold, 1541. The title then lay dormant until 1605, when James dignified with it Robert Cecil, second son of that great statesman, Sir William Cecil, lord Burleigh, who for his prudence and sagacity had obtained one equally honourable, being called the English Nestor.—*Moser's Vestiges.*

† It is a curious speculation to consider how, in every age, convenience has been made subservient to property. The abutments of the splendid mansion of lord Exeter on the one side, and the Gothic gate and flint wall of the Savoy on the other, narrowed and encumbered the highway of the Strand as much as the Change and the opposite buildings do at present. Yet when, by pulling down the former, so great an alteration was made, although (from the connexion betwixt the court and the city) the inconvenience must have been long felt, no measures were

SALISBURY STREET has been rebuilt from an elegant plan of Mr. Paine, and is at present a convenient and well inhabited place, terminated by a circular railing to the Thames.

DURHAM HOUSE. Anthony de Bec, bishop of that see, in the reign of Edward I. built the town residence of him and his successors, called *Durham Place*, in the Strand; where, in 1540, was held a most magnificent feast given by the challengers of England, who had caused to be proclaimed in France, Flanders, Scotland, and Spain, a great and triumphant justing, to be holden at Westminster, for all comers that would undertake them. But both challengers and defendants were English. After the gallant sports of each day, the challengers rode to Durham House, where they kept open household, and feasted the king and queen (Anne of Cleves,) with her ladies, and all the court. During their housekeeping, they had not only feasted the king, queen, ladies, and all the court, but also all the knights and burgesses of the House of Commons; and entertained the mayor of London, with all the aldermen, and their wives, at a dinner, &c. The king gave to each of the challengers, and his heirs for ever, in reward of his valour and activity, one hundred marks, and a house to dwell in of yearly revenue, out of the lands pertaining to the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. The palace had previously been exchanged to king Henry VIII.; and it was afterwards granted by Edward VI. to his sister, prin-

were taken to remedy it. Coaches were first used in London about 1580, and were gradually increasing; carts and waggons had been long in use in and about the metropolis; therefore the necessity of a wide passage in the avenue betwixt the two cities was hourly apparent. Of this, as early as the reign of Edward the Sixth, the Protector, Somerset, was apprized; as, whatsoever might have been his motive for demolishing the antient conduit and church of St. Mary, he certainly cleared the area before his palace. When Exeter Change, the new mart for millinery, clothes, trinkets, hangings, books, &c. was erected to rival, or rather to supplant, "the Burse of Britain," its attractions added greatly to the concourse of people, and consequently of carriages.—*Ibid.*

cess Elizabeth, as her residence during her life; Mary I. however, who probably considered the gift as sacrilegious, granted it again in reversion to the bishop of Durham.

In the reign of Edward the Sixth, the mint was established in this house, under the management of Sir William Sharrington, and the influence of the aspiring *Thomas Seymour*, lord admiral. Here he proposed to have money enough coined to accomplish his designs on the throne. His practices were detected; and he suffered death. His tool was also condemned; but, sacrificing his master to his own safety, he received a pardon, and was again employed under the administration of *John Dudley*, earl of *Northumberland*. It afterwards became the residence of that ambitious man; who, in May 1553, in this palace, caused to be solemnized, with great magnificence, three marriages; his son, lord Guildford Dudley, with the amiable lady Jane Gray; lord Herbert, heir to the earl of Pembroke, with Catharine, the younger sister of lady Jane: and lord Hastings, heir to the earl of Huntingdon, with his youngest daughter, lady Catharine Dudley. Hence also he dragged the reluctant victim, his daughter-in-law, the lady Jane Gray, to the Tower, to be invested with regal dignity. In eight short months his ambition led the sweet innocent to the nuptial bed, the throne, and the scaffold *.

Durham House was reckoned one of the royal palaces belonging to queen Elizabeth; who gave the use of it to the great Sir Walter Raleigh.

In the reign of Charles I. the premises came into the possession of Philip, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, upon payment of 200*l.* *per annum* to the see of Durham. His son took down the whole, and formed it into tenements and avenues, as it continued till totally demolished, to make room for the *Adelphi*.

Part of the stables was covered by THE NEW EXCHANGE, which was built under the auspices of James I. in 1608. The king, queen, and royal family, honoured the opening

* Pennant.

with

with their presence, and named it *Britain's Burse*. It was built on the model of the Royal Exchange, with cellars, a walk, and a row of shops, filled with milliners, sempstresses, and those of similar occupations; and was a place of fashionable resort. We have before mentioned the fatal duel of Don Pantaleon de Saa, &c. and only add, that what was intended to rival the Royal Exchange, dwindled into frivolity and ruin, and the site is at present occupied by a range of handsome houses, facing the Strand*.

THE ADELPHI. The estate of *Durham Yard*, having become an unprofitable heap of ruins, was purchased by Messrs. ADAM, four brothers, by whose labours Great Britain had been embellished with edifices of distinguished excellence. "To their researches among the vestiges of antiquity," says Mr. Malton, "we are indebted for many improvements in ornamental architecture; and for a style of decoration, unrivalled for elegance and gaiety; which, in spite of the innovations of fashion, will prevail so long as good taste prevails in the nation."

"The building of the Adelphi was a project of such magnitude, and attracted so much attention, that it must have been a period of peculiar importance in the lives of these architects. In this work they displayed to the public eye that practical knowledge and skill, and that ingenuity and taste, which till then had been in a great measure confined to private edifices, and known only by the voice of fame to the majority of those who feel an interest in the art of building. The extreme depth of the foundations, the massy piers of brick work, and the spacious subterranean

* In this structure, when an exchange, sat in the character of a milliner the reduced dutchess of Tyrconnel, wife to Richard Talbot, lord deputy of Ireland, under James II. a bigotted papist, and fit instrument of the designs of the infatuated prince, who had created him earl before his abdication, and afterwards duke of Tyrconnel. A female, suspected to have been his dutchess, after his death, supported herself for a few days (till she was known and otherwise provided for) by the little trade of the place: had delicacy enough to wish not to be detected; she sat in a white mask, and a white dress, and was known by the name of *The White Milliner*. *Pennant*.

vaults and arcades, excited the wonder of the ignorant, and the applause of the skilful; while the regularity of the streets in the superstructure, and the elegance and novelty of the decorations, equally delighted all descriptions of people.

"This judgment of the Messrs. Adam, in the arrangement of the plans, and their care in conducting the executive part, deserves great praise; and it must be mentioned to their honour, that no accident happened in the progress of the work, nor has any failure been since observed; an instance of good fortune which few architects have experienced when struggling with similar difficulties. This remark will make very little impression on the careless observer who rattles along the streets in his carriage, unconscious that below him are other streets, in which carts and drays, and other vehicles of business, are constantly employed in conveying coals, and various kinds of merchandize, from the river to the consumer, or to the warehouses under the Adelphi; and that in many parts still lower, are other warehouses and avenues inaccessible to the light of day: but he who will take the trouble to explore these depths will feel its force; and when he perceives that all the buildings which compose the *Adelphi* are in front but one building, and that the upper streets are no more than open passages, connecting the different parts of the superstructure, he will acknowledge that the architects are intitled to more than common praise."

The front of the Adelphi, towards the river, on account of its extent, becomes one of the most distinguishing objects between the bridges of Westminster and Blackfriars, from each of which it is of nearly equal distance. On viewing this pile from the river, every one must regret the necessity of those paltry erections on the wharfs in front of the arcade; which deface the whole building, by the smoke arising from them. The wharfs are very spacious; and it would certainly add greatly to the beauty of the river, as well as to the conveniency of its commerce, if the plan was adopted the whole of the way between the bridges of London and Westminster.

The

"The TERRACE is happily situated in the heart of the metropolis, upon a bend of the river, which presents to the right and left every eminent object which characterizes and adorns the cities of London and Westminster; "while its elevation, lifts the eye above the wharfs and warehouses on the opposite side of the river, and charms it with a prospect of the adjacent country. Each of these views is so grand, so rich, and so various, that it is difficult to determine which deserves the preference." One of the centre houses on the Terrace was purchased by DAVID GARRICK, Esq. the British Roscius, and his widow is the present resident.

"The manner of decorating the fronts of the shops and houses in Adam Street, is equally singular and beautiful. It may be proper here to remark, what some future writer may dwell on with pleasure, that in the streets of the *Adelphi*, the *Brothers* have contrived to preserve their respective Christian names, as well as their family name; while by giving the general appellation of THE ADELPHI to this assemblage of streets and buildings, they have converted the whole into a lasting memorial of their friendship and fraternal co-operation."

In JOHN STREET, is the building designed and executed for the SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE. This building alone demonstrates that the Messrs. Adam were completely sensible of the beauty and grandeur resulting from simplicity of composition and boldness of projection. "I know of no fabric in London," continues Mr. Malton, "of similar dimensions, that can rival this structure in these characteristics. It is beautifully simple without meanness, and grand without exaggeration." The interior of this structure is peculiarly elegant, and very commodious for the uses of the society, consisting of apartments for depositing the various models, &c. which have obtained prizes from the society: But the most peculiar object of curiosity is

THE GREAT ROOM.

This is a fine proportioned hall, forty-seven feet in length; forty-two in breadth; and forty in height, illu-

minated through a dome. The sides are ornamented by the labours of the late JAMES BARRY, Esq. to whose abilities the world is indebted for this valuable effort, in the patriotic intention of offering to the public a practical illustration of the arguments he had occasion to adduce against opinions generally received, and highly derogatory to the honour and genius of the British nation; those opinions generally asserted the incapacity of the British with respect to imagination, taste, or sensibility; that they were cold and unfeeling to the powers of music; that they succeeded in nothing in which genius is requisite; and that they seemed to disrelish every thing, even in life itself, &c. It was Mr. Barry's purpose, therefore, to refute the unjust and illiberal aspersion by the production of the magnificent exhibition we are about to describe.

The series consists of six pictures, on dignified and important subjects, so connected as to illustrate this great maxim of moral truth, "That the attainment of happiness, individual as well as public, depends on the developement, proper cultivation, and perfection of the human faculties, physical and moral, which are so well calculated to lead human nature to its true rank, and the glorious designation assigned for it by Providence." To illustrate this doctrine, the FIRST PICTURE exhibits Mankind in a savage state, exposed to all the inconvenience and misery of neglected culture; the SECOND represents a Harvest Home, or Thanksgiving to Ceres and Bacchus; the THIRD, the Victors at Olympia; the FOURTH, Navigation, or the Triumph of the Thames; the FIFTH, the Distribution of Rewards by the Society; and the SIXTH, Elysium, or the State of final Retribution. Three of these subjects are truly poetical, the others historical.

The pictures are all of the same height, viz. eleven feet ten inches; and the first, second, fourth, and fifth, are fifteen feet two inches long; the third and sixth, which occupy the whole breadth of the room, at the north and south ends, are each forty-two feet long.

Though

Though we are prescribed in our limits, we are compelled to give an account of the three last pictures.

THE THAMES. Personified and represented, of a venerable, majestic, and gracious aspect, sitting on the waters in a triumphal car, steering himself with one hand, and holding in the other the mariner's compass. The car is borne along by our great navigators, Sir Francis Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sebastian Cabot, and the late Captain Cook: in the front of the car, and apparently in the action of meeting it, are four figures, representing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, ready to lay their several productions in the lap of the Thames.

The supplicating action of the poor negro slave, or more properly of enslaved Africa, the cord round his neck, the tear on his cheek, the iron manacles, and attached heavy chain on his wrists, with his hands clasped and stretched out for mercy, denote the agonies of his soul, and the feelings of the artist thus expressed, before the abolition of slavery became the subject of public investigation.

Over head is Mercury, the emblem of Commerce, summoning the nations together; and following the car, are Nereids carrying several articles of the principal manufactures of Great Britain.

In this scene of triumph and joy, the artist has introduced music, and, for this reason, placed among the sea nymphs his friend Dr. Burney.

In the distance is a view of the chalky cliffs on the English coast, with ships sailing, highly characteristic of the commerce of this country, which the picture is intended to record. In the end of this picture, next the chimney, there is a naval pillar, mausoleum, observatory, light house, or all of these, they being all comprehended in the same structure. In this important object, so ingeniously produced by the sea gods, we have at last obtained the happy concurrence and union of so many important desiderata in that opportunity of convenient inspection of all the sculptured commemorations, the want of which had been so deeply regretted by all who had seen the Trajan and Antonine columns, and other celebrated remains of antiquity.

THE SOCIETY. This picture represents the distribution of the rewards in the society. Not far advanced from the left side of the picture, stands the late lord Romney, then president of the society, habited in the robes of his dignity: near the president stands

stands his royal highness the prince of Wales; and sitting at the corner of the picture, holding in his hand the instrument of the institution, is Mr. William Shipley, "whose public spirit gave rise to this society." One of the farmers, who are producing specimens of grain to the president, is Arthur Young, Esq. Near him Mr. More, the late secretary. On the right hand of the late lord Romney, stands the present earl of Romney, V. P. and on the left, the late Owen Salusbury Brereton, Esq. V. P. Towards the centre of the picture is seen that distinguished example of female excellence, Mrs. Montague, who long honoured the society with her name and subscription. She appears recommending the ingenuity and industry of a young female, whose work she is producing. Near her are placed the late dutchess of Northumberland, the present duke of Northumberland, V. P. the late Joshua Steele, Esq. V. P. the late Sir George Savile, Bart. V. P. Dr. Hurd, bishop of Worcester, Soame Jennings, and James Harris, Esqrs. and the two dutchesses of Rutland and Devonshire: between these ladies, the late Dr. Samuel Johnson seems pointing out this example of Mrs. Montague to their graces' attention and imitation. Farther advanced is his grace the late duke of Richmond, V. P. and the late Edmund Burke, Esq. Still nearer the right hand side of the picture, is the late Edward Hooper, Esq. V. P. and the late Keane Fitz Gerald, Esq. V. P. His grace the late duke of Northumberland, V. P. the earl of Radnor, V. P. William Lock, Esq. and Dr. William Hunter, are examining some drawings by a youth, to whom a premium has been adjudged: behind him is another youth, in whose countenance the dejection he feels at being disappointed in his expectation of a reward, is finely expressed. Near the right side of the piece are seen, the late lord viscount Folkstone, first president of the society, his son the late earl Radnor, V. P. and Dr. Stephen Hales, V. P. In the back ground appear part of the water front of Somerset House, St. Paul's, and other objects in the vicinity and view of this society, as instituted at London. And, as a very large part of the rewards bestowed by the society have been distributed to promote the polite arts of painting and sculpture, the artist has also most judiciously introduced a picture and statue: the subject of the picture is the Fall of Lucifer, designed by Mr. Barry, when the Royal Academy had selected six of the members to paint pictures for St. Paul's cathedral; the statue is that of the Grecian Mother dying,

and

and in those moments attentive only to the safety of her child. In the corners of the picture are represented many articles which have been invented or improved by the encouragement of this society. In the lower corner of this picture, next the chimney, are introduced two large models intended by Mr. Barry as improvements of medals and coins.

ELYSIUM, OR THE STATE OF FINAL RETRIBUTION. In this sublime picture, which occupies the whole length of the room, the artist has, with wonderful sagacity, and without any of those anachronisms which tarnish the lustre of other very celebrated performances, brought together those great and good men of all ages and nations, who have acted as the cultivators and benefactors of mankind. This picture is separated from that of the society distributing its rewards, by palm trees; near which, on a pedestal, sits a pelican, feeding its young with its own blood; a happy type of those personages represented in the picture, who had worn themselves out in the service of mankind. Behind the palms, near the top of the picture, are indistinctly seen, as immersed and lost in the great blaze of light, cherubims veiled with their wings, in the act of adoration, and offering incense to that invisible and incomprehensible Power which is above them and out of the picture, from whence the light and glory proceed which are diffused over the whole piece. By thus introducing the idea of the Divine essence, by effect, rather than by form, the absurdity committed by many painters is happily avoided, and the mind of every intelligent spectator is filled with awe and reverence. The groups of female figures, which appear at a further distance absorbed in glory, are those characters of female excellence, whose social conduct, benevolence, affectionate friendship, and regular discharge of domestic duties, soften the cares of human life, and diffuse happiness around them. In the more advanced part, just bordering on this blaze of light (where the female figures are almost absorbed) is introduced a group of poor native West Indian females in the act of adoration, preceded by angels, burning incense, and followed by their good bishop; his face partly concealed by that energetic hand which holds his crozier or pastoral staff may, notwithstanding by the word Chiapa, inscribed on the front of his mitre, be identified with the glorious friar Bartolomeo de las Casas, bishop of that place. This matter of friendly intercourse, continued beyond life, is pushed still further in the more advanced part of the same group by the male

adoring Americans, and some Dominican friars, where the very graceful incident occurs of one of these Dominicans, directing the attention of an astonished Caribb to some circumstance of that beatitude, the enjoyment of which he had promised to his Caribb friend. The group below on the left hand, in this picture, consists of Roger Bacon, Archimedes, Descartes, and Thales; behind them stand Sir Francis Bacon, Copernicus, Gallileo, and Sir Issac Newton, regarding with awe and admiration a solar system, which two angels are unveiling and explaining to them: near the inferior angel, who is holding the veil, is Columbus, with a chart of his voyage; and close to him, Epaminondas with his shield, Socrates, Cato the younger, the elder Brutus, and Sir Thomas More; a sextumvirate, to which, Swift says, all ages have not been able to add a seventh. Behind Marcus Brutus is William Molyneux, holding his book of the case of Ireland; near Columbus is lord Shaftesbury, John Locke, Zeno, Aristotle, and Plato; and in the opening between this group and the next, are Dr. William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, and the honourable Robert Boyle. The next group are legislators, where king Alfred the Great is leaning on the shoulder of William Penn, who is shewing his tolerant, pacific code of equal laws to Lycurgus; standing around them are Minos, Trajan, Antoninus, Peter the Great of Russia, Edward the Black Prince, Henry the Fourth of France, and Andrea Doria of Genoa. Here too are introduced those patrons of genius, Lorenzo de Medicis, Louis the Fourteenth, Alexander the Great, Charles the First, Colbert, Leo the Tenth, Francis the First, the earl of Arundel, and the illustrious monk Cassiodorus, no less admirable and exemplary as the secretary of state than as the friar in his convent at Viviers, the plan of which he holds in his hand. Just before this group, on the rocks which separate Elysium from the infernal regions, are placed the Angelic Guards (see Milton, book iv. verse 549); and in the most advanced part an Arch-Angel, weighing attentively the virtues and vices of mankind, whose raised hand and expressive countenance denote great concern at the preponderancy of evil: behind this figure is another angel, explaining to Pascal and bishop Butler the analogy between Nature and revealed Religion. The figure behind Pascal and Butler, with his arms stretched out and advancing with so much energy, is that ornament of our later ages, the graceful, the

sublime

sublime Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, the uniting tendency of the paper he holds in that hand, resting on the shoulder of Origen, would well comport with those pacific views of the amiable Grotius, for healing those discordant evils which are sapping the foundation of Christianity amongst the nations of Europe, where in other respects it would be, and even is, so happily and so well established.

Behind Francis the First and lord Arundel, are Hugo Grotius, Father Paul, and Pope Adrian.

Towards the top of the picture, and near the centre, sits Homer; on his right hand, Milton; next him, Shakspeare, Spencer, Chaucer, and Sappho. Behind Sappho sits Alcæus, who is talking with Ossian; near him are Menander, Moliere, Congreve, Bruma, Confucius, Mango Capac, &c. Next Homer, on the other side, is archbishhop Fenelon, with Virgil leaning on his shoulder; and near them, Tasso, Ariosto, and Danté. Behind Danté, Petrarch, Laura, Giovanni, Bocaccio. In the second range of figures, over Edward the Black Prince and Peter the Great, are Swift, Erasmus, Cervantes; near them, Pope, Dryden, Addison, Richardson, Moses Mendelsohn, and Hogarth. Behind Dryden and Pope, are Sterne, Gray, Goldsmith, Thomson, and Fielding; and near Richardson, Inigo Jones, Sir Christopher Wren, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Vandyke. Next Vandyke is Rubens, with his hand on the shoulder of Le Soeur; and behind him is Le Brun: next to these are Julio Romano, Dominichino, and Annibal Caracci, who are in conversation with Phidias, behind whom is Giles Hussey. Nicholas Poussin and the Sicyonian Maid are near them, with Callimachus and Pamphilius: near Apelles is Corregio; behind Raphael stand Michael Angelo and Leonardo da Vinci; and behind them, Ghiberti, Donatello, Massachio, Brunaleschi, Albert Durer, Giotto, and Cimabue.

In the top of this part of the picture, the painter has happily glanced at what is called by astronomers the *System of Systems*, where the fixed stars, considered as so many suns, each with his several planets, are revolving round the *Great Cause* of all things; and, representing every thing as effected by *intelligence*, has shewn each system carried along in its revolution by an angel. Though only a small portion of this circle can be seen, yet enough is shewn to manifest the sublimity of the idea.

In the other corner of the picture the artist has represented Tartarus, where, among cataracts of fire and clouds of smoke, two large hands are seen, one of them holding a fire-fork, the other pulling down a number of figures bound together by serpents, representing War, Gluttony, Extravagance, Detraction, Parsimony, and Ambition; and floating down the fiery Gulph, are Tyranny, Hypocrisy, and Cruelty, with their proper attributes: the whole of this excellent picture proving, in the most forcible manner, the truth of that maxim, which has been already quoted, but cannot be too often inculcated:

"That the attainment of man's true rank in the creation, and his present and future happiness, individual as well as public, depend on the cultivation and proper direction of the human faculties."

Besides the pictures already mentioned, as painted by Mr. Barry, the room is still further ornamented by two whole-length portraits; the one, of lord viscount Folkstone, the president of the society, painted by Gainsborough; the other, of lord Romney, the late president, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. On the north side of the room are (presented by the late John Bacon, Esq. R. A.) two casts in plaster, from statues of Mars and Venus, and on the south side a cast from a narcissus, designed and executed in marble by that excellent artist, for which premiums offered by the society, for promoting the art of statuary in this country, had been adjudged to him. Over one of the chimnies is a clock of a curious construction, the gift of the late Mr. Thomas Grignion; and over the other chimney, a bust of his royal highness the prince of Wales, by Mr. J. C. Lochée. On the north side of the room are two busts, presented by Mons. De la Blancherie; the one, of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, formerly an active member of this society; the other, of Monsieur Perronet, a celebrated French architect. On the south side of the room is a statue executed by Carlini, (presented by Ralph Ward, Esq.) of the late Dr. Ward, the inventor of the improved process of making sulphurous acid: and over the chair, a miniature of Mr. W. Shipley, painted and presented by Mr. W. Hincks.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS, &c. was instituted in 1753. The idea was suggested by Mr. Shipley, an ingenious artist, and eagerly patronized by the late lord Folkstone, and the late lord Romney. The institution consists of a president, twelve vice-presidents, various officers, and an indefinite number of subscribers; and is supported solely by voluntary contributions.

Premiums are given by the society, to promote excellence in the several objects of the institution; a correspondence in each branch is maintained to the same end; and the transactions of the society published annually.

Agreeably to the many liberal rules of this society, strangers are permitted to be present at the sittings of the society, on the introduction of members; the stranger's name being proposed for that purpose.

Returning through ADAM STREET to the Strand, we arrive at BEDFORD STREET; here stood the antient mansion of the earls and dukes of Bedford; it was "a large old built house, having a great yard before it for the reception of carriages, and a spacious garden; behind which were coach houses, and stables, with a conveyance into Charles Street, through a large gate." This house and garden being demolished, the site was covered with Tavistock, Southampton, and other streets.

On the opposite site of the Strand, are avenues to YORK BUILDINGS, so called from having been the residence of the archbishops of York. It had been antiently the bishop of Norwich's inn; but was exchanged in 1535, in the reign of Henry VIII. for the abbey of St. Bennet Holme, in Norfolk. The next possessor, Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, had it in exchange for his house called Southwark Palace. In the reign of queen Mary it was purchased by Dr. Heath, archbishop of York, and called York House. Archbishop Mathew, in the reign of James I. exchanged it with the crown, and had several manors in lieu of it. It was the residence of lords chancellors Egerton and Bacon; after which it was granted to George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, who rebuilt it most magnificently. In 1648, the parliament

parliament bestowed it on general Fairfax, whose daughter and heir marrying George Villiers, the second duke of Buckingham, the house reverted to its true owner, who resided here for several years subsequent to the Restoration. It was disposed of by him, and several streets laid out on the site, which go under his names and titles, "George Street, Villiers Street, Duke Street, Of Alley, and Buckingham Street."

"York Stairs form unquestionably the most perfect piece of building, that does honour to the name of Inigo Jones; it is planned in so exquisite a taste, formed of such equal and harmonious parts, and adorned with such proper and elegant decorations, that nothing can be censured or added. It is at once happy in its situation, beyond comparison, and fancied in a stile exactly suited to that situation. The *rock work*, or *rustic*, can never be better introduced than in buildings by the side of water; and indeed, it is a great question, whether it ought to be made use of any where else." *

York Buildings Water-works; an edifice with a high wooden tower, erected for raising Thames water for the supply of the Strand, and its neighbourhood. The works are under the superintendance of a company incorporated by act of parliament in the year 1691.

Hungerford Market takes its name from the family of the same name, of Farleigh, in the county of Wilts. Sir Edward Hungerford was created knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles II. and had a large mansion here, which he converted into tenements, and a market; over the market house, was a large room called "The French Church," which was afterwards the charity school for St. Martin in the Fields, but is at present in a state of delapidation. On the north side of the building is a neglected bust of Charles II.

On the other side of the Strand, nearly opposite Hungerford Street, is situated the parish church of

* Critical Review of Public Buildings.

St.

St. MARTIN IN THE FIELDS.

THE parish to which this church belongs was formerly of great extent, and reached from Drury Lane to Hyde Park; the several parishes of St. George, St. James, St. Anne, and St. Paul, have been taken out of it. There was very early a church on this spot; for it appears that in 1222, there was a dispute between the abbot of West-Westminster and the bishop of London, concerning the exemption of the church from the jurisdiction of the latter. It is not improbable that it might at that time have been a chapel for the use of the monks, when they visited their convent garden, which reached to the church. Be that as it may, the endowments fell with the rest of their possessions, and the living is at present in the gift of the bishop of London. During the reign of Henry VIII. the parish was so poor, that the king built them a small church at his own expence; this structure lasted till the year 1607, when the inhabitants having become more numerous, it was greatly enlarged. At length becoming ruinous, after many expensive

expensive repairs it was wholly taken down in the year 1721, and in five years the present stately fabric was raised by Mr. JAMES GIBBS. Dr. *Richard Willis*, bishop of Salisbury, by order of George I. laid the first stone, on which is fixed the following inscription:

D. S.
SERENISSIMUS REX GEORGIUS
PER DEPUTATUM SUUM
REV. DUM ADMODUM IN XTO PATREM
RICHARDUM EPISCOP. SARISBUR.
SUMMUM SUUM ELEEMOSYNARIUM
ADSISTENTE (REGIS JUSSU)
DNO. THO. HEWYT, EQU. AUR.
ÆDIFICIORUM REGIORUM CURATORE PRINCIPALI
PRIMUM HUJUS ECCLESIÆ LAPIDEM
POSUIT
MARTII XIXO ANO DNI MDCXXI
ANNOQUE REGNI SUI VIIIVO.

It was intended to have made this a round church, and two plans were presented by Mr. Gibbs to the commissioners, but were rejected on account of the expence, though more capacious and convenient than the present fabric. They are both inserted in his book of "Architecture."

The church was consecrated in the year 1726*. It is an elegant structure of stone. In the west front is an ascent by a very long flight of steps to a very noble portico of Corinthian columns, which support a pediment in which is the royal arms in bas-relief, and underneath a Latin inscription relating to the foundation of the church. The same order is continued round in pilasters, and in the intercolumniations are two series of windows surrounded with

* It is observable, that on the laying the first stone, the king gave one hundred guineas to be distributed among the workmen, and sometime after 1,500l. to purchase an organ. The whole expence of building and decorating the church, amounted to 36,891l. 10s. 4d. of which 33,450l. was granted by parliament, and the rest raised by royal benefactions, subscriptions, and the sale of seats in the church.

rustic. On each side of the doors, on the sides near the corners, are lofty Corinthian columns; the roof is concealed by a handsome balustrade; the steeple is stately and elegant, and in the tower is an excellent peal of twelve bells.

The interior decorations are extremely fine; the cieling is elliptical; "which," says Mr. Gibbs, "I find by experience to be much better for the voice than the semicircular, though not so beautiful. It is divided into pannels, enriched with fret-work, by signiori ARTARI and BAGUTTI, the best fret-workers that ever came to England." Slender Corinthian columns, raised on high pedestals, rising in the front of the galleries, serve to support both them and the roof, which on the sides rests upon them in a very ornamental arch-work. The east end is richly adorned with fret-work and gilding; and over the altar is a large Venetian window, with ornamental stained glass. On each side are seats, with glazed windows, for the royal family and their household, whenever they come to church, especially to qualify themselves to hold certain offices.

The fine organ given by king George, has been supplanted by another, by no means its equal in tone or appearance; and it is matter of some reproach, that so good an instrument should be so disposed of. The present instrument cost upwards of 500*l.*; and, according to our information, the former was sold to a parish in Gloucestershire for 150*l.* and is fixed in their church, a mark of ingratitude in the former possessors.

"With respect to this noble edifice," says Mr. Ralph, "I could wish that a view was opened from the Mews to St. Martin's church; I do not know any of the modern buildings about town which better deserves such an advantage. The portico is at once elegant and august; and if the steps arising from the street to the front could have been made regular, and on a line from end to end, it would have given it a very considerable grace; but as the situation of the ground would not allow it, this is to be esteemed a misfortune rather than a fault. The round co-

lumns at each angle of the church are well contrived, and have a very fine effect in the profile of the building; the east end is remarkably elegant, and very justly claims a particular applause. In short, if there is any thing wanting in this fabric, it is a little more elevation; which, I presume, is apparently wanted within, and would create an additional beauty without. I cannot help thinking too, that, in complaisance to the galleries, the architect has reversed the order of the windows, it being always usual to have the large ones nearer the eye, and the small, by way of attic, on the top."

Gwynn says, that "the church of St. Martin is esteemed one of the best in this city; though, from being so fine as it is usually represented to be, the absurd rustication of the windows, and the heavy sills and trusses under them, are unpardonable blemishes, and very improperly introduced into this composition of the Corinthian order, as it takes away the delicacy which should be preserved in this kind of building. The steeple itself is good, but it is so contrived that it seems to stand upon the roof of the church, there being no appearance of its continuation from foundation, and consequently it seems to want support; an error of which (*Gibbs*) is not alone guilty, but which is very elegantly and judiciously avoided in the turrets in the front of St. Paul's; indeed the spire of the steeple of St. Martin's church being formed by internal sweeps, makes the angles too acute, which always produces an ill effect. Upon the whole, St. Martin's church is composed in a grand stile of one order, the portico is truly noble, and wants nothing but the advantage of being seen."

"We have in the exterior of this church," says Mr. Malton, "an excellent example of Roman architecture, in its highest state of improvement; without the taudry and meritricious ornaments, with which the Romans frequently disfigured their sacred edifices. It is also the most successful attempt, to unite the light and picturesque beauty of the modern steeple, to the sober grandeur and square solidity of the Grecian temple. The insulated columns, in the

the recesses at each extremity of the flanks of this church, are striking and noble; and once had the merit of novelty, though it is now by frequent imitation, become less remarkable."

The church is one hundred and forty feet in breadth, and forty high; being well wainscoted and pewed. The pulpit and desk are also very handsome.

In the vestry room are very fine portraits of archbishops Lamplugh, and Tennison, bishop Pearse, Dr. Lancaster, and other dignitaries, who were vicars of this church.

In *Craven Street* is a house, No. 7, remarkable for having been the residence of Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN; and at present, as the place of meeting for THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF PERSONS IMPRISONED FOR SMALL DEBTS.

This Society rose through the well-meant endeavours of the Rev. Dr. Dodd, in 1772; and within fifteen months from the commencement of the plan, they were enabled to discharge nine hundred and eighty-six prisoners, many of whom were confined only for their fees! to these belonged five hundred and sixty-six wives, and two thousand three hundred and eighty-nine children, making in all three thousand nine hundred and forty-one souls, essentially relieved by this mode of humanity. It is at present in a flourishing condition, and annually dispenses its benefactions to thousands in the depths of sickness, imprisonment, and consequent misery.

Between *York House* and *Charing Cross*, stood the hospital of ST. MARY, a cell to the priory of Rouncival, in Navarre. This hospital was founded by William Marischal, earl of Pembroke, in the reign of Henry III. and confirmed by that monarch. According to Speed, it was suppressed by Henry V. as an alien priory; but re-edified by Edward IV. After the general suppression, it was given by Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Cawarden, to be held in free soccage of the honour of Westminster.

It then came to Henry Howard, earl of Northampton, out of the ruins of which he built a mansion, which he denominated NORTHAMPTON HOUSE, and died there in 1624.

He left it to his kinsman, the earl of Suffolk; and by marriage of Algernon Percy, earl of Northumberland, with Elizabeth, daughter of Theophilus, earl of Suffolk, it passed into her family about the year 1642, and has ever since been distinguished by the name of NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE.

"Bernard Jansen was the architect; the mansion originally consisted of three sides of a quadrangle, and the principal apartments were in the upper story, next the Strand; but the noise and hurry of so great a thoroughfare, being unpleasant to the last-mentioned earl, he caused a fourth side to be erected, under the direction of Inigo Jones; which, commanding a view over a spacious garden, and the river, to the Surrey hills, unites the advantages of a palace, situated in the midst of a large and populous city, with the retirement of a country seat. The father of the present duke made considerable additions and improvements. He built two new wings to the garden front, above one hundred feet in length; faced the sides of the quadrangular court with stone, and nearly rebuilt the whole of the front, next the street, about the year 1750. The central part, which in a tablet on the top bears the date when these improvements were made, only received some trifling alteration, and may be considered as a valuable remnant of the original pile, and of the magnificence of our forefathers; but its present appearance is rather whimsical, from the grotesque stile of decoration; and it certainly does not agree with the rest of the elevation, although the whole is not picturesque." On the top is a fine carved lion passant, the crest of the noble family of Percy.

The vestibule of the interior is eighty-two feet long, and more than twelve in breadth, ornamented with Doric columns. Each end communicates with a stair-case, leading to the principal apartments facing the garden, and the Thames. They consist of several spacious rooms, fitted up in the most elegant manner, embellished with paintings, by *Titian*, particularly the *Cornaro family*, as well as the works of other great masters. The STATE GALLERY, in the left

left wing, is one hundred and six feet long, most beautifully ornamented. The light is admitted through windows in the side; above which is another row, which throws a proper quantity of light over the exquisitely worked cornice, so that the whole apartment receives an equal degree. This hall abounds with paintings, copied from the greatest masters, by Mengs, Battoni, &c.

Besides the apartments already mentioned, there are nearly one hundred and fifty rooms appropriated for the private uses of the family.

The garden lies between the house and Scotland Yard; but forms a pleasing scenery before the principal apartments.

It was here that the earl of Northumberland received general Monk, and had a conference with him and several of the leading persons of the nation, in one of these apartments. At this meeting the restoration of Charles II. was for the first time proposed in direct terms, as a measure absolutely necessary for the peace of the kingdom.

Nearer to CHARING CROSS was an antient hermitage, with a chapel dedicated to St. Catharine*. A few surrounding houses constituted the hamlet of CHARING, where Edward I. built a beautiful *wooden* CROSS, from respect to his beloved queen Eleanor; it was afterwards constructed of stone, and appears to have been of an octagonal form, and in an upper stage ornamented with eight figures; a likeness of it appears in Aggas's map, and Dr. Combe, of Bloomsbury Square, possessed a drawing of it; in which is shewn, that the ornamental parts were not very *rich* in their execution. The whole, however, was levelled by the intemperate fury of bigots, during the time of the Reformation.

* The hermitage, in 1262, is said to have belonged to the see of Llandaff; for Willis, in his history of that see, informs us, "that William de Radnor, then bishop, had leave from the king to lodge in the cloister of his hermitage of Charing, whenever he came to London." This should rather imply that the hermitage belonged to the king, and that the king granted the lodging *as an indulgence.*

"In the next century it was replaced by a most beautiful and animated equestrian statue in brass, of Charles I. cast in 1633, by Le Soeur, for the great earl of Arundel. It was not erected (in its present state) till the year 1678, when it was placed on the pedestal, the work of Grinlin Gibbons. The parliament had ordered it to be sold and broke to pieces: but John River, the brazier who purchased it, having more taste or more loyalty than his masters, buried it unmutilated, and shewed to them some broken pieces of brass in token of his obedience. M. d'Archenholtz gives a diverting anecdote of this brazier: that he cast a vast number of handles of knives and forks in brass, which he sold as made of the broken statue. They were bought with great eagerness—by the loyalists from affection to their monarch;—by the rebels, as a mark of triumph over the murdered sovereign." *

Charles is most admirably represented in armour with his own hair, uncovered, on horseback. The figures are brass, looking toward Whitehall, and are as big as life. The pedestal is seventeen feet high, enriched with his majesty's arms, trophies, cupids, palm branches, &c. and enclosed with rail and banister of strong iron work; the pedestal is erected in the centre of a circle of stone thirty feet diameter, the area whereof is one step above that of the street, fenced with strong posts to keep off coaches, carts, &c.

The Mews †, on the north side of Charing Cross, was appointed for keeping the king's falcons, so early as the reign of Richard II. and the "accomplished Sir Simon Burley, knight of the Garter, bore that office; so that it must have been of great honour. ‡

"The royal stables at Lomesbury, since called Bloomsbury, being destroyed by fire in the year 1537, Henry VIII.

* Pennant.

† So denominated from *Mew*, a term used among falconers, signifying to moult, or cast feather.

‡ This office was granted by Charles II. to Charles, duke of St. Alban's, his son by Mrs. Gwynne, and the heirs male of his body: it still continues attached to the title.

caused

caused the hawks to be removed, and this place to be enlarged and fitted up for the royal stables. In the reign of George II. the old part of the building going to decay, the king, in the year 1732, caused the north side to be rebuilt in a magnificent manner*.

"There is something in this part of the Mews very noble, particularly the centre, which is enriched with columns and a pediment, and the continuity of the architecture continued. The smaller pediment and rustic arch under the cupolas, or lanthorns, are properly subordinate, but set so close to the balustrade, that its intent as a gallery is destroyed.

"Upon viewing this edifice, it is impossible not to be offended at the wretched buildings which form the other sides of the square. It is indeed much to be wished that they were made to correspond with the main building; this, if it were done, and a suitable regular entrance made from Charing Cross, would make the *Royal Stables* one of the greatest ornaments of this metropolis. Some of the finest horses, both for the coach and saddle, are to be seen here."

On the east side of the square is a mean place, with folding doors, for the reception of His Majesty's State Coach, which for its magnificence and beauty is worthy of a description. The carriage of the coach is composed of four tritons, who support the body by cables fastened to the roots of their fins: the two placed on the front of the carriage bear the driver on their shoulders, and are represented in the act of sounding shells to announce the approach of the monarch of the sea; and those on the back part, carry the imperial fasces, topped with tridents, instead of the antient axes. The driver's foot-board is a large escallop shell, supported by bunches of reeds, and other marine plants. The pole resembles a bundle of

* It was from this place, during the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, that the Lincolnshire rebels, under Robin Ryddysdale, took lord Rivers, and his son Sir John, carried them away and beheaded them at Northampton.

lances,

lances, and the wheels are imitations from the antient triumphal chariots. The body of the coach is composed of eight palm trees, which, branching out at the top, sustain the roof. The four angular trees are loaded with trophies, allusive to the victories obtained by Britain over her enemies. On the centre of the roof stand three boys, representing the genii of England, Scotland, and Ireland, supporting the imperial crown, and holding in their hands the sceptre, the sword of state, and ensigns of knighthood: their bodies are adorned with festoons of laurel, which fall thence to the four corners of the roof. The intervals between the palm trees, which form the body of the coach, are filled in the upper parts with plate glass, which, on account of the attempt on the king's life in 1795, have been cased on the inside with iron plates. The pannels below are adorned with beautiful paintings. On the front is represented BRITANNIA, seated on a throne, holding in her hand the staff of Liberty, attended by *Religion*, *Justice*, *Wisdom*, *Valour*, *Fortitude*, and *Victory*, presenting her with a garland of laurel: on the back pannel, *Neptune* issuing from his palace, drawn by sea horses, and attended by the Winds, Rivers, Tritons, Naiads, &c. bringing the tribute of the world to the British shore. On one of the doors are represented *Mars*, *Minerva*, and *Mercury*, supporting the imperial crown of Britain; and on the other *Industry* and *Ingenuity*, giving a cornucopia to the Genius of England. The other four pannels represent the liberal *Arts* and *Sciences* protected; *History* recording the reports of *Fame*; and *Peace* burning the implements of war. The inside of the coach is lined with crimson velvet, richly embroidered with gold. All the wood work is triple gilt, and all the paintings highly varnished. This grand performance was designed by Sir *William Chambers*, and executed under his direction. The carving was the work of *Wilton*; the painting by *Cipriani*; the chasing by *Coit*; the coach work by *Butler*; the embroidery by *Barret*; the gilding by *Pujolas*; the varnishing by *Ansel*; and the harness

Engraved by Warren from a Painting by Rocker. For Dr. Hughson's Description of London.

SCOTLAND YARD.

harness by *Ringstead*. The whole of the expence was upwards of 10,000*l*.

Behind the Mews, is CASTLE STREET, in which is a LIBRARY, founded in the year 1685, by Dr. Tennison, vicar of St. Martin's, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, for the use of his school, over which it is placed, and consists of about five thousand volumes.

The SCHOOL. In 1697, the doctor gave 1000*l*. towards a fund for the maintenance of this foundation; and afterwards, by the consent of Dr. Patrick, bishop of Ely, another sum of 500*l*. which had been left to them jointly, in trust, to dispose of in charitable uses: which two sums, together with two leasehold messuages, for the term of forty years, he vested in trustees, for the support of his school and library; out of the profits of which the librarian and masters have an annual salary, for teaching thirty boys, sons of inhabitants of St. Martin's parish.

Returning through the Mews to Charing Cross, on the east side is Craig's Court, in which is the principal office belonging to THE SUN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of whom we have given an ample account*.

SCOTLAND YARD was antiently a palace for the kings of Scotland, given by king Edgar to Kenneth III. for the humiliating purpose of his making to this place an annual journey, to do homage for his kingdom; and in after times, when the Northern monarchs did homage for Cumberland, and other fiefs of the crown, it became at length a magnificent residence; and Margaret, widow of James V. and sister to Henry VIII. of England, made it her residence for a considerable time after her consort's death; she was also entertained with great splendour by her brother, after he was reconciled to her second marriage with the earl of Angus†. When the two crowns became united in the person of James I. this palace was deserted for those of St. James and Whitehall; and having been demolished, no traces of it are left, except the name.

* See Vol. II. p. 115. † Pennant.

Opposite was situated WALLINGFORD HOUSE, built by William, lord Knollys, viscount Wallingford, and earl of Banbury, in the second year of the reign of Charles I. It was from the roof of this building that the pious archbishop Usher, was prevailed upon to take the last sight of his beloved king and master, when brought on the scaffold before Whitehall. He sunk at the horror of the sight, and was carried to his apartment in a swoon*.

In the reign of William III. this house was appointed for THE ADMIRALTY OFFICE, which had been removed from Duke Street, Westminster.

The structure was rebuilt in the reign of George II. by *Ripley*. It is a magnificent edifice of brick and stone. The front facing the street, has two deep wings, and a very lofty portico, supported by four massy stone pillars. The building is very commodious, and comprizes a hall and appropriate offices for transacting maritime concerns, besides seven large houses for the accommodation of the lords commissioners, who are ready on the spot, in case of urgent business. The wall before the court is built in an elegant manner by the *Adams*. A beautiful piazza, with a stately gateway in the centre, surmounted with marine ornaments, screens the fabric from the noise of a public street.

The jurisdiction of the *Admiralty* is very extensive; it controls the whole navy of the united kingdom, nominates admirals, captains, and other officers to serve on board his majesty's ships of war; and gives orders for courts martial on such as have neglected their duty, or been guilty of other irregularities.

On the top of the building are two telegraphs, for the quick conveyance of intelligence from the coast.

THE HORSE GUARDS, constitute a noble modern edifice, which consists of a centre and two wings, and has a solidity consistent with the nature of the building. In the centre are arched passages into St. James's Park, under the principal of which the king passes when he goes in state to

* Pennant.

the

the House of Peers; it is however too low and narrow. On each side are pavilions, and stables for the use of the horse guards, though the structure is calculated for the foot as well as the horse when on duty. The cupola has but little to recommend it; though it serves to break the plainness without weakening the building, either in reality or appearance. The wings are plainer than the centre. They consist of a fine front, with a small projection, the windows in the principal story ornamented, those on the sides being plain. Each has a pediment, with a circular window in the middle, and the whole is equally respectable and firm in its construction. Under the two pavilions in front of the street, centinels mounted and in uniform, constantly do duty. The building cost 30,000*l.* Within this structure are kept the various offices for the *War Department.*

Adjoining is MELBOURN HOUSE, which was built by Sir Matthew Featherstonehaugh, and being purchased by lord Melbourn, was exchanged by his lordship for York House, Piccadilly, with his royal highness Frederick, duke of York, who added the fronts and the dome-portico across the street. Upon the removal of his royal highness to Portman Square, it was restored to lord Melbourn, who is the present resident.

The offices of THE TREASURY are contiguous. THE TREASURY, peculiarly so called, is a handsome stone building, fronting the Parade in St. James's Park. The whole front is rustic, and consists of three stories, the lower of which is Tuscan, the second Doric, with good sized arched windows; the upper part of this story is singularly adorned with the triglyphs and metopes of the Doric freeze, though this range of ornament is supported neither by columns nor pilasters. Over this is a range of Ionic columns in the centre, supporting a pediment. The whole structure of THE TREASURY is, however, allowed to be composed of very beautiful parts. Near it is the house usually appointed for the residence of the Prime Minister, in Downing Street.

THE TREASURY is under the government of lords commissioners, one of whom is called First Lord of the Treasury. Under them are joint secretaries, and subordinate assistants.

A passage to the public street before Whitehall, is under THE COCKPIT, esteemed a part of the antient palace of Whitehall, though converted at present to business of state. The building has nothing peculiar on the outside to recommend it; but within is furnished with noble apartments for the accommodation of the members of the council of state, whenever they hold their meetings.

A little northward from this entrance was an antient gate belonging to the palace, and was built by order of Henry VIII. from a design of Hans Holbein. On each were four busts in front, with ornamented mouldings of baked clay, in variegated colours, glazed in a similar manner to porcelain: the gate, which was very beautiful and magnificent, was taken down to widen the street.

WHITEHALL.

This was originally built by Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, "the great, the persecuted justiciary of England, in the reign of Henry III." At his death he bequeathed it to the Black Friars of London, and they disposed of it to Walter de Grey, archbishop of York, in 1248. It consequently became the town residence of the archbishops of that see, and was called *York House*.

The last archbishop was the munificent and haughty Thomas Wolsey, cardinal of the Holy See, who here laid down all his greatness.

To shew to what an amazing extent this ambitious prelate carried his magnificence, we shall give an account of his household, from the check-roll, as copied by Stow:

"His servants daily attending in his house were about four hundred, omitting his servants' servants, which were many. You shall understand, that he had *in his hall* continually, three tables or boards, kept with these principal officers; to wit, a steward, who was always a priest; a treasurer, a knight; and a comptroller, an esquire;

esquire: also a cofferer, being a doctor; three marshals, three yeomen ushers in the hall, besides two grooms and almoners. Then in the *hall kitchen*, two clerks of the kitchen, a clerk comptroller, a surveyor of the dresser, a clerk of the spicery; all which together kept also a continual mess in the hall: also, in his hall kitchen, he had of master cooks two; and of other cooks, labourers, and children of the kitchen, twelve persons; four yeomen of the silver scullery, two yeomen of the pantry, with two other pastelers under the yeomen.

"In the *privy kitchen*, he had a master cook, who went daily in velvet and sattin, with a chain of gold about his neck, and two other yeomen and a groom. In the *scalding house*, a yeoman and two grooms; in the *pantry*, two yeomen; in the *buttery*, two yeomen, two grooms, and two pages; in the *chandery*, two yeomen; in the *wafery*, two yeomen; in the *wardrobe of beds*, the master of the wardrobe, and ten other persons attending; in the *laundry*, a yeoman, a groom, thirty pages, two yeomen purveyors, and one groom; in the *bake house*, a yeoman and two grooms; in the *wood yard*, a yeoman and a groom; in the *barn*, one; in the *garden*, a yeoman and two grooms; a yeoman of his *stage*; a master of his horse; a clerk of the *stable*, a yeoman of the same; the sadler; the farrier; a yeoman of his chariot; a sumpter-man; a yeoman of his stirrup; a muleteer, and sixteen grooms of his stable, every one of them keeping four geldings; porters at his gate; two yeomen and two grooms; in the *armoury*, a yeoman and a groom.

"In his *chapel* he had a dean, a great divine, and a man of excellent learning; a sub-dean, a repeater of the quire, a gospeller, an epistler; of singing priests, ten; a master of the children; twelve seculars, being singing men of the chapel; ten singing children, with a servant to attend upon the children: in the *revestry*, a yeoman and two grooms, over and above divers retainers, that came thither at principal feasts.

"For the furniture of his chapel, it exceedeth my capacity to declare, or to speak of the costly ornaments and rich jewels that were used in the same continually. There have been seen, in procession about the hall, four and forty very rich copes worn, all of one suit, besides the rich crosses and candlesticks, and other ornaments belonging to the furnishment of the same. He had two cross-bearers and two pillar-bearers in his *great chamber*; and in his *privy-chamber* three persons; first, the chief chamberlain, and

and vice-chamberlain: of gentlemen ushers, beside one in his privy chamber, he had twelve daily waiters; and, of gentlemen waiters in his privy chamber, he had six; of lords, nine or ten, who had, each of them, two men allowed to attend upon them, except the earl of Derby, who always was allowed five men. Then had he, of gentlemen cup-bearers, carvers, servers, both of the privy chamber and of the great chamber, with gentlemen, daily waiters three, forty persons; of yeomen ushers, six; of grooms in his chamber, eight; of yeomen in his chamber, forty-five daily. He had also almsmen, sometimes more in number than at other times.

"There were attending upon his table daily, of doctors and chaplains, beside them of his chapel, sixteen. A clerk of his closet, two secretaries, two clerks of his signet, and four councellors learned in the laws. And forasmuch as it was necessary to have divers officers of the chancery to attend upon him; that is to say, the clerk of the crown, a riding clerk, a clerk of the hamper, and a clerk of the wax; then a clerk of the check, as well upon the chaplain, as on the yeomen of his chamber; he gave allowances to them all. He had also four footmen, who were clothed in rich running coats, whensoever he rode on any journey. Then he had an herald at arms, a serjeant at arms, a physician, an apothecary, four minstrels, a keeper of his tents, an armourer, an instructor of his wards, (in chancery) two yeomen of his wardrobe of robes, and a keeper of his chamber continually in the court. He had also in his house, the surveyor of York, and a clerk of the green cloth. All these were daily attending, down-lying and up-rising, as we use to say, and at meals. He kept in his chamber, a continual table for the chamberers and gentlemen officers; having with them a mess of the young lords, and another of gentlemen. And, besides all these, there was never an officer, gentleman, or other worthy person, but he was allowed, in the house, some three, some two, and all other, one at the least, which grew to a great number of persons: besides other officers, servants, retainers, and suitors, that most commonly dined in the hall. So that the order of his house and household passed all other subjects of his time."

Well might the injured Catharine of Spain exclaim,

"——————————— your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogancy, spleen, and pride.

You

You have, by fortune, and his highness' favours,
Gone slightly o'er slow steps; and now are mounted
Where powers are your retainers: and your words
Domestics to you, serve your will, as 't please
Yourself pronounce their office. I must tell you
You tender more your person's honour, than
Your high profession spiritual:"—

Shakespere's Henry VIII.

No sooner had Henry obtained possession of this envied mansion by the disgrace of Wolsey, than he inclosed the park, for the accommodation of it and St. James's hospital, lately converted to a palace, and built the beautiful gate already mentioned; to which he added a magnificent gallery, for the accommodation of the royal family, the nobility, and great officers of state, for the purpose of viewing the tournaments performed in the TILT YARD; and soon after, the monarch ordered a *Tennis Court*, a *Cockpit*, and bowling greens to be formed, with other conveniences, for different kinds of diversion.

From this period Whitehall continued the royal residence of the sovereigns of England; and *Hentzner*, in his *Itinerary*, says, "it was a structure truly royal." Here queen Elizabeth feasted her vanity in the Tilt Yard: "She had violence of temper," says Pennant, "but with the truest patriotism, and most distinguished abilities, were interwoven the greatest vanity, and most romantic disposition. Here in her sixty-third year, with wrinkled face, red periwig, little eyes, hooked nose, skinny lips, and black teeth, she could suck in the gross flatteries of her favourite courtiers. Essex (by his squire) told her of her *beauty* and worth. A Dutch ambassador assured her majesty, that he had undertaken the voyage to see her, who for *beauty* and wisdom, excelled all other *beauties* in the world. She laboured at an audience to make Melvil, the Scots ambassador, acknowledge that his charming mistress was inferior in *beauty* to herself. The artful Scot evaded her question. She put on a new suit of every foreign nation, each day of audience, to attract his admiration. So fond

fond was she of dress, that three thousand different dresses were found in her wardrobe, after her death. Mortifying reflection! in finding such alloy in the greatest character.

"She was fond of dancing. I admire the humour she shewed in using this exercise, whenever a messenger came to her from her successor James; whenever he was to deliver any letters to her from his master, on lifting up the hangings, he was sure to find her dancing to a little fiddle, affectedly, that he might tell James, by her youthful disposition, how unlikely he was to come to the throne, he so much thirsted after."

Her library was stored, however, with Greek, Latin, and French books; for she was, without doubt, an excellent scholar.

In 1581 was held a most sumptuous tournament, in honour of the commissioners sent from the duke of Anjou, to propose a marriage with the queen. A banqueting house, at the expence of 1700*l.* was erected, and most superbly ornamented. "The gallerie adjoining to her majesties house at Whitehall," says Holingshed, "whereat her person should be placed, was called, and not without cause, the castell or fortresse of *perfect beautie!*" Her majesty, at the time aged forty-eight, received every flattery that the charms of fifteen could claim. "This fortresse of perfect *beautie* was assailed by *Desire*, and his four foster children." The combatants on both sides were persons of the first rank: a regular summons was first sent to the possessor of the castell, with the *delectable* song, of which the following is part:

"Yeeld, yeeld, ô yeeld, you that this fort do hold,
"Which seated is in spotless honor's feeld,
"*Desire's* great force, no forces can with hold;
"Then to *Desire's* desire ô yeeld, ô yeeld."

Which ended, "two cannons were fired off, one with sweet powder, and the other with sweet water: and after were store of prettie scaling ladders, and then the footmen threw floures, and such fansies against the wals, with all such devises as might seeme fit shot for *Desire*." In the

end *Desire* is repulsed, and forced to make submission: and thus ended an amorous foolery; which, if the reader is endowed with patience, he may find fills nearly six large pages in the historian quoted.

Elizabeth had other diversions, which she pursued till she was sixty seven years of age. On one day she appointed a Frenchman "to do feats upon a rope in the conduit yard." Next day she commanded the bears, the bull, and the ape to be "bayted in the Tilt Yard. And on Wednesday she had "solemne dawncing." *

Whitehall, in the reign of James I. being in a ruinous condition, that monarch determined to rebuild it in a princely manner, and began to pull down the *banquetting* rooms built by his predecessor. The building which at present bears the name of the BANQUETTING HOUSE, was begun in 1619, from a design of Inigo Jones, in his purest manner; it was executed by Nicholas Stone, the king's architect, was finished in two years, and cost 17,000*l.*; though it seems that Jones received at that time for his ingenuity and labour, "as *surveyor of the works* done about the king's houses, only 8*s.* 4*d.* *per diem*, and 46*l.* *per annum*, for house rent, a clerk, and other incidental expences."

The Banquetting House, however, was but a small part of a vast plan, left unexecuted by reason of the unhappy times which succeeded. It was to consist of four fronts, each with an entrance between two fine square towers: within, a large central court, and five lesser: between two of the latter, a beautiful circus, with an arcade below: the intervening pillars ornamented with caryatides. The length of this palace was to have been one thousand one hundred and fifty-two feet, the depth eight hundred and seventy-four feet. The magnificent design is exhibited in four large prints, by Fourdrinier.

The part of the building now remaining, marks the vast ability and masterly design of Jones; it is a regular building of three stories. The lowest has a rustic wall, with small square blank windows, and by its strength happily

* Sidney's State Papers, I. p. 194.

serves as a basis to the orders of the superstructure. Above this is raised the Ionic, with columns and pilasters, between which are well proportioned windows, with alternate arched and pointed pediments. These are surmounted with a proper entablature, on which is raised a second series, in the Corinthian order, consisting of columns and pilasters, like the other compartments; the columns and pilasters being placed exactly over those of the lower story. From the capitals of this series are carried festoons, which meet with masks and other ornaments in the middle. Above is an entablature, on which is raised a balustrade, intersected with pedestals.

"The whole is finely proportioned and happily executed. The projection of the columns from the wall has a fine effect in the entablatures, which being brought forward in the same proportion, gives that happy diversity of light and shade so essential to fine architecture."

The interior of this structure was converted into a chapel royal by George I. and he appointed select preachers from each university to officiate every Sunday throughout the year, at an annual salary. Here is a fine organ. But the principal ornament of this apartment is the cieling, which was painted by Sir PETER PAUL RUBENS, when he was ambassador at this court. The subject is the Apotheosis of James I. for which he had 3000*l.* and was assisted by his scholar JORDAENS. The subject forms nine compartments. The centre represents the monarch on his earthly throne, turning with horror from the *god of War*, and the discordant deities; and giving up himself to Commerce and the Fine Arts. This fine performance, painted on canvas, is in fine preservation; it underwent a repair by Cipriani, who received 2000*l.* for his trouble.

Ralph observes, that this picture "is not so generally known as one could wish, but it needs only to be known to be esteemed according to its merit. In short, it is but an ill decoration for a place of religious worship; for in the first place, its contents are no ways a-kin to devotion; and, in the next, the workmanship is so very extraordinary, that

that a man must have abundance of zeal, or no taste, that can attend to any thing beside."

Little did James think when he erected this stately pile, that he was constructing a passage from it for his son and successor to the scaffold. Charles I. on the morning of his death, had been brought across the Park from St. James's palace, to this his last stage, where, ascending the great stair-case, he passed through the long gallery to his bed-chamber, the place in which he was to abide, till he should receive the fatal blow which ended his undeserved miseries. He was thence conducted along the galleries and the Banquetting House, through the wall, in which a passage was broken, to the scaffold. The passage still remains, at the north end of the room, and is at present a door to a small additional building of more recent date, and exhibited in the annexed Engraving, by Rooker.

The sad catastrophe of his father, had very little effect upon his profligate son Charles II. He made this place not only his residence, but the indelicate repository of his mistresses. "I did not imagine," says Pennant, "that Nell Gwynne could have any establishment so near to the injured Catharine, till Mr. Pegge's *Curialia*, Part I. p. 58, set me right. I shall give the discovery in his own words: 'I am ashamed to confess I find Mrs. Eleanor Gwynne (better known by the name of Nell Gwynne) among the *Ladies* of the *Privy Chamber* to queen Catharine. This was bare-faced enough to be sure! Had the king made a momentary connexion with a lady of that denomination, the offence might have been connived at by the giver; but the placing one of the meanest of his creatures so near the queen's person was an insult that nothing could palliate but the licentiousness of the age, and the abandoned character of the lascivious monarch.' Charles thought fit to dignify her (most improperly it must be allowed) with this office: but her residence was in Pall Mall, on the left side of St. James's Square. This celebrated favourite died in 1691, a true penitent for the frailties of her past life."

The whole, except the part we have described, was consumed by fire in 1697, and the ground has been occupied

by houses built by different proprietors. As Whitehall was considered the principal palace, and that of St. James only an appendage, though there have been no remains of the former left, and there are several houses of the nobility scattered about the place where it stood, it still maintains its antient ideal consequence; the great offices of state are kept in the detached edifices, and all public business is still dated from *Whitehall*.

Before we quit this place, we must notice the brazen statue of James II. erected by *Grinlin Gibbons*; the attitude is fine, the manner free and easy, the execution finished and perfect, and the expression in the face inimitable: it explains the very soul of that unhappy monarch, and is therefore as valuable as if it commemorated the features and form of a hero. In short, it is a pity that it has been so long suffered to be in its present state of neglect and obscurity, and not removed to some more public and open place, that it might be better known and deservedly admired.

An improvement has taken place here. The long wall extending along the street has been lately removed, and an iron railing, with shrubberies, erected before the several houses, which gives the whole an airy and enlivened appearance.

Hence advancing southward, through *Parliament Street*, an avenue erected since the construction of Westminster Bridge, we arrive at CANON ROW, which was antiently denominated *St. Stephen's Alley*, on account of its being the residence of the dean and canons of St. Stephen's collegiate chapel. Upon the dissolution of the college, this place became deserted, and the site was occupied by several of the nobility and gentry, who erected mansions, and formed gardens to the river. Of these the most eminent was DERBY HOUSE, belonging to the earls of that name. It was used in the reign of Charles II. for the office of Admiralty, but being afterwards taken down, and the site converted to separate dwelling houses, it retained the name of Derby Court. Opposite to this Henry Clinton, earl of Lincoln,

Engraved by Watson from a Drawing by Hassell.

For D.r Hughson's Description of London.

WESTMINSTER.

Lincoln, possessed a handsome mansion; as did the family of Sackville, earls of Dorset, still preserved in DORSET SQUARE; the earl of Manchester's house was situated on what is at present called MANCHESTER BUILDINGS, adjoining to which is BRIDGE COURT, and BRIDGE STREET, leading to

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

This structure is formed in a neat and elegant taste, but with such simplicity and grandeur, that whether viewed from the water, or by the passenger, it fills the mind with admiration. The semi-octangular tower, which form the recesses of footway, the manner of placing the lamps, and the height of the balustrade, are at once beautifully and judiciously contrived.

It is forty-four feet wide; a commodious foot-way is allowed for passengers, about seven feet broad on each side, raised above the road allowed for carriages, and paved with broad Moor stones, whilst the space between is sufficiently spacious to admit three carriages abreast, without inconvenience or danger.

The extent of this bridge from wharf to wharf is one thousand two hundred and twenty-three feet, which is above three hundred feet wider than at London Bridge.

The free water-way under the arches is eight hundred and seventy feet, more than four times as much as is left between the sterlings of London Bridge; this, together with the gentleness of the stream, is the chief reason why no sensible fall of water can ever stop, or in the least endanger the smallest boats, in their passage through the arches.

It consists of fourteen piers, thirteen large, and two small semi-circular arches, and two abutments.

The length of each pier is about seventy feet, from point to point; and the ends are terminated with a saliant right angle against either stream.

The two middle piers are seventeen feet wide at the springing of the arches, and contain three thousand cubic feet, or near two hundred tons of solid stone; the others decrease in breadth equally on each side, by one foot; so that the

the two next to the largest are each sixteen feet wide; and, in proportion, to the two least of each side, which are twelve feet wide at the springing of the arches.

The piers are four feet wider at their foundation than at top, and each is laid on a strong bed of timber, of the same shape as the pier, about eighty feet long, twenty-eight feet wide, and two feet thick.

The value of 40,000*l.* is computed to be always under water, in stone, and other materials. And here it may not be improper to observe, that the caisson, on which the first pier was sunk, contained one hundred and fifty loads of timber; which (if sound when laid, and always kept wet) not only remain sound, but grow harder by time.

The depths or heights of every pier are different, but none have their foundations laid at a less depth than five feet under the bed of the river, and at a greater depth than fourteen feet under the bed. This difference is occasioned by the nature and position of the ground, the bed of gravel lying much lower, and more difficult to come at on the Surry than on the Westminster side.

All the piers are built inside and outside, of solid Portland block stones, none less than one ton, or twenty hundred weight, unless accidentally a small one, called a *closer*, placed between four other large stones; but most are two or three tons weight, and several of four or five tons. All the stones are set in (and their joints fitted) with a cement called *Dutch tarris*; they are also fastened with iron cramps, run in with lead, and so placed, as to be imperceptible, nor can they be ever affected by the water.

All the arches spring from about two feet above low-water mark; which renders the bridge much stronger than if the arches sprang from taller piers.

The middle arch is seventy-six feet wide, and the others decrease in width equally on each side by four feet; so that the two next to the middle arch are seventy-two feet wide, and so on, to the least of the two arches, which are each fifty-two feet wide. As to the two small ones, close in shore to the abutments, they are each about twenty-five feet wide.

The

The soffit of every arch is turned and built quite through, with large Portland blocks, over which is built, bounded in by the Portland, another arch of Purbeck stone, four or five times thicker on the reins than over the key; so calculated, that by the help of this secondary arch, together with the incumbent load of materials, all the parts of every arch are in equilibrio; each arch can stand single, without affecting or being affected, by any of the rest.

Between every two arches a drain carries off the water and filth. Some bridges have been ruined for want of this precaution.

Just above and below each abutment there are large and commodious flights of Moor stone steps, for the shipping and landing of goods and passengers.

The piers are laid at a considerable depth under the bed of the river, in a hard bed of gravel, which never requires piling; it being, after rock, the best sort of foundation.

The materials of Westminster Bridge, are the best four kinds of stone. And the size and disposition of those materials prevents any false bearing, or so much as a false joint, in the whole bridge; so that every part is fully and properly supported*.

Respecting the time employed in erecting this magnificent bridge, it is sufficient to observe, that the ballast-men having dug the foundation of the first pier to the depth of five feet under the bed of the river, kept it level, by a

* One of the piers of Westminster Bridge, by sinking, damaged the arch to which it belonged so much, that the commissioners thought fit to have it pulled down; when, by laying twelve thousand tons of cannon and leaden weights on the lower part of the pier, the foundation was settled and set to rights, in such a manner as to render it completely secure from all such accidents in future. The misfortune happened in 1747, when this noble structure was almost completed, and prevented its being finished till the 10th of November 1750; when the last stone was laid by Thomas Lediard, Esq. in the presence of several of the commissioners; and, on the 17th, about twelve at night, it was opened by a procession of several gentlemen of that city, the chief artificers of the work, and a crowd of spectators, preceded by trumpets, kettle-drums, &c. and guns firing during the ceremony.

proper

proper inclosure of strong piles, and the caisson being brought over to the place where it was to be sunk, on the 29th of January, 1738-9, the first stone of the western pier was laid by the earl of Pembroke; the erecting of the structure was compleated in eleven years and nine months; a very short period, considering the magnitude of the undertaking, the prodigious quantity of stone made use of, hewn out of the quarry, and brought by sea; the interruptions of winter, the damage frequently done by the ice to the piling and scaffolding, and the unavoidable interruption occasioned twice a day by the tide, which, for two years together, reduced the time of labour to only five hours a day.

The charge of building, and for procuring the several conveniencies requisite, amounted to the sum of 389,500*l.* whereof 197,500*l.* was raised by three successive lotteries, and the remaining 192,000l. granted by parliament.

The structure is contrived in such just proportion that, if a person whispers against the wall of the alcoves on one side the way, the party on the opposite may plainly hear, and converse, without being prevented by the interruption of the street, or the noise of carriages, &c.

Before this bridge was built, the buildings in this part of Westminster were very incommodious, and a nuisance. Even in the reign of Henry VIII. that monarch granted a charter of privilege to the dean and canons of St Stephen's chapel to pull down all the "antient and very ruinous tenements," and to build them again; these buildings were "situate in *Le Wolstaple*, between the clock towards the east, and *Le Wey House* toward the west, and the wall of our palace in length toward the south, and *Le Wulbrige* of our staple toward the north." At this time, what is now called St. James's Park, was a swamp, till Henry caused it to be drained, and converted into walks.

The WOOL STAPLE was held in NEW PALACE YARD. This staple had been held for many ages in Flanders, to the great detriment of the English merchants; in the year 1353, the patriotic Edward III. caused the wool trade to be confined

fined to his own dominions, at Westminster, and other considerable towns. By this wise measure he brought wealth into the country, and considerably increased the royal revenue; for parliament granted him a certain sum on every sack exported. Henry VI. had no less than six wool houses in this place, which he granted to the dean and canons of St. Stephen's. The concourse of people to this wool market occasioned such an influx of inhabitants, that the royal village of Westminster increased to a town.

The CLOCK HOUSE, or TOWER, stood opposite Westminster Hall gate, and is said to have been erected on the following occasion: A certain poor man, in an action of debt, being fined the sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence, in the reign of Henry III. Radulphus de Ingham, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, commiserating his case, caused the court-roll to be erased, and the fine to be reduced to six shillings and eight-pence, which being soon after discovered, Ingham was amerced in a pecuniary mulct of eight hundred marks, and that sum was employed in erecting the bell tower, wherein was placed a bell and a clock, which striking hourly, was to remind the judges in the hall of the fate of their brother.

Upon the demolition of this tower in 1715, the great bell was granted to the clock of the new cathedral of St. Paul, London, whither it was removed, and stood under a shed in the church-yard till the turret was prepared for its reception. The clock had not long been up before the bell was cracked, and re-cast, but with such bad success, that in a few years it was thought necessary to take it down again, and the experiment repeated with better success.

On the old bell was inscribed:

> Tercius aptabit me Rex, Edwardque vocavit,
> Sancti decore Edwardi signeretur ut hore.

Meaning that the third king gave this bell, and named it Edward, that the hours of St. Edward might be properly noticed. It is probable, that Henry III. having been a refounder of the adjoining abbey of St. Peter, some years be-

fore erected by Edward the Confessor, might dedicate this bell in honour of their patron saint *.

The range of antient buildings on the south side of this quadrangle, next the Thames, was appropriated to the COURT OF STAR CHAMBER, so tremendous during the reigns of the Tudors and Stuarts. It arose a new-modelled court during the tyrannical governments of Henry VII. and VIII. and consisted of several lords spiritual and temporal, with two judges of the common law, without the intervention of a jury. Its powers were so shamefully abused, and made so subservient to the revenge of a ministry, or the views of a crown, as to be abolished by the House of Commons in the reign of Charles I.

The building next claiming attention is

WESTMINSTER HALL.

The old hall was built by William Rufus, as a banquetting house to the palace, which stood in the place now called Old Palace Yard; but Richard II. ordered the whole to be pulled down, and the present edifice was erected in its stead in the year 1397 †.

This antient building is of stone, the front ornamented with two towers adorned with carved work. The hall within

* Among the superstitions of the church of Rome, was that of christening bells, with the attendance of godfathers, &c. who made responses, as in the baptism of a child, giving it a name, and clothing it with a new garment, as Christians used to be clothed, and believing that this would make it capable of driving away tempests and devils. Whilst this opinion lasted, the bell kept its primeval name of Edward; but when the Reformation took place, the poor bell's *christian* name was degraded to *vulgar* Tom; as is plain by the following catch composed to music by Eccles:

"Hark! Harry, 'tis late, 'tis time to be gone,
For Westminster Tom, by my faith, strikes *one*.

† In 1399, he kept his Christmas with his characteristic magnificence. Twenty-eight oxen, three hundred sheep, and fowls without number, were consumed; and the number of his guests each day of the feast amounted to ten thousand, to supply whom two thousand cooks were employed.

WESTMINSTER HALL.

is reckoned the largest room in Europe unsupported by pillars, being two hundred and seventy feet in length, and seventy-four in breadth. The pavement is of stone, and the roof of chesnut wood, which is greatly admired. It was formerly covered with lead, but that being found too weighty, it has been for some years past covered with slates.

In this hall the kings of England have for many ages past held their coronation feasts. Henry III. entertained here, and in the adjoining rooms, six thousand poor men, women, and children, on New Year's Day, 1236*. It is also generally used for the trying of peers accused of high treason, or any other crimes committed against the state. And here, ever since the reign of Henry III. have been held the three great courts of Chancery, King's Bench, and Common Pleas.

In entering the hall at the front gate there are stairs on each side adjoining to the wall: those on the right hand lead to the Court of Exchequer; and those on the left to the office where the revenue is paid in, called the Receipt of Exchequer.

THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER is so called from a chequered cloth, which antiently covered the table where the judges or chief officers sat. This court was first established by William the Conqueror, for the trial of all causes relating to the revenues of the crown; and in the same court there are now also tried matters of equity between subject and subject. The judges of this court are, the lord chief baron of the Exchequer; and three other judges, called barons of the Exchequer. There is also one called the Cursitor Baron, before whom the sheriffs are sworn into their office;

* This and other great halls were commonly appropriated for the entertainment of the poor at stated seasons; for it appears that the orders concerning the above feast, to William de Haverhall, the king's treasurer, were, "that he should cause six thousand poor people to be fed at Westminster, for the state of the king, the queen, and their children. The weak and aged to be placed in the great hall; and in the lesser those that were more strong and in reasonable plight. The children, in the king's and queen's chambers: and when the king knoweth the charge, he will allow it in the accounts."

but he does not sit on the bench. If any case should appear so difficult that the judges are divided in their opinion, the vote of the chancellor of the Exchequer finally determines the suit.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, is situated on the west side, nearly in the middle of the hall, and was established by Magna Charta in the year 1215; before that time, this court was ambulatory, and followed the king. It is called the Common Pleas, because here all civil actions, whether real, mixed or personal, are tried, and all fines and recoveries sued out. It has a chief justice, and three other judges; but no person can plead in it unless he has been called up to the degree of serjeant at law.

THE COURT OF CHANCERY is so called from the Latin word *Cancelli*, or a screen, within which the judges sat to determine causes without being annoyed by the spectators, who came to be witnesses of their proceedings. The supreme judge of this court is the lord high chancellor of England, who, next to the king, is the first magistrate in all civil affairs whatever. He is also usually speaker of the House of Lords, and commonly appointed high steward on the trial of peers. The Chancery consists of two courts, in one of which the chancellor proceeds according to the law of the land; but the principal is the court of Equity, designed to moderate the rigour of the common law, and grant redress of grievances, where the statute law has not made any provision.

The business of this court is very extensive: all the writs for electing members of parliament are issued from it; patents for sheriffs, and all other officers, made out; writs of *certiorari* against false judgment, letters patent, treaties with foreign princes, and commissions both of appeal and oyer and terminer granted. Here no juries are summoned; for the actions are all by bill, and the depositions of the witnesses are taken at the Examination Office, and afterwards read in court as sufficient evidence; so that the determination of the sentence is solely invested in the judge.

THE

THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH is situated directly opposite the Court of Chancery, and is so called from an high bench on which our antient monarchs usually sat in person; and the judges, to whom the judicature was deputed in their absence, sat on lower benches at their feet. In this court are determined pleas, between the crown and the subject, of treasons, felonies, and other pleas, which properly belong to the king; and also in whatever relates to the loss of life or member of any subject in which the king is concerned. Here likewise are tried breaches of peace, oppression, and misgovernment; and this court corrects the errors of all the judges and justices of England, in their judgments and proceedings, not only in pleas of the crown, but in all pleas, real, personal, and mixed; except only pleas in the exchequer. This court is general, and extends to all England: and wherever it is held the law supposes the sovereign to be there in person. In this court there generally sit four judges, the first of whom is stiled the lord chief justice of the King's Bench, and sometimes the lord chief justice of England.

The mode of creating a judge is as follows: The Lord Chancellor having taken his seat in the court where the vacancy is to be filled, bringing with him the king's letters patent, shall cause the serjeant elect to be brought in, to whom, in open court, he notifies the king's pleasure, causing the letters to be publicly read; which done, the Master of the Rolls shall read to him the oath he is to take, "that he shall indifferently minister justice to all men, as well foes as friends, that shall have any suit or plea before him; and this he shall not forbear to do, *though the king by his letters, or by express word of mouth, would command the contrary*; and that from time to time he shall not receive any fee or pension, or livery of any man, but of the king only; nor any gift, reward, or bribe, of any man having suit or plea before him, saving meat and drink, which shall be of no great value." And on this oath being administered, the lord chancellor shall deliver to him the king's letters aforesaid, and the lord chief justice of the court

court shall assign him a place in the same, where he shall then place him, and which place he shall afterwards keep.

The justice thus made shall not be at the charges of any dinner, solemnity, or other costs, "because there is no degree in the faculty of the law, but an office only, and a room of authority to continue during the king's pleasure."

Before the reign of queen Mary I. the judges rode upon mules to court; but Sir John Whiddon, a justice of the court of King's Bench, disliking the uneasy gait of those obstinate animals, introduced a more eligible mode of conveyance. The procession of Sir Henry Montague, who succeeded Sir Edward Coke, as chief justice in the court of King's Bench, in 1616, was very magnificent; first went on foot the students of the Inner Temple, the barristers according to seniority, the officers of the court; then the chief justice on horseback in his robes, the earl of Huntingdon on his right, and lord Willougby, of Eresby, on his left, followed by a train of knights and persons of quality.

The pageantry of a trial was held here, when king Charles I. was brought before a packed court of judicature: during the intervals of this mockery of justice, he was carried to the neighbouring house of Sir Thomas Cotton, in which was a room fitted up for his reception.

In this hall was carried on the important trial of the great earl of Strafford, at which the king was present. Provost Baillie, in his Letters, 1641, informs us, that the Commons, who had an inclosed place for themselves on this occasion, "at a certain hour pulled out of their pockets bread and cheese, and bottles of ale; and, after they had eat and drank, turned their backs from the king, and made water, much to the annoyance of those who happened to be below."

The trials of state delinquents have also been held in this place. That of *Warren Hastings*, Esq. governor general of the East Indies, was the most remarkable. It originated in private pique; it was prolonged to the length of upwards

wards of seven years; and after draining Mr. Hastings's private fortune, without any view to public advantage, his peers acquitted him!

Another occasional ceremony is performed in this place, on the coronations of the kings and queens of Great Britain; this is the CHAMPION'S CHALLENGE. This is supposed to have originated with William I. That monarch could not but be conscious of his having no legal right to the crown of England; he knew that, by the laws of England, the king could not dispose of the crown by will; and that, as Edward the Confessor had really no right to the crown of which he was possessed, consequently, if the laws had permitted, he could not transfer it by will. But as no such will was ever published, nor any copy of it shewn to the Normans, or the English, it is probable, that his having such a will in his favour was only a pretence, and a pretence which he knew to be false. It was therefore very natural in him to think of having a champion at his coronation; and, as the ridiculous humour of knight-errantry and croisading began to prevail in France, about the time that William invaded England, his introduction of a Champion at his coronation, was a natural effect of that humour, because the vulgar were always ready to believe a man's cause to be just, if he appealed to a trial by battle.

The first champions were the Marmions, who were the followers of William from Normandy: the king gave them the manor of Scrivelsby, in Lincolnshire, to be held by that service; to them succeeded the Dymocks, who still hold the honour. The ceremonial of the Champion's challenge having already been described*, its repetition here is avoided.

It seems many parliaments were kept here; for, in 1397, the great hall being under repair, and Richard II. having occasion to hold a parliament in the mean time, he caused a large house to be built in the midst of the palace court, (now New Palace Yard) betwixt the Clock Tower, and the gate of the old great hall. This house was very large and

* Vol. I. p. 492.

long,

long, made of timber, and covered with tiles; it was open on both sides, and at each end, that all men might hear and see what was both said and done. "The king's archers, in number four thousand, Cheshiremen, compassed the house about with their bows bent and their arrows knocked in their hands, always ready to shoot: they had bouch of court; to wit, meat and drink, and great wages of six-pence by the day.

"The great old hall being rebuilt, parliaments were again there kept, as before; namely, one in the year 1399, for deposing of king Richard" *

Before the hall was antiently a handsome conduit, whence, on occasions of rejoicing, flowed wine to the populace.

NEW PALACE YARD was so called, on account of being the site of the palace which was added to the more antient building by Richard II. and, for distinction, denominated *The New Palace.*

We cannot sufficiently admire the improvements at present making in the front of Westminster Hall, under the inspection of James Wyatt, Esq. The paltry coffee houses have been lately removed from before the immediate gateway of the edifice; whilst the alehouses and watering places adjoining, have been demolished, and given place to an iron railing sufficiently distant from the structure, that the beholder may form some conception what the royal palace of Westminster must have been. The removal of the coffee houses, has discovered some of the rich ornaments which embellished Westminster Hall, and some of the pedestals belonging to the mutilated statues, which it is is intended to replace by others, so as to restore, as much as possible, this fine specimen of the architecture of our ancestors.

Adjoining to the south-east angle of Westminster Hall, are the remains of ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL.

This chapel was first erected by king Stephen, in honour of the protomartyr, in the antient palace; but was rebuilt by king Edward III. in 1347, and dedicated "to the ho-

* Stow.

nour

nour of Almighty God, and especially of the Blessed Virgin, his mother, and of the martyr, St. Stephen."

He ordained it to be collegiate, under the government of a dean, twelve canons-secular, vicars, choristers, and subordinate officers; and by his letters patent, endowed the establishment with his inn situate in Lombard Street; his tower in Bucklesbury, called Swetes-tower; his inn called Le Reole, since called the Tower Royal, and other possessions in London, Yorkshire, and Berks.

Edward also built, for the use of the chapel, in the *Little* Sanctuary, westward, a strong Clochier, or Bell Tower, covered with lead, in which were three large bells, which were usually rung at coronations, funerals, &c. and their sound was vulgarly supposed to have the effect of souring all the beer in the vicinity.

Dr. John Chambré, the last dean, physician to Henry VIII. and one of the founders of the Barber Surgeon's Company, built the beautiful cloisters at the expence of eleven thousand marks.

As a monastery, it shared the fate of similar foundations; and on its surrender to Edward VI. was supposed to "dispend" annually, 1085*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

Near this chapel was another, dedicated to *Our Lady of the Pew*; though this was smaller than that of St. Stephen, it was much honoured by various offerings. Richard II. upon the commencement of Wat Tyler's rebellion, first betook himself to the high altar in Westminster Abbey, and made his offering; after which he confessed himself to an anchoret, and then betook himself to this chapel, and repeated his devotions; whence he proceeded to meet the rebel and his adherents in Smithfield. By the negligence of a scholar, appointed by his tutor to illuminate the chapel, the image of the Virgin, "richly decked with jewels, precious stones, pearls, and rings, more than any jeweller could judge the price, was with all this apparel, ornaments, and chapel itself, burnt." It was re-edified by Anthony, earl Rivers, uncle to Edward V. Richard III. granted the custody of the chapel to Sir John Cave, priest,

with an annuity of ten marks, till he was better provided. It appears that Edward III. granted that William, bishop of Winton, treasurer of the Exchequer, should have the collation to one prebend in his new collegiate chapel, in consequence of the resignation of Thomas Stapleford, then chaplain, who had been presented by the treasurer, in right of his office; and which presentation and chapel had recently been made subservient to that of St. Stephen.

After the surrender of St. Stephen's chapel to Edward VI. that monarch gave permission that it should be converted to a chamber of parliament; since which it has been denominated

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

This is a spacious room, and has several commodious apartments, the speaker's chamber, rooms for committees, and other offices. The benches for the members, gradually ascend one above another, as in a theatre; and there are galleries, where strangers are permitted to sit and hear the debate.

At the upper end of this room the speaker is placed upon a raised seat; before him is a table, at which the clerk and his assistant sit near him on each hand, just below the chair; and on either side, as well below as in the galleries, the members are placed promiscuously. The speaker and clerks always wear gowns in the house, as the professors of the law do in term time; but no other of the members wear robes, except the four representatives for the city of London, who, the first day of every new parliament, are dressed in scarlet gowns, and sit together on the right hand of the chair, next to the speaker.

This house has an equal share with the Lords in making laws, nor can any be made without the consent of the Commons, who are the guardians of the liberties of the people; and as they are the grand inquest of the nation, they have a power to impeach the greatest lords in the kingdom, both spiritual and temporal.

Before the Commons, after a general election, can enter upon any business, or even the choice of a speaker, all the members

members enter the Court of Wards, where they take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, with those appointed by the act of the first of William and Mary, in the presence of an officer appointed by his majesty, who is usually the lord steward of the houshold. After they have chosen the speaker, they take the same oaths again in the house, at the table; and subscribe their opinions against the doctrines of transubstantiation, the invocation and adoration of saints, and the sacrifice of the mass: and before they can give any vote in the house, except for the choice of a speaker, they are obliged to abjure the Pretender.

Any member of parliament is at liberty to move for a bill to be brought in; which being agreed to by the house, the person who made the motion, with some of those who seconded it, are ordered to prepare and bring it in. When the bill is ready, some of the members who were ordered to prepare it, desire leave to bring the bill to the table; and upon the question being agreed to, it has a first reading by the clerk at the table; after which the speaker, taking the bill in his hand, reads the abbreviate or abstract of it: this done, after the debate on the bill, if any happens, he puts the question, whether it shall have a second reading; and sometimes, upon a motion being made, appoints a day for it.

Petitions are offered like bills at the bar of the house, and brought up and delivered at the table, by the member who presents them.

It is proper to remark here that every petition from the city of London, brought by the sheriffs, is instantly read by the clerk at the table, without any previous leave being asked.

Messengers from the Lords, and all persons appearing at the bar of the house, are introduced by the serjeant attending the house, with the mace upon his shoulder.

While the speaker is in the chair, the mace lies upon the table, except when sent upon any extraordinary occasion into Westminster Hall and the Court of Requests, to sum-

mon the members to attend. But when the members resolve themselves into a committee of the whole house, the mace is laid under the table, and the chairman to that committee takes the chair where the clerk of the house usually sits.

Forty members are necessary to make a house, and eight a committee. But the speaker is not allowed to vote, except the house be equally divided: nor is he to persuade or dissuade in passing a bill; but only to make a short and plain narrative, or speak upon the customs of parliament, &c.

The members of the House of Commons vote by *yeas* and *noes*; but if it appear doubtful which is the greater number, the house divides. If the question relates to any thing already in the house, the *noes* go out; but if it be to bring any thing in, as a bill, petition, &c. the *ayes* go out: where the house divides, the speaker appoints four tellers, two of each opinion, who after they have told those within, place them in the passage between the bar and the door, and tell the others who went out; which done, the two tellers who have the majority take the right hand, and place themselves within the bar, all four advancing bowing three times; and being come up to the table deliver the number, saying, "the *ayes* who went out, are so many;" the *noes* who staid, so many;" or the contrary: which is repeated by the speaker, who declares the majority.

In a committee of the whole house, they divide by changing sides, the ayes taking the right hand of the chair, and the noes the left; and then there are only two tellers.

The king, without his personal presence, may, by a committee granted to some of his nobles, give his royal assent to any bill that requires haste.

The parliament was formerly dissolved at the death of the king; but to prevent tumults and confusion, it is now expressly provided by a solemn act, that a parliament sitting, or in being at the king's demise, shall continue; and if not sitting shall meet expressly, for keeping the peace of the realm, and preserving the succession.

We

We cannot conclude our account this portion of the parliament of Great Britain, in more just or appropriate terms than in the language of Mr. Moore, in his vindication of the House of Commons:

"The English House of Commons is not fashioned according to any system or theory; but, in point of fact, it unites in its bosom the representatives of all the classes of men in the community; it therefore sympathizes with the feelings, and speaks the opinions, of a miscellaneous people. Is a commercial question agitated? It reckons in its numbers the most opulent and respectable merchants of the country; so the greatest landed proprietors deliberate upon every point interesting to its agriculture. In my opinion, the House of Commons of England is the fairest representative of public opinion that can be contrived. Divide the whole island into districts, you throw all the returns into mob elections; you exclude all sober, quiet men, all studious, recluse characters, all men of large property, indolent and fastidious from their property, who could not endure the vexations of a popular contest; and, if they could prevail upon themselves to enter the lists, would be constantly overcome by noisy, specious demagogues, with fluent tongues and empty heads; property would want its due weight; commerce and agriculture, in their most important branches, would not be represented; no part of the nation would be represented but by the enterprizing wits and idle talkers, the destruction of every country that is governed by their councils. I conclude, from all these observations, that the great cause of the prosperity of England is the intimate connexion that subsists between the members of the House of Commons, and the feelings and opinions of every class of the people; insomuch, that the proceedings of the one have not, for any length of time, varied from the confirmed sentiments of the other. Every order of subjects has, in the bosom of the legislature, its most considerable members who espouse its cause, sympathize in its feelings, and speak its opinions. This is what I call a true representation of the people, and not any of those

those fanciful schemes which, through the medium of a pretended popular election, would throw the whole power into the hands of one set of men; perhaps the most shining, certainly the least useful, of the various classes into which a great community is divided." *

"I cannot but remark," says Pennant, "the wondrous change in the hours of the House of Commons, since the days in which the great earl of Clarendon was a member: for he complains 'of the house keeping *those disorderly hours*, and seldom rising till after *four* in the afternoon."

Adjoining to Westminster Hall, on the south side, is an edifice called

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

This is so denominated from its being the place where the peers of Great Britain assemble in parliament. It is an oblong room, somewhat less than that in which the Commons meet, and is hung with fine old tapestry, with historical figures, representing the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, the gift of the states of Holland to queen Elizabeth.

At the upper end of the room is the throne upon which the king is seated on solemn occasions, in his robes, with the crown on his head, and adorned with all the ensigns of majesty. On the right hand of the throne is a seat for the prince of Wales, and on the left another for the next person of the royal family.

Below the throne, on the king's right hand, are the seats of the archbishops, and a little below them the bench of bishops. Before the throne, are three broad seats stuffed with wool; on the first of which, next to the throne, sits the lord chancellor or keeper of the great seal, who is speaker of the house of peers; and on the other two sit the lord chief justice, the master of the rolls, and the other judges, who attend occasionally to be consulted in points of law. The benches for the lords spiritual and temporal are covered with red cloth; and there is a bar across the house, at the end opposite to the throne. Without the bar sits the

* *Observations on the Union, and other Subjects of domestic Policy.*

king's

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

king's first gentleman usher, called the Black Rod, from a black wand he carries in his hand. Under him is a yeoman usher, who waits at the inside of the door, a crier without, and a serjeant at mace, who always attends the lord chancellor.

When the king is present with the crown on his head, the lords sit uncovered, and the judges stand till his majesty gives them leave to sit. In the king's absence the lords, at their entrance, do reverence to the throne, as is done by all who enter the presence chamber. The judges then may sit, but must not be covered till the lord chancellor, or keeper signifies to them, that the lords permit them to be so.

The House of Lords, in conjunction with the king and Commons, have the power not only of making and repealing laws, but of constituting the supreme judicature of the kingdom; the lords here assembled take cognizance of treasons and high crimes committed by the peers and others; try all who are impeached by the Commons; and acquit or condemn without taking an oath, only laying their right hand upon their breast, and saying, *Guilty*, or *Not guilty, upon my honour.* They receive appeals from all other courts, and even sometimes reverse the decrees of Chancery; and from this highest tribunal lies no appeal.

Between the House of Lords and the House of Commons is an apartment called the PAINTED CHAMBER. This is said to have been Edward the Confessor's bed-chamber, and the rooms in which the parliaments were antiently opened. Conferences are often held here between the two houses, or their committees, there being a gallery of communication for the members of the House of Commons to come up without being crowded.

The vast mass of buildings in *Old* and *New Palace Yards*, constituted THE ANTIENT PALACE OF THE MONARCHS OF ENGLAND, erected by Edward the Confessor, and consumed in a degree by a casual fire in the reign of Henry VIII. 1512; after which the court removed to Whitehall and St. James's Palace.

The

The whole of the remaining parts now described are under repair, under the care of Mr. Wyatt, who has made several additions to the House of Commons, and formed two pinnacles at the east end. The whole front next the street, has been rebuilt in a Gothic stile, and cased with stucco. The front of the building next the river has partaken of the same kind of decoration. But none of these *modern antiques* can compensate for the demolition of the beautiful ornaments of St. Stephen's chapel *.

* The chapel, as finished by Edward III. was of such perfect beauty of the kind, that we must deeply lament its being defaced in the first instance, when the old house was formed out of it; and recently in a greater degree, when the walls were almost wholly taken down. At the time when the inner walls were unmasked, by removing the wainscoat to make the late alterations, a great part of the antient decorations remained. The interior of the walls and roof of this chapel were curiously wrought, and ornamented with a profusion of gilding and paintings. It appears to have been divided into compartments, of Gothic shapes, but not inelegant; each having a border of small gilt roses, and the recesses being covered with paintings. At the east end, including about a third of the length of the chapel, (which part had many tokens of being inclosed for the altar) the entire walls and roof were covered with gilding and paintings, and presented, in the mutilated state in which they were seen during the late alterations, a superb and beautiful remnant of the fine arts, as they were patronized in the magnificent reign of Edward III. The gilding was remarkably solid, and highly burnished, and the colours of the paintings vivid; both one and the other being as fresh as in the year they were executed. One of the paintings had some merit, even in the composition; the subject was, the adoration of the shepherds, and the Virgin was not devoid of beauty or dignity. A multitude of arms were blazoned on the south wall, with supporters, representing unnatural and hideous combinations of various parts of different animals, and near them were two or three painted figures, in phantastic dresses. There were, however, in the same quarter, some very graceful female forms; especially one, that seemed to be the bearer of a chalice. Two figures in armour were painted in the niches on the north wall. Below was this inscription, "*Mercure.*" Near the lobby of the house, is a small vestibule, in the Gothic style, but extremely beautiful.

Beneath the house, in passages or apartments, appropriated to various uses, are considerable remains, in great perfection, of an under chapel of curious workmanship; and an entire side of a cloister, the roof of which is not surpassed in beauty by Henry the Seventh's chapel,

In St. MARGARET'S STREET, is a respectable building of stone for the committee rooms and offices belonging to the House of Commons *.

Proceeding through ABINGDON STREET, the furthest extent of the city of Westminster is at MILBANK, where is situated PETERBOROUGH HOUSE, probably built by the first earl of Peterborough; it continued in that family till the year 1735, when it was purchased by Sir Robert Grosvenor, from whom it descended to earl Grosvenor, the present possessor. It was rebuilt in its present form, by the Grosvenor family. Milbank, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was a mere marshy tract.

The HORSE FERRY was perhaps one of the most frequented passages over the river of Thames, since the building of London Bridge, and the disuse of the ferry at that place. From the multitude of coaches, carriages, and horses continually passing and repassing at all hours, times, and seasons, many inconveniences and accidents unavoidably happened, and many lives were lost. To prevent these dangers the archbishop of Canterbury, and others, in the year 1736, procured an act of parliament, for the con-

* Mr. Malton, in speaking of this part of Westminster, has the following remark: "It is greatly to be wished that the example of a sister kingdom might prevail over our prejudices in favour of antiquity, and that Westminster Hall, with its surrounding buildings, which are inconvenient and insufficient for the various purposes to which they are appropriated, might give way to the noble idea of forming the whole of this heterogeneous mass into one grand design, which would extend from Margaret's Street to the river side, and from thence return along a spacious embankment, by the present House of Commons, into Old Palace Yard. In such a magnificent plan the different departments of the legislature might be accommodated in a manner suitable to their respective dignities. Round a noble hall, adorned with columns in the Grecian stile, the different courts of justice might be distributed, and at one end the two Houses of Parliament with their numerous committee rooms, might be arranged under one roof. Nor would it be impossible in such a design, so to connect the two chambers, that by removing a screen or partition his majesty, whenever the forms of the constitution require his presence in the senate, might from the throne behold at one view, the whole of his parliament assembled. Such a project would be worthy of the dignity and opulence of the nation."

struction of Westminster Bridge, which has rendered this ferry of no further utility. The sum of 3000*l.* was allowed and funded to the archbishop, in lieu of the property of which he was loser.

On the west side of Milbank Street, stands the parish church of

St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

THE parish of St. Margaret being greatly increased in the number of houses and inhabitants, it was judged necessary to erect one of the fifty new churches within it. This church being finished, was dedicated to St. John the Evangelist; a parish was taken out of St. Margaret's, and the parliament granted the sum of 2500*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of lands, tenements, &c. for the maintenance of the rector: but besides the profits arising from this purchase, it was also enacted, that as a farther provision for the rector, the sum of 125*l.* should be annually raised by an equal pound-rate upon the inhabitants.

This church was begun in 1721, and finished in 1728, and is remarkable only for having sunk while it was building, which occasioned an alteration in the plan. On the north and south sides are magnificent porticos, supported by vast stone pillars, as is also the roof of the church. At each of the four corners is a beautiful stone tower and pinnacle: these additions were erected, that the whole might sink

sink equally, and owe their magnitude to the same cause. The parts of this building are held together by iron bars, which cross even the aisles.

"The chief aim of the architect was to give an uncommon, yet elegant outline, and to shew the orders in their greatest dignity and perfection; and indeed the outline is so variously broken, that there results a diversity of light and shadow, which is very uncommon, and very elegant. The principal objections against the structure are, that it appears encumbered with ornaments; and that the compass being too small for the design, it appears too heavy. In the front is an elegant portico, supported by Doric columns, which order is continued in pilasters round the building."

The interior is rather dark and heavy. Here is a good organ. The building has been falsely attributed to Sir John Vanbrugh; Mr. ARCHER, was the architect.

The advowson of the church is in the dean and chapter of Westminster: and to prevent the rectory being held *in commendam*, all licences and dispensations for holding it are, by act of parliament, declared null and void.

Passing into TUFTON STREET, at the corner of Peter Street, is a house which, says Mr. Moser, according to tradition, was the residence of COLONEL BLOOD. "To this house, it is stated, he retired after his exploit at the Tower had procured him a pension; large indeed, if we weigh it against *his merit*, and the value of money at that period; and here he is, for a considerable time, believed to have resided. The house is distinguished by having a shield, from which the arms are now obliterated, upon the brick work over the first story. It overlooked the *Bowling Alley*, which was once what that name implies, a place wherein the residents of the Cloisters used to exercise; and it had also a view over the gardens upon which Peter, Great and Little Smith Streets, Cowley, and North Street; and, indeed, all the ground upon which the church of St. John the Evangelist, and the various streets in its vicinity, have been erected *.

* Vestiges; Europ. Mag. Aug. 1803.

THE ABBEY CHURCH OF ST. PETER.

MANY fabulous stories have been related by Monkish writers respecting the foundation of this building; the only circumstance that can be depended on is, that it was first erected by Sebert, king of the East Saxons, who died in the year 616. The church was dedicated to St. Peter, and consecrated by Melitus, bishop of London.

It was repaired and enlarged by Offa, king of Mercia; but being destroyed by the pagan Danes, was rebuilt by Edgar, who endowed it in the year 969 with many ample privileges. Having again suffered by the ravages of the Danes, Edward the Confessor pulled down the antient fabric, and erected a magnificent pile, in its place, in the form of a cross, and became, from respect to the founder, a pattern for that mode of building.

This structure was finished in the year 1065, and king Edward caused it to be consecrated with the greatest pomp and solemnity; he, also, by several charters not only confirmed all its antient rights and privileges, but endowed it with rich manors and additional immunities; and, by a bull of Pope Nicholas I. it was constituted the place for the inauguration of the kings of England.

William the Conqueror, to shew his regard to the memory of his late patron king Edward, no sooner arrived in London, than he repaired to this church, and offered a sumptuous pall, as a covering for that monarch's tomb. He also gave fifty marks of silver, together with a very rich altar-cloth, and two caskets of gold; and the Christmas following was solemnly crowned here.

Henry III. built a chapel to the Blessed Virgin, then called the new work at Westminster, the first stone of which he laid himself on Saturday before his coronation, in the year 1220. About twenty years afterwards finding the walls and steeple of the old structure much decayed, he caused the whole to be pulled down, with a design to enlarge and rebuild the fabric in a more regular manner; but he did not live to accomplish his intention, which was

not completed till 1285, about fourteen years after his decease. This is the date of the present building.

Henry VII. began that magnificent structure, now generally called by his name, about the year 1502: for this purpose, he pulled down the chapel of Henry III. and an adjoining house, called the White Rose tavern. This chapel, like the former, he dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; and, designing it for a burial place for himself and his posterity, he carefully ordered in his will, that none but those of royal blood should be permitted to be interred therein.

On the general suppression of religious houses, the abbey was surrendered to Henry VIII. by William Benson, the abbot, and seventeen of the monks, in the year 1539, when its revenues amounted to 3977*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* *per annum*, a sum at least equal to 20,000*l.* a year of present money. Besides its furniture, which was of inestimable value, it had, in different parts of the kingdom, no less than two hundred and sixteen manors, seventeen hamlets, with ninety-seven towns and villages; and though the abbey was only the second in rank, yet in all other respects it was the chief in the kingdom; and its abbots had a seat in the house of lords.

The abbey thus dissolved, Henry VIII. erected it first into a college of secular canons, under the government of a dean, an honour which he chose to confer on the last abbot. Henry, however, soon changed his mind, by erecting the deanery into a bishop's see, in the person of THOMAS THIRLBY, who having much dilapidated and spent the revenues alloted for its maintenance, was removed to Norwich, and afterwards to Ely. This establishment, however, was of no long duration; it was dissolved nine years after by Edward VI. who restored the government by a dean, which continued till Mary's accession to the crown.

In 1557, queen Mary reverted it to its antient conventual state; but queen Elizabeth again ejected the monks, and in 1560 erected Westminster Abbey into a college, under the government of a dean, and twelve secular canons or prebendaries. She also founded a school for forty scholars, denominated

denominated the queen's, to be educated in the liberal sciences preparatory to the university, and to have all the necessaries of life, except cloathing, of which they were to have only a gown every year. To this abbey belong choristers, singing men, an organist, twelve alms men, &c.

No very material alterations were made in the outward structure of this church after the death of Henry VII. till the reign of George II. when it became the object of parliamentary concern, and was rescued from that ruin into which it was falling, by a thorough reparation at the national expence: and though the ravage that was made within it by Henry VIII. and the havoc without it, during the unhappy civil commotions that defaced the antient beauty of all religious houses in this kingdom, can never be recovered; yet it has, by the labour and skill of Sir Christopher Wren, and those that succeeded him, been so restored as to render the building equally beautiful and respectable.

The whole has been new coated on the outside, except Henry the Seventh's chapel. The west end has been adorned with two stately towers: yet the beautiful carving with which it was once adorned is irretrievably lost; the buttresses, once coped with free-stone, and the statues of antient kings that formerly stood in niches, near the tops of the buttresses, are mostly removed.

In viewing the outside of this building the attention is particularly engaged by the magnificent portico of the north cross, which has been stiled *the Beautiful*, or *Solomon's Gate*. This probable was built by Richard II. as his arms carved in stone were formerly over the gate. This portico has been beautified, and over it is a window of modern date finely executed. On the south side is a window set up in 1705.

The building within the walls is three hundred and sixty feet long: at the nave it is seventy-two feet broad, and at the cross one hundred and ninety-five. The Gothic arches and side aisles are supported by forty-eight pillars of grey marble, each composed of slender clusters, covered with ornaments.

On

Engraved for G. Virtue.

INTERIOR OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

On entering the west door, the whole body of the church presents itself at once to view, the pillars dividing the nave from the side aisles being so formed as not to obstruct the side openings; nor is the sight terminated to the east but by the fine painted windows over Edward the Confessor's chapel, which antiently, when the altar was low, and adorned with the beautiful shrine of St. Edward, must have afforded one of the finest objects the imagination can paint.

The pillars terminate towards the east by a sweep, enclosing the chapel of Edward the Confessor in a kind of semi-circle; as far as the gates of the choir, the pillars are filleted with brass, but all beyond with stone. In conformity to the middle range of pillars, there are others in the wall, which, as they rise, spring into semi-arches, and meet in acute angles with their opposites, which in the roof are adorned by a variety of carvings.

On the arches of the pillars are galleries of double columns fifteen feet wide, covering the side aisles, and enlightened by a middle range of windows, over which is an upper range of larger windows; and by these, together with the four capital windows, facing the north-east, south, and west, the whole fabric is admirably enlightened.

At the bottom of the walls, between the pillars, are shallow niches, arched about eight or ten feet high, in which the arms of the original benefactors are depicted, round these are their titles, &c. but they are almost all concealed by the monuments placed before them.

The fine paintings in the great west window, represent Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; Moses and Aaron, and the twelve Patriarchs; the arms of king Sebert, king Edward the Confessor, queen Elizabeth, king George II. and dean Wilcocks, bishop of Rochester. This window was set up in the year 1735, and is very curious: to the left of which in a less window, is a painting of one of our kings, (supposed of Richard II.); but the colours, being of a water blue, no particular face can be distinguished. In the window, on the other side of the great window, it is conjectured, from accurate drawings lately taken, that the figure represents

represents Edward the Black Prince. The three windows at the east end contain each two figures. In the left window, two pilgrims, St. John the Evangelist, and Edward the Confessor, in the centre window; and St. John the Evangelist, and Mellitus, bishop of London, in the right hand window. The beautiful north window was put up in the year 1722, and represents the Saviour, the twelve Apostles, and four Evangelists; the latter, with their emblems, lay down two on each side.

By ascending three hundred steps in the west tower, where his royal highness the duke of York had a telegraph, is commodiously obtained a very beautiful and rich prospect of the River, Parks, Richmond, Harrow, Greenwich, Shooter's Hill, &c. &c.

The choir is a late improvement, and made more commodious for the celebration of divine worship, which is performed every day at ten in the morning, and at three in the afternoon; and for solemnising those more splendid ceremonies, to which it is appropriated at the coronation of our sovereigns. This is the work of the late Mr. Keen, surveyor to the Abbey, and does him great credit. It is executed in the antient Gothic style, which the architect has so far improved as to mix simplicity with ornament; and these he has so happily blended, as to produce the most pleasing effect. It has this advantage besides, that it can, upon solemn occasions, be removed to make room for more extensive buildings, and may be replaced without injury or much expence.

The dean and chapter have been at much expence in putting a roof to the lantern and pews under it, in the room of those destroyed by fire on the 9th of July, 1803*.

Before

* This accident happened on Saturday, July 9, 1803, which, for a time, threatened the destruction of this magnificent and venerable structure. About two o'clock in the afternoon the square tower, in the centre of the cross aisles, was discovered to be in flames; this part of the roof, which is flat, supported by braces of timber and plaister, most curiously gilt, was in a short time in a blaze. From the great height it was impossible to carry water speedily to it; to obviate this difficulty the soldiers

Before the altar, enclosed within a curious balustrade, is a fine pavement of Mosaic work, was made at the charge of abbot Ware, and said to be the most beautiful in its kind of any in the world. It appears, by some Latin verses, that the stones of which it is composed are of porphyry, and that it was laid in the year 1272. The ALTAR, which formerly stood in a chapel at Whitehall, is a stately and beautiful piece of marble, and was removed from the stores at Hampton Court in the year 1707, by order of queen Anne, who presented it to this church. On each side are doors opening into St. Edward's chapel, where the king retires to refresh himself on the day of his coronation.

soldiers and volunteers ranged themselves from the Abbey to the water-side, and a number of buckets were procured, which they filled, and handed from one to another, and afterwards raised to the top by means of ropes. The fall of the melted lead, and of the half-burnt timber, was most tremendous, and would soon have laid the whole choir in ashes but for the exertions of the engines, which arrived in time to play upon and extinguish the burning wood as it fell; the organ, the choir between it and the pulpit, and the monuments in general, escaped with very little damage.

By six o'clock the fire was completely extinguished, without extending to any other part of the roof or building, except the top of the tower in which it began.

The accident was attributable to the carelessness of some plumbers in the employ of Mr. Jones, of Tothill Street, having a fire lighted in their portable furnace, on the top of the square tower, for heating their solder to repair the leads of the roof, and who carelessly went to dinner at one o'clock, without leaving a proper person to attend the fire. It is to the elevation of the square roof alone that the building is indebted for its preservation; for had the fire extended to the long-vaulted galleries, which run beneath the roof from east to west, and are principally composed of timber, no human power could have preserved the edifice from destruction.

It is impossible to conceive the number of people who assembled, from curiosity, to view the scene. Troops of horsemen were stationed to prevent their obstructing the firemen. The duke of Cumberland and prince William of Gloucester were present, encouraging the exertions of firemen and others employed in extinguishing the flames.

We congratulate the public that this accident was not, by extending further, converted into what we should consider nothing less than a national calamity.

Over the south-west tower of the church are small chambers, said to have been formerly the habitation of president Bradshaw, where he ended his days with grief before the Restoration.

Round the choir are eleven chapels. In that of St. Benedict, is an antient tomb of free-stone, railed with iron on the side next the area, on which lies the effigy of archbishop Langham, a monk, a prior, and abbot of Westminster; and, lastly, archbishop of Canterbury, and cardinal.

Next is a stately and curious monument of black and white marble, on which are two images, in a cumbent posture, representing an antient nobleman in his robes, with his lady; erected in memory of Lionel Cranfield, earl of Middlesex, by his relict lady Anne; with a long Latin inscription.

Near cardinal Langham's tomb, is another about eighteen inches from the ground, on which is engraven, on a brass plate, the figure of an old man in a doctor's habit, designed for Dr. William Bill, dean of Westminster, master of Eton college, head of Trinity in Cambridge, and chief Almoner to queen Elizabeth. He died July 5, 1561.

On the east, where stood the altar of St. Benedict, a fine monument of various kinds of marble, to the memory of lady Frances, countess of Hertford, represented in her robes, in a cumbent posture, her head resting on an embroidered cushion, and her feet on a lion's back. The sculpture is well executed. She died in the forty-fourth year of her age, May 14, 1598.

On the south side of the chapel, a monument affixed to the wall, to the memory of Dr. Gabriel Goodman, dean, who founded an hospital, and instituted a school at Ruthin, in Denbighshire, where he was born; and died in 1601, aged seventy-three.

In this chapel also were buried, Catherine, daughter of Dr. Dolben, bishop of Rochester, dean of Westminster, and afterwards archbishop of York; and Dr. John Spotiswood, archbishop of St. Andrews, primate and lord chancellor of Scotlanp, who died in 1640.

Between

Between this and the next chapel, affixed in the wall, is a monument of Mosaic work, the sides in plain pannels, the top of the table wrought in Mosaic work, and erected for the children of Henry III. and Edward I. Over the tomb is a piece of church perspective, almost defaced. In the records of the Tower, is the king's order for erecting this monument, and for allowing "Master Simon de Wells five marks and a half, to defray his expences in bringing from the city a certain brass image to set upon the tomb of his daughter Catherine, and for paying to Simon de Glocester, the king's goldsmith, seventy marks for a silver image for the like purpose"

At the entrance of St. EDMUND'S CHAPEL, on the left hand is a monument, to the memory of John of Eltham, second son of Edward II. so called from Eltham palace, in Kent, the place of his nativity. His statue is of alabaster, the head encircled in a coronet of greater and smaller leaves. His habit is that of an armed knight. His funeral was so magnificent and costly, that the prior and convent demanded 100*l.* (a vast sum then) for horse and armour present there on the day of his burial.

At the foot of this is a handsome monument of white marble, to the memory of John Paul Howard, earl of Stafford, who died suddenly on the 1st of April, 1762.

The figures round the inscription are the antient badges of honour belonging to the Stafford family, who descended by ten different marriages from the royal blood of England and France.

A small table monument, on which lie the figures of William of Windsor, sixth son of Edward III. who died in his infancy; and of Blanch of the Tower, sister to William, who likewise died young, having obtained their surnames from the places of their nativity. What is remarkable, they are dressed in the habits of their time; the boy in a short doublet, of the indecency whereof Chaucer's parson complains; the girl in a horned head-dress, which Stowe says was frightful.

On another tomb, raised from the floor, lies the effigy of lady Frances, duchess of Suffolk, in her robes. She was daughter of the famous Charles Brandon, by Mary, the French queen, daughter of Henry VII. and became herself duchess of Suffolk, by marrying Henry Grey, then marquis of Dorset; but upon her father's decease, created duke of Suffolk, and afterwards beheaded for being concerned in dethroning the bloody queen Mary. She was mother also of the excellent lady Jane Gray.

The next that presents, is a stately monument of white marble, representing a youth in Grecian armour, sitting on a Greek altar, and erected, as the Latin inscription sets forth, to the memory of Francis Hollis, by John earl of Clare, his afflicted father. This brave youth, after returnhome from making a campaign in Flanders, died August 12, 1622, aged eighteen.

On an altar in the same style, but differently ornamented, sits, in a sleeping posture, the figure of lady Elizabeth Russel, daughter of lord Russel, in alabaster; of which the ridiculous story is told of her dying in consequence of pricking her finger. The Latin inscription on the scroll informs us only, that her afflicted sister Ann, erected this monument to her memory. The device is an eagle, the emblem of eternity, standing on a foliage of roses, &c.

Within the rails which enclose this last monument, is one of various coloured marble and alabaster, painted and gilt, erected to the memory of John lord Russel (son and heir to Francis earl of Bedford), and his son Francis, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Cook, knight, and widow of Sir Thomas Hoby, knight. He is represented in a cumbent posture, habited in his coronation robes, with his infant son at his feet. His lady was esteemed the Sappho of her age, being well versed in the learned languages, and an excellent poet; five of the epitaphs on this tomb are of her composition, of which three are in Latin, one in Greek, and the other in English.

Affixed to the wall are two others, one to the memory of lady Jane Seymour, daughter of Edward duke of Somerset, who died March 19, 1560, aged nineteen.

The

The other to the right honourable lady Katherine Knollys, chief lady of the bedchamber to queen Elizabeth, and wife to Sir Francis Knollys, knight, treasurer of her highness's household. She died January the 15th, 1568. This lady Knollys and lord Hunsdon, her brother, were the only children of William Carey, Esq. by lady Mary, his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Thomas Bulleyne, earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, and sister to Ann Bulleyne, queen of England, wife to Henry VIII. father and mother to queen Elizabeth. The only daughter of lady Knollys was mother of the favourite earl of Essex.

Under the window is a very antient monument, representing a Gothic chapel, and the figure of a knight in armour, in a cumbent posture, his feet resting on a lion's back. Erected for Sir Bernard Brocas, of Baurepaire, in the county of Hants, chamberlain to Ann, queen of Richard II. That princess dying, and Richard falling under popular displeasure, Sir Bernard still adhered to his royal master in his misfortunes, for which he was publicly beheaded on Tower Hill, January 1399, and buried in this place.

Adjoining is the monument of Sir Richard Pecksall, knight, master of the buckhounds to queen Elizabeth; first married to Alianer, daughter of William Pawlett, marquis of Winchester.

An antient monument of grey marble, with the figure of a knight in armour, engraved in brass; his head reclined upon his helmet, and one of his feet placed upon a leopard, the other on an eagle; is dedicated to Humphrey Bourchier, son and heir to John Bourchier, lord Berners; who, espousing the cause of Edward IV. against the earl of Warwick, was slain in the battle of Barnet field, on Easter day, 1471, though the king was victorious.

On the right hand lies William de Valence, earl of Pembroke, in a cumbent posture on a chest of wainscot, placed upon a tomb of grey marble; the figure is wood, covered originally with copper gilt, as was the chest in which it lies, but the greatest part has been stolen; and of thirty small images

images that were placed in little brass niches round it, scarce one remains entire. In 1296 he was treacherously slain at Bayonne. His body was afterwards brought to England, and honourably buried in this chapel, and an indulgence of one hundred days granted to all devout people who should offer up prayers for his soul.

A most magnificent monument, to the memory of Edward Talbot, eighth earl of Shrewsbury, and his lady Jane, eldest daughter and coheiress of Cuthbert, baron Ogle, whose effigies in their robes lie on a black marble table, supported by a pedestal of alabaster. This monument is finely ornamented, and the carving on the various coloured marble is exquisite. The inscription contains nothing more than his titles and character. He died February 8, 1617, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

On the floor is a tomb two feet high, on which is a lady in a widow's dress, with a barb and veil, cut in brass, round which is an inscription in old French, importing that Alianer de Bohun, daughter and heiress of Sir Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hertford, Essex, and Northampton, and wife to the mighty and noble prince of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, earl of Essex and Buckingham, son of Edward III. lies interred here *.

Mary, countess of Stafford, wife to the unfortunate viscount Stafford, beheaded in the reign of king Charles II. on Tower Hill, December 29, 1680; the countess died January, 1693.

* This lady, who was the greatest heiress in England, was deprived of her husband by the cruelty of his nephew, Richard II. who, jealous of his popularity, most treacherously betrayed him by a shew of friendship; for coming to visit him at Plashy, a pleasant seat of his in Essex, and staying supper, in duty he thought to attend his majesty to town; but at Stratford he was suddenly surrounded by an ambush of armed men, who privately hurried him on board a ship, and carried him to Calais, where, by the king's order, he was stifled between feather beds. After this melancholy accident, his lady spent the rest of her days in the nunnery at Barking, and died October 3, 1399; whence her remains were brought, and here interred. The duke, her husband, was murdered in 1397.

A very

A very antique figure in a mass habit, engraved on a brass plate, and fixed on a flat stone in the pavement, is placed over the remains of Robert de Waldeby; first an Augustine monk, and attended Edward the Black Prince into France, where he prosecuted his studies, and made a surprising progress; an eloquent preacher, and sound divine; he was made divinity professor in the university of Toulouse; where he continued till called by Richard II. to the bishopric of Man, whence he was removed to the archbishopric of Dublin; but disliking that preferment, he was recalled, and advanced to the see of Chichester, and to the archbishopric of York. He died May 29, 1397.

Near the entrance of the chapel of St. NICHOLAS, on the left, is a monument of black marble, finely polished, and adorned with cherubims. The figures are in alabaster, as is likewise the scroll, on which a long inscription in English is fairly written, setting forth the descent and marriage of lady Jane Clifford, youngest daughter of the duke of Somerset, and wife of Charles lord Clifford and Dungarvan, who died November 23, 1679.

Adjoining to the door, a monument of alabaster, for lady Cecil, a lady of the bedchamber to queen Elizabeth, and daughter of lord Cobham, who, having married Sir Robert Cecil, son of William lord Burleigh, treasurer of England, died in childbed two years after, viz. in 1591. The Latin inscription is a dialogue between herself and husband, expressing their mutual affection.

A magnificent temple of various coloured marble, to the memory of Ann, duchess of Somerset, wife of the protector Somerset. The inscription on this tomb is in Latin and English, and contains a pompous detail of the noble lineage of this great lady, her alliances and issue. She died April 16, 1587, at Hanworth, aged ninety.

Affixed to the wall, is an antient monument of grey marble, finely wrought, placed over Nicholas baron Carew, and the lady Margaret, his wife, daughter of John lord Dinham. He died December 6, 1470; she December 13, the same year.

On a grave-stone beneath this tomb, is the portrait, in brass, of Sir Humphrey Stanley, knighted by Henry VII. for his gallant behaviour under his cousin, lord Stanley, at the battle of Bosworth Field. He died March 22, 1505.

A beautiful monument, erected by the great lord Burleigh, to the memory of Mildred, his wife, and their daughter, lady Ann, countess of Oxford; representing a stately temple, of porphyry, and other kinds of marble, gilt. It is divided into two compartments, one elevated over the other. In the lower compartment, in a cumbent posture, lies lady Burleigh, with her daughter, lady Ann; and at her head and feet are her children and grand children kneeling. In the upper compartment is the figure of a venerable old man, in the robes and ensigns of the Garter, kneeling very devoutly, as if at fervent prayer; supposed to be designed for lord Burleigh. On this tomb is a long Latin inscription, explaining the figures, and setting forth their respective virtues and accomplishments, particularly those of lady Burleigh, "who," says the inscription, "was well versed in the sacred writers, and those chiefly of the Greeks, as Basil the Great, Chrysostome, Gregory Narianzon, &c. She gave a scholarship to St. John's college, in Oxford, legacies to the poor of Romford, where she was born, and to those of Cheshunt, where she lived; and left money at both places, to be distributed every other year to poor tradesmen. She died, after being forty years married, April 4, 1589, aged sixty-three."

Next to this is a monument erected to the memory of William de Dudley, alias Sutton, son of John lord Dudley, bishop of Durham, in 1476. He died in 1483.

Another very stately monument to the memory of lady Winifred, married first to Sir Richard Sackville, knight, and afterwards to John Paulet, marquis of Winchester.

A very elegant monument to the memory of Elizabeth duchess of Northumberland, represented sitting on a sofa in the character of Liberality, dispensing her bounty to group of indigent beings that surround her. The figures on each side are supposed to be Faith and Hope; above are weeping

weeping Genii over an urn. The inscription, after reciting her grace's illustrious descent and titles, concludes with her character; "having lived long an ornament of courts, an honour to her country, a pattern to the great, a protectress of the poor, ever distinguished for the most tender affection for her family and friends; she died December 5, 1776, aged sixty, universally beloved, revered, and lamented."

Against the wall, a Gothic monument, with the effigy of Phillippa, second daughter and co-heiress of John lord Mohun, of Dunstar; first married to Edward Plantagenet, duke of York, and afterwards to Sir Walter Fitz-Walter, knight. She died in 1433.

In the middle of the chapel is a fine raised monument of polished marble, to the memory of Sir George Villars and his lady, Mary Beaumont, created countess of Buckingham in 1618. She died on April 19, 1632, aged sixty-two, whose son, by the favour of king James I. was advanced to the dignity of duke of Buckingham, and afterwards, in the third year of Charles I. stabbed by Felton, because he had by his measures brought upon himself the public hatred.

In this chapel lies interred Algernon Seymour, duke of Somerset, who died February 7, 1750.

Here also rest the remains of that great and learned antiquary, Sir Henry Spelman, who, dying in a very advanced age, was buried at the door of this chapel in 1641.

Here is a handsome table monument, inclosed with iron rails, on which lies a lady finely robed, the effigy of Margaret Douglas, daughter of Margaret, queen of Scots, by the earl of Angus. This lady, as the English inscription expresses, had to her great grandfather king Edward IV. to her grandfather king Henry VII. to her uncle king Henry VIII. to her cousin-german king Edward VI. to her brother king James V. of Scotland; to her son king Henry I. of Scotland; to her grandson king James VI.; having to her great-grandmother, and grandmother, two queens, both named Elizabeth; to her mother Margaret queen of Scots; to her aunt Mary the French queen; to

her cousins-german Mary and Elizabeth, queens of England; to her niece and daughter-in-law, Mary queen of Scots. This lady, who was very beautiful, was privately married in 1537, to Thomas Howard, son of the duke of Norfolk, upon which account both of them were committed to the Tower by king Henry VIII. her uncle, for affiancing without his consent, and he died in prison: but this Margaret being released, was soon after married to Matthew earl of Lenox, by whom she had the handsome lord Darnley, father of king James I. whose effigy is the foremost on the tomb, in a kneeling posture, with the crown over his head; having been married some time to Mary queen of Scots, but in the twenty-first year of his age, murdered, not without some suspicions of foul practices in the queen. There are seven children besides round the tomb of Margaret, of whom only three are mentioned in history, the rest dying young. This great lady died March 10, 1577.

Near the tomb just mentioned is a very magnificent one, erected to the unhappy Mary, queen of Scots.

A table monument, on which is the effigy of Margaret countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. by Edmund Tudor, son of Owen ap Tudor, who married the widow of Henry V. of England, and daughter of Charles VI. of France. The inscription mentions the charities of this excellent princess: such as giving a salary to two monks of Westminster, founding a grammar school at Winbourne, and two colleges, one to Christ, the other to St. John his disciple, at Cambridge. She died in July, 1509.

Near this is a figure of uncommon delicacy, to the memory of lady Walpole, brought from Italy by her son Horace, late earl of Orford. She died August 20, 1737.

A monument to the memories of George, and Christopher Monck, his son, both dukes of Albemarle; also Elizabeth, duchess dowager of Albemarle and Montague, relict of Christopher duke of Albemarle.

At this end is the royal vault, as it is called, in which the remains

remains of king Charles II. king William III. and queen Mary, his consort, queen Anne, and prince George, are all deposited.

From this aisle is entered the nave of the chapel, where are installed, with great ceremony, the knights of the most honourable order of the Bath, which order was revived in the reign of king George the First, in 1725. In their stalls are placed brass plates of their arms, &c. and over them hang their banners, swords, and helmets. Under the stalls are seats for the esquires; each knight has three, whose arms are engraved on brass plates.

Between the knights' stalls, under a broad pavement, is the royal vault, where their late majesties are buried, the prince and princess of Wales, two dukes of Cumberland, and the duke of York, prince Frederick William, the princesses Amelia, Caroline, Elizabeth, Louisa Anne, and two infants of George III. the princes Alfred and Octavius.

The mausoleum of Henry VII. and Elizabeth his queen, is the most magnificent in this structure. It stands in the body of the chapel, enclosed in a curious chantry of cast brass, admirably designed and executed; and ornamented with statues, of which those only of St. George, St. James, St. Bartholomew, and St. Edward, are now remaining. Within are the effigies of the deceased, in their robes of state, lying close to one another on a tomb of black marble, the head of which is supported by a red dragon, the ensign of Cadwallader, the last king of the Britons, from whom Henry was fond of tracing his descent, and the foot by an angel. There are likewise other devices alluding to his family and alliances; such as portcullisses, signifying his relation to the Beauforts, by his mother's side; roses twisted and crowned, in memory of the union of the two royal houses of Lancaster and York; and at each end a crown in a bush, referring to the crown of Richard III. found in a hawthorn, near Bosworth Field.

At the head of this chantry lie the remains of Edward VI. who died in the sixteenth year of his age, and seventh of his reign.

A monument of cast brass, the effigies of Lewis Stewart, duke of Richmond, and Frances his wife, represented as lying on a marble table, under a canopy of brass, curiously wrought, and supported by the figures of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Prudence. On the top a fine figure of Fame taking her flight, and resting only on her toe. He died February 16, 1623. She died October 8, 1639.

In this chapel are two coffins unburied, which, according to the plates upon them, contain the bodies of a Spanish ambassador, and an envoy from Savoy.

An elegant monument erected to the memory of John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham; on an altar, of the finest grained marble, lies in a half-raised posture his effigy, in a Roman habit, his duchess Katherine, natural daughter of the duke of York, afterwards king James II. sitting at his feet weeping. On each side are enrichments of military trophies, and over all an admirable figure of Time holding several bustos in relievo, the portraits of their children. Over the duke's effigy are inscribed in Latin, sentences to the following import:

I liv'd doubtful, not dissolute,
I die unresolv'd, not unresign'd.
Ignorance and error are incident to human nature.
I trust in an almighty and all-good God.
O! thou Being of Beings have compassion on me!

And underneath,

For my king often, for my country ever.

His grace died in 1720.

On the north side of Henry the Seventh's chantry, in a chapel answerable to the south, is a very antique monument, decorated with several emblematic figures in brass, gilt, the principal of which is Neptune in a pensive posture, with his trident reversed, and Mars with his head crushed. These support the tomb on which lie the effigies of George Villars, duke of Buckingham, the great favourite of king James I. and king Charles I.

On the right hand of the north aisle, is a lofty pyramid supported

supported by two griffins of brass, gilt, on a pedestal of the most curious marble, erected to the memory of Charles Montague, the first of this family that bore the title of lord Halifax, son of George Montague, of Horton. In the reigns of William III. and George I he was placed at the head of the Treasury, where undertaking the reformation of the coin, which in those days was most infamously clipped, to the great loss of the public, he restored it to its proper value. For these and other public services, he was first created baron and then earl of Halifax, and died 1715.

In this aisle is a tomb to the memory of Sir George Saville, created by king Charles I. baron of Eland, and viscount Halifax, afterwards earl, and lastly marquis of Halifax. He died 1695.

Here is also the lofty and magnificent monument of queen Elizabeth, erected to her memory by king James I. her successor. The inscription speaks her character, high descent, and the memorable acts of her glorious reign. She died March 24, 1602.

The bloody queen Mary, whose reign preceded that of queen Elizabeth, was interred in this place.

At the farther end is a vault, in which are deposited the bodies of king James I. and his queen, Anne, daughter of Frederick II. king of Denmark. He died 1625, aged sixty-one.

Against the end wall is a beautiful altar, raised by king Charles II. to the memory of Edward V. and his brother, who were murdered in the Tower. The inscription, which is in Latin, gives a particular account of their sad catastrophe.

Henry the Seventh's chapel was designed as a sepulchre, in which none but such as were of blood-royal should ever be interred.

The chapel of St. PAUL. To the left is a lofty monument to the memory of Sir John Puckering, knight, lord keeper of the great seal of England four years, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, in which office he died 1596.

Adjoining

Adjoining is an antient monument, now pretty much decayed, on which are the effigies of Sir James Fullerton and his lady, with the following quaint epitaph upon a table of black marble:

Here lie the remains of Sir JAMES FULLERTON, knight, first gentleman of the bedchamber to king Charles the First (prince and king); a generous rewarder of all virtue, a severe reprover of all vice, a professed renouncer of all vanity. He was a firm pillar to the Commonwealth, a faithful patron to the Catholic church, a fair pattern to the British court. He lived to the welfare of his country, to the honour of his prince, to the glory of his God. He died FULLER of faith than of fear, FULLER of resolution than of pains, FULLER of honour than of days.

In the middle of this chapel is a table monument, railed in, on which lie the effigies of Sir Giles Daubeny, created lord Daubeny in the first year of the reign of Henry VII. and dame Elizabeth, his wife. He died 1507, and his lady in 1500.

A magnificent monument of alabaster, with pillars of Lydian marble gilt, on the table whereof lies the effigy of a venerable person in a chancellor's habit, with four sons and four daughters kneeling on the base. This monument commemorates Sir Thomas Bromley, knight, privy counsellor to queen Elizabeth, and eight years chancellor, in which office he died, April 12, 1587.

A very stately but plain monument, a half-raised posture, of Sir Dudley Carleton, afterwards made viscount Dorchester, for his eminent services to king Charles I. and his father.

Frances countess of Sussex, whose effigy lies in a cumbent posture, with a coronet on her head resting on an embroidered cushion, and her body magnificently robed. This great lady was the wife of Thomas Ratcliffe, earl of Sussex, lord deputy of Ireland, and knight of the Garter, &c. and daughter of Sir William Sydney, of Pensehurst, knight. By her last will, having outlived her husband, she instituted a divinity lecture in this abbey, gave 5000*l.* towards the building of a new college in Cambridge, now called Sydney

Sydney Sussex College, and left a sufficient yearly revenue for the maintenance of one master, ten fellows, and twenty scholars, either in the said new college, or else in Clare Hall. She died 1589, aged fifty-eight.

A monument of black touchstone, on the top of which is a circular frame of gilt brass, enclosing the bust of Ann, lady Cottington, wife of Francis, lord Cottington, baron of Hanworth, so created by king Charles I.

A very old Gothic monument, erected to the memory of Lewis Robert, or Robsart, a foreigner, standard bearer to Henry V. a knight of the Bath, and afterwards of the Garter, and at length created lord Bourchier. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Bartholomew Bourchier, and probably a relation to Geoffry Chaucer.

Ascending a little staircase on the left hand, leads to St. EDWARD's chapel. Here is the antient venerable shrine of St. Edward, once the glory of England, but now neglected, defaced, and much abused. This shrine was erected by Henry III. upon the canonization of Edward, king of England (the third of that name, and the last of the Saxon race), by pope Alexander III. who caused his name to be placed in the catalogue of saints; and issued his bull to the abbot Laurence, and the convent of Westminster, enjoining, "That his body be honoured here upon earth, as his soul is glorified in heaven." He died in 1066, and was canonized in 1269. It is the work of Cavalini.

On the south side of this shrine lies Editha, daughter of Goodwyn, earl of Kent, and queen of St. Edward. She died 1118.

On the north side of this chapel, an antient tomb of admirable workmanship and materials, the pannels being of polished porphyry, by Cavalini, and the Mosaic work round them of gold and scarlet: at the corners of the table, are twisted pillars gilt and enamelled, and the effigy of Henry III. upon it is of gilt brass, finely executed. He died in 1272, after a troublesome reign of fifty-six years, aged sixty-five, and was buried by the Knights Templars, of whose order his father was the founder, with such splendour, that

Wykes, the Monk, says, he made a more magnificent figure when dead, than he had ever done while living.

At the feet of Henry III. is an antient table monument of grey marble, on which lies the effigy of Eleanor, queen of Edward I. On the sides of this monument are engraven the arms of Castile and Leon, quarterly, and those of Ponthieu, hanging on vines and oak trees. And round the copper verge is embossed this inscription in Saxon characters:—*Icy gist Aleanor, jadis Reyne d'Angleterre, femme a Rex Edward Fiz.* That is, "Here lies Eleanor, formerly queen of England, wife of king Edward the First." It is remarkable, the body of this queen lies here interred, and her heart in the choir of the Friars Predicants in London.

In this chapel is a large plain coffin of grey marble, composed of seven stones; four make the sides, two the ends, and one the cover. This rough unpolished tomb enclosed the body of the glorious king Edward I. He died July 7, 1307, after a reign of thirty-four years, and a life of sixty-eight*.

A large stone, plated with brass, to the memory of John Waltham, the twenty-sixth bishop of Salisbury, *anno* 1388.

* The Society of Antiquaries having found in Rymer's Fœdera, that Edward the First, surnamed Long Shanks, was interred in a stone coffin, inclosed in a stone tomb, in the above chapel, and that he was enclosed with wax, and a sum of money allowed to preserve the tomb, determined to gratify their curiosity. They applied to Dr. Thomas, dean of Westminster, for leave to have the tomb opened. The dean, being desirous to give all encouragement to curious researches, readily complied with their request. In the month of May, 1774, the time appointed for opening the tomb, the dean, with about fifteen of the society, attended, when, to their great astonishment, they found the royal corpse to appear as represented by the historian. He had on a gold and silver tissue robe, over which was another of crimson velvet, both quite fresh, and the jewels about him appeared exceedingly bright. He had in one hand a sceptre and dove, and in the other a sceptre and cross, which measured near five feet in length. The crown on his head being raised, the skull appeared bare, but the face and hands seemed perfectly entire. He measured in length six feet two inches.

He

He was master of the rolls in 1382, keeper of the privy seal in the year 1391, and died lord high treasurer of England to Richard II. in 1395.

The CHAPEL OF HENRY V. is parted from St. Edward's chapel by an iron screen, on each side of which are images, large as life. The magnificent tomb of Henry was robbed of the head, which Cromwell took to be silver; but was disappointed in the value of his plunder. Henry died in France, in the thirty-fourth year of his age, and the tenth of his reign.

Enclosed in an old wooden chest, under ground, are the remains of Catherine, queen of Henry V.

In the very curious chantry over Henry the Fifth's chapel, were placed in the year 1799, various models of churches, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and other eminent architects, that had been many years in an obscure part of this church. The section of Westminster Abbey, with the spire intended by Sir Christopher, is, with the others, greatly admired. From this chantry the inward part of Edward the Confessor's shrine can be seen, where in an oaken chest the remains of him are inclosed. There are in the same place an helmet, shield, and saddle, which it is firmly believed were used by king Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt, and brought here (as customary) at his funeral.

A tomb of black of marble, to the memory of Phillippa, queen of king Edward III. with whom she lived forty-two years, and bore him fourteen children. She died August 15, 1369; and the king, her husband, bestowed a profusion of expence in performing her exequies, and erecting her tomb, round which were placed, as ornaments, the brazen statues of no less than thirty kings, princes, and noble personages, her relations. Her conduct respecting the burghers of Calais, is well known.

The tomb of Edward III. is very antient, covered with a Gothic canopy. On a table of grey marble lies the effigy of this prince, though his corpse was deposited in the same grave with the queen's, according to her request on her death-bed. This tomb was surrounded with statues, par-

ticularly those of his children; and at the head of it are placed the shield and sword carried before him in France. The sword is seven feet long, and weighs eighteen pounds. He died 1377, aged sixty-four.

Richard II. and his queen, is covered with a canopy of wood, and remarkable for a curious painting of the Virgin Mary and our Saviour, still visible upon it.

Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, uncle of Richard II. and procured to be murdered by him: was brother of the Black Prince, and sixth and youngest son of Edward III.

In this chapel was interred the heart of Henry, son of Richard, king of the Romans, brother of Henry III. He was sacrilegiously assassinated in the church of St. Silvester, at Viterbo, as he was performing his devotions before the high altar. Simon and Guido Montfort, sons of Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, were the assassins, in revenge for their father's death, who, with their brother Henry, was slain in the battle of Evesham, in fighting against their sovereign. The body of Henry was brought to England, and buried in the nunnery of St. Helen; but his heart was put in a cup, and placed near St. Edward's shrine.

The most antient of the coronation chairs were brought with the regalia, from Scotland, by Edward I. in the year 1297 (after he had overcome John Baliol, king of Scots, in several battles), and offered at St. Edward's shrine. The stone under the seat is reported to be Jacob's pillow; the other chair was made for queen Mary II. At the coronation, one or both are covered with gold tissue, and placed before the altar, in the choir.

Along the frieze of the screen of St. Edward's chapel are fourteen legendary sculptures respecting that monarch. The trial of queen Emma;—the birth of Edward;—his coronation;—frightened into the abolition of the Dane-gelt, by his seeing the devil dance upon the money casks;—winking at the thief who was robbing his treasure;—the supposed appearance of our Saviour to him;—the invasion

of England frustrated by the drowning of the Danish king; —the quarrel between the boys Tosti and Harold, predicting their respective fates;—the Confessor's vision of the seven sleepers;—meeting St. John the Evangelist in the guise of a pilgrim;—the blind cured by their eyes being washed in his dirty water;—St. John delivering a ring to the Pilgrims;—their presenting the ring to the king, which he had unknowingly given to St. John as an alms, when he met him in the form of a Pilgrim: which was attended with a message from the saint, foretelling the death of the king; —the haste made by him to complete his pious foundation.

In the chapel of St. ERASMUS is a monument erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Vaughan, knight, chamberlain to Edward prince of Wales, and treasurer to king Edward IV.

Under this is a tombstone of grey marble, to the memory of Hugh de Bohun, and Mary his sister, grand children to king Edward I.

Against the east wall, where stood the altar of St. John the Baptist, is a magnificent monument to the memory of Henry Carey, first cousin of queen Elizabeth, created baron of Hunsdon, in Hertfordshire, in 1558. He died of grief, 1596, aged seventy-two.

A very antient stone monument, against the south wall, under a Gothic canopy, of Thomas Rudhall, bishop of Durham. He had been secretary of state to Henry VII. and was by Henry VIII. made a privy counsellor, and sent on several embassies abroad. He died immensely rich, in 1524.

William of Colchester, his effigy properly habited, the head supported by an angel, the feet by a lamb.

George Fascet, abbot of Westminster in the time of Henry VII. He died about the year 1414. On this monument stands the stone coffin of Thomas Millyng, bishop of Hereford, abbot of Westminster, and privy counsellor to king Edward IV.

The tombs, &c. in the chapel of ISLIP, otherwise St. John the Baptist: The tomb of John Islip, a plain marble table, and formerly stood in the centre supported by

four small pillars of brass; over which, on the roof, was antiently a fine painting of our Saviour on the cross, destroyed by the Puritans in Cromwell's time. Islip was a great favourite with Henry VII. and employed by him in decorating his new chapel, and in repairing and beautifying the whole abbey. He dedicated his own chapel to St. John the Baptist, and died January 2, 1510.

The tomb of Sir Christopher Hatton is worthy of notice. He died 1619.

In a chantry over this chapel are handsome wainscot presses, which contain the effigies of queen Elizabeth, king William and queen Mary, and queen Anne, in their coronation robes; and the great earl of Chatham, in his parliamentary robes. It was in this chapel that the first printing press was set up in England; and in commemoration printing offices, are usually denominated *Chapels.*

On the left hand, in the chapel of St. John the Evangelist, are two little monuments, lately erected, one to the memory of general Stuart, having a fine medallion of him held by a boy, and military implements placed about.

The other consists of a delicate female figure, mourning near two urns, holding a scroll, on which is expressed—" I shall go to them, but they shall not return to me." 2 Sam. xii. 23. A weeping willow hangs over the urns; and on them are the initial letters of the deceased's names, the coat of arms, and a flag held by a lion; a cannon, balls, and two swords, represented to commemorate the early and similar falls of Benjamin John Forbes, late lieutenant in his his majesty's seventy-fourth regiment of foot; and Richard Gordon Forbes, late lieutenant in the first regiment of foot guards, the eldest sons of lieutenant-general Gordon Forbes, colonel of the twenty-ninth regiment of foot, who fell in the service of their king and country; the former at the assault of Kistnagherry, in the East Indies, 12th of November, 1791, aged nineteen years; the latter near Alkmaar, in Holland, the 19th of September, 1799, aged twenty years. This monument was erected 1803.

Sir

Sir Francis Vere. His monument, a table supported by four knights kneeling, on which lie the several parts of a complete suit of armour, and underneath the effigy of Sir Francis, lying as if undressed, in a loose gown on a quilt of alabaster. This great warrior was thirty years in the Dutch service, twenty of which he commanded the auxiliary troops of England, and gained immortal honour. He died 1698.

Sir George Holles, nephew of Sir Francis Vere, and a major general under him. Sir George died 1626, aged fifty.

Sir George Pocock, K. B. admiral of the Blue, who distinguished himself at the taking of Geriah, and in leading the attack at the reduction of Chandernagore, &c. A life so honourable to himself, and so endeared to his friends and his family, was happily extended to the age of eighty-six, and resigned in the year 1793, with the same tranquil and serene mind which peculiarly marked and adorned the whole course of it.

A figure of Britannia, with one arm extended, holding a thunderbolt, leaning the other arm on a fine medallion of Sir George, below which are represented sea horses, the anchor, &c.

Abbot John de Eastney, who died March 4, 1498. A great benefactor to the church; he ornamented the grand west window with some noble paintings on glass, of which some little still remains. He gave the screen to the chapel, and presented two images gilt for the altars of St. Peter and St. Paul, and one for the Chapter House. He paid the king 1000*l.* on account of the merchants, and 3070*l.* to the court of Rome, due for the confirmation of abbots.

A grey marble stone bears the figure of an armed knight, resting his feet on a lion, and his head on a greyhound, representing Sir John Harpedon, knight, who died in 1457.

In the chapel of St. MICHAEL, is a much-admired monument to the memory of Joseph Gascoigne Nightingale, and his lady.

This is a capital performance of that great master Roubiliac. It represents a lady expiring in the arms of her husband;

husband; beneath, slily peeping from a tomb, the king of Terrors presents his grim visage, pointing his unerring dart to the dying figure, at which sight the husband, suddenly struck with astonishment, seems to clasp her to his bosom, to defend her from the fatal stroke.

On the opposite side is the magnificent monument of the earl and countess of Mountrath. The design truly grand, and the execution masterly.

There are beauties in this monument that exceed description; the pleasure in the countenance of the receiving angel is inimitable, and the fine feathering of the wings has a lightness which nature only can surpass.

Sarah, relict of John Seymour, duke of Somerset. On the base of this monument sit two charity boys, one on each side, bewailing the death of their great benefactress, who is represented in a modern dress, resting upon her arm, under a canopy of state, and looking earnestly up at a group of cherubims issuing from the clouds above her. Underneath is a Latin inscription to this effect:

"Here lies the late illustrious duchess of Somerset, celebrated for charity and benevolence, who erected a grammar school for boys at Tottenham, in Middlesex, enlarged the income of the Green Coat Hospital at Westminster, largely endowed Brazen Nose College in Oxford, and St. John's in Cambridge, for the education and instruction of youth in good piety and literature. She was likewise an encourager of trade and handicrafts, and had a tender regard to old age, by erecting an alms-house at Froxfield in Wiltshire, for thirty widows. She was very charitable to the poor of St. Margaret's, Westminster, where she instituted a lecture, and gave many stately ornaments to the Church."

She died October 26, 1692.

In the centre of the chapel of St. ANDREW stands a stately monument erected to the memory of Sir Henry Norris, his lady, and six sons. The monument exhibits a fine representation of an encampment in relief, and is otherwise beautifully ornamented; but having no inscription, the date is left uncertain.

Susanna

Susanna Jane Davidson, only daughter of William Davidson, of Rotterdam, merchant. Died at Paris, 1767, aged twenty.

Over the inscription is the representation of a very pleasing face; and above, on an oval ground, is depicted, in relief, the young lady just expiring, Death having struck his dart in her breast; an angel supports her, pointing to the joys of heaven.

A handsome marble tomb, which encloses the body, and has a tablet over it, decorated with a coronet, and curtains festooned, to the memory of Anastatia, countess of Kerry, daughter of the late Peter Daly, Esq. of Quansbury, in the county of Galway, in Ireland, who departed this life on the 9th, and was deposited here on the 18th day of April, 1799.

In one corner is the very antient monument of abbot Kirton, having several labels in black letter round the portrait, which stands upon crowned eagles, alluding perhaps to his high descent from the antient and illustrious family of Codilbic. He died October 3, 1466.

Having now taken a view of all that is curious in the ten chapels of this Abbey, the following monuments are worthy of notice in the Area.

That on the right, to the memory of the field marshal John, earl Ligonier, has a striking likeness of his lordship in profile, and the medallions of queen Anne, George I. II. and III. under whom his lordship served, are likewise much admired. The emblems of war, and other decorations, are very masterly.

The inscription is only a recital of his lordship's titles and places, his age ninety-two, and his death the 28th of April, 1770.

On the scroll, held by History, is the following list of battles; Schellenbergh, Blenheim, Ramilies, Oudenarde, Tanjere, Malplaquet, Dettingen, Fountenoy, Rocoux, and Laffeldt.

General Wolfe. He is represented in the last agonies of expiring heroism, with his hand closing the wound which the

the ball that killed him had made in his breast, and falling into the arms of a grenadier, who catches him, and endeavours to support him on his haunches, while with one hand he holds his feeble arm, and with the other points to Glory, in the form of an angel in the clouds, holding forth a wreath ready to crown him. On the pyramid, in relief, is the faithful Highland serjeant who attended him, whose countenance at the mournful sight of his dying master, is powerfully and pathetically expressed.

Every part of this monument is masterly. The lions resting upon the base, and the wolves' head that ornament the flanks, are animated; the alto-relief, decorating the front, represents the landing at Quebec, and conveys a lively view of the horrid rocks and precipices which the soldiers had to climb, and the sailors to surmount with the cannon, before they could approach to attack the enemy. The inscription carries no marks of ostentation, but simply records the fact in the following words:

"To the memory of James Wolfe, major general and commander in chief of the British land forces on an expedition against Quebec; who, after surmounting, by ability and valour, all obstacles of art and nature, was slain, in the moment of victory, on the 13th of September, 1759—

"The king and the parliament of Great Britain dedicate this monument."

A table monument to the memory of Brian Duppa, tutor to king Charles II. When king Charles I. was a prisoner in Carisbrook Castle, he thought himself happy in the company of so good a man. He died bishop of Winchester, 1662, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

Sir James Adolphus Oughton, K. B. late commander in chief of his majesty's forces in North Britain, composed of plain Carrara white marble. The tablet on which the inscription is written, is capped with a cornice, which carries a vase ornament, with serpentine flutes, encircling a small medallion of Sir James. The pyramid is of the rare and much esteemed antique Pero-bramo marble. The inscription

tion is a recital of his military employments, and a record of his death, April 14, 1780, in the sixty-first year of his age.

There were formerly three very antient monuments; but now so greatly obscured or defaced, as not to be much noticed. The first covered the remains of Aveline, countess of Lancaster, daughter of William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle and Holdernesse, by Isabella, daughter and heiress of Baldwin, earl of Devon. This lady married Edmund earl of Lancaster, son of king Henry III. but died the very year of her marriage, November 4, 1293.

The second was of grey marble, to the memory of Aymer de Valence, second and last earl of Pembroke of that family; he was third son of William de Valence, earl of Pembroke, already mentioned; and was poisoned June 23, 1324.

The third antient monument was that of Edmund Crouchback, fourth son of Henry III. From this prince the house of Lancaster claimed their right to the crown. On the base, towards the area, are the remains of ten knights, armed, with banners, surcoats of armour, and cross-belted, representing, undoubtedly, his expedition to the Holy Land, the number exactly corresponding with what Matthew Paris reports, namely, Edward and his brother, four earls, and four knights, of whom some are still discoverable, particularly the lord Roger Clifford, as were formerly, in Waverly's time, William de Valence, and Thomas de Clare.

Admiral Holmes, represented in a Roman warlike habit, with his right hand resting on a cannon, mounted on a carriage. Behind is an anchor, a flag staff, and other naval decorations, &c.

William Pulteney, earl of Bath. Above, a medallion of the earl, in the centre of a large urn, with the family arms. The figures of Policy and Poetry placed on each side of the urn.

An old grave-stone, plated with brass, representing John of Windsor, nephew of Sir William of Windsor, lord

lieutenant of Ireland, in the reign of Edward III. He died April 4, 1414.

There are many persons besides those mentioned, whose remains lie in this area, particularly Ann of Cleve, married to Henry VIII. January 9, 1539, and in July following divorced, with liberty to marry again; but being sensibly touched with the indignity put upon her, she lived retired in England, with the title of Lady Ann of Cleve, and saw the rival who supplanted her, suffer a worse fate. She survived the king four years, and died in 1557.

Anne, queen of Richard III. and daughter of Nevil, the great earl of Warwick. This lady was poisoned by that monster of cruelty, her husband, to make way for his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of his brother Edward IV. and sister of the unhappy youths he had caused to be murdered in the Tower; which marriage he never lived to consummate.

Here are also the remains of an old monument of Sebert, king of the East Saxons, who first built this church, and died July, 616; also of Athelgoda, his queen, who died September 13, 615.

Modern Monuments in the North Cross. Charles Watson, Esq. Over the north door; in the centre of a range of palm trees, an elegant figure of the admiral in a Roman Toga, with a branch of palm in his right hand, receiving the address of a prostrate figure, representing the Genius of Calcutta, a settlement in the East Indies, memorable for the imprisonment of the English garrison in a black hole, where most of them perished, and where those that survived were released by the admiral, and the town retaken from the Nabob in January, 1757. On the other side is the figure in chains of a native of Chandernagore, another place taken by the admiral the March following. On the front is this inscription:

"To the memory of Charles Watson, Vice-Admiral of the White, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's naval Forces in the East Indies, who died at Calcutta the 16th of August, 1757.

"The

"THE EAST INDIA COMPANY,

"As a grateful testimony of the signal advantages which they obtained by his valour and prudent conduct, caused this monument to be erected."

Sir WILLIAM SANDERSON, knight. Against the wall, on a small tablet, is a bust with an inscription in Latin, shewing that he was gentleman of the bedchamber to Charles I. and wrote the lives of Mary, queen of Scots, James, and Charles I.; that he sustained great hardships from the tyranny of the rebels; but that, having bravely surmounted all difficulties, he lived to the age of ninety, and died July 15, 1676.

GEORGE MONTAGU DUNK, earl of Halifax. His lordship's bust convey a very striking likeness of the original. It is supported by two emblematical figures, one holding a mirror, supposed to be Truth, with his foot on a mask, trampling on Falsehood; the other, Honour presenting the ensigns of the Garter. It is also decorated with various other emblems, alluding to the different public posts of honour and profit which his lordship held at different times. The inscription states his preferments and qualifications, and has this remarkable conclusion:

"Among many instances of his liberal spirit, one deserves to be distinctly recorded. During his residence in Ireland he obtained the grant of an additional 4000*l. per annum* for all subsequent viceroys, at the same time nobly declining that emolument himself."

Sir CLIFTON WINTRINGHAM, baronet, is represented visiting a sick and distressed family; underneath is the figure of his lady, kneeling, bewailing her loss. He died much lamented, January 10, 1794, aged eighty-three.

JONAS HANWAY, Esq. On a sarcophagus the Marine Society is represented in bass-relief, viz. Britannia with her emblems of government, Peace, War, Trade, and Navigation, who, with benign countenance, distributes clothes to poor boys to be trained to sea; over this a medallion of the deceased is fixed on a pyramid, upon the top of which is a lamp, emblematic of perpetual light:

" Sacred to the memory of Jonas Hanway, who departed this life September 5th, 1789, aged seventy-four; but whose name liveth, and will ever live, whilst active piety shall distinguish the Christian, integrity and truth shall recommend the British merchant, and universal kindness shall characterize the citizen of the world.

" The helpless infant nurtur'd through his care,
The friendless prostitute shelter'd and reform'd;
The hopeless youth rescu'd from misery and ruin,
And trained to serve and to defend his country,
Uniting in one common strain of gratitude,
Bear testimony to their benefactor's virtues:—
This was the friend and father of the poor."

Sir EYRE COOTE, K. B. commander in chief of the British forces in India, and in 1761, expelled the French from the coast of Coromandel. In 1781 and 1782 he again took the field in the Carnatic, in opposition to the united strength of the French and Hyder Ally, and in several engagements defeated the numerous forces of the latter. Died 1783.

This monument, by BANKS, consists of two figures as large as life; one a Mahratta captive, weeping beside a trophy of Persian armour, represents a province subdued; he is holding a cornucopia inverted, the contents of which are falling into Britannia's shield. The other, a Victory having erected a trophy, is decorating it with the portrait of Sir Eyre Coote, by hanging it on a palm tree, which rises from behind the armour. The elephant on the sarcophagus marks the scene of action. The Mahratta figure is particularly admired.

A most sumptuous monument in the broad part of this cross is to lord ROBERT MANNERS, aged twenty-four; captain WILLIAM BAYNE, aged fifty; captain WILLIAM BLAIR, aged forty one.

Upon a rostral column, decorated with the hulks of a seventy-four gun ship, a second rate, Genius has hung three medallions, containing the portraits of the captains, whose bodies (by their order) were committed to the deep. Neptune, having surrendered up the captains from their watery

watery grave, is sitting upon a sea horse, pointing them out as examples for posterity to Britannia, whose majestic figure, accompanied with a lion, supporting a shield of the arms of Great Britain, is standing on the opposite side, beholding them with a countenance, expressive of sorrow; Fame stands upon the top of the column, with a wreath of laurel to crown the heroes mortally wounded in the course of the naval engagements, under the command of admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, on the 9th and 12th of April, 1782. The king and parliament of Great Britain caused this monument to be erected. The basement is adorned with different naval implements, and the whole executed by Mr. Nollekens.

WILLIAM earl of MANSFIELD. From the love which he bore to the place of his early education, he desired to be buried in this collegiate church, and would have forbidden that instance of human vanity, the erecting a monument to his memory, but a sum, which, with the interest, has amounted to 2500*l.* was left for that purpose by A. Bailey, Esq. of Lyons Inn, which, at least, well-meant mark of esteem he had no previous knowledge or suspicion of, and had no power to prevent being executed. His lordship was born at Scone, 1704—died at Kenwood, 20th March, 1793. The earl is represented sitting on a seat of judgement; on his right hand Justice holds the statera, or balance, equally poized; on his left hand Wisdom opens the Book of Law. Between the statues of Wisdom and Justice is a trophy composed of the earl's family arms, surmounted by the coronet, the mantle of honour, the trasces or rods of justice, and curtana or sword of mercy. On the back of the chair is the earl's motto, in Latin—"Alone equal to Virtue."—Enclosed in a crown of laurel, under it, is a figure of Death, as represented by the antients, a beautiful youth leaning on an extinguished torch; on each side of the figure of Death is a funeral altar, finished by a fir apple. This is the first of the isolated monuments, and was executed by Flaxman.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM PITT, earl of Chatham. This most striking figure, dressed in parliamentary robes, stands in an elevated situation, leaning forward, with the right hand extended in the graceful attitude of an orator; under him are figures of Prudence and Fortitude; below them is Britannia, and under her are lying down two noble figures of Earth and Ocean.

Mr Bacon has erected it in so masterly a style, that the subject and grandeur of the monument command equal attention. Upon the base is the following inscription:

"Erected by the King and Parliament, as a testimony to the virtues and ability of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, during whose administration, in the reigns of George II. and George III. Divine Providence exalted Great Britain to an height of prosperity unknown to any former age. Born November 15, 1708. Died May 11, 1778."

Near this place lie the revered ashes of his son, the right honourable WILLIAM PITT, late prime minister, who died at the commencement of the year 1806.

And, to prove that the grave levels all distinctions, at the distance of six feet rest the remains of the magnanimous CHARLES JAMES FOX, who followed within a few months. The loss of two such men at such a crisis, will not, probably, to be remedied for ages.

Near the monument of Dr. Croft, lies the late SAMUEL ARNOLD, Mus. D. a man eminent in his profession, possessing also the most liberal sentiments.

There are other memorials of equally great persons in these parts of the Collegiate Church; but as our limits are prescribed, the guides through this solemn fabric are fully adequate to every local information. We shall only notice a few in the POET'S CORNER, and the NAVE.

POETS' CORNER. JOHN ROBERTS, Esq. This gentleman, as the inscription tells us, was the faithful secretary of the right honourable Henry Pelham, minister of state to king George II. and that this marble, to his memory, was erected by his three surviving sisters. Neither his age nor the time of his death is mentioned.

Over

Over the inscription is his portrait, in profile, and quite above sits a delicate weeping figure by the side of an urn, in relief.

Under Milton is an elegant monument, to the memory of GRAY. This monument seems expressive of the compliment contained in the Epitaph, where the Lyric Muse in alto-relievo is holding a medallion of the poet, and at the same time pointing the finger up to the bust of Milton:

No more the Grecian Muse unrivall'd reigns;
To Britain let the nations homage pay,
She felt a Homer's fire in Milton's strains,
A Pindar's rapture in the lyre of Gray.
Died July 30, 1771, aged fifty-four.

A neat piece of sculpture. The medallion of the deceased held up by Poetry bemoaning her loss:

Sacred to the best of Men,
WILLIAM MASON, A. M. a Poet, if any, elegant,
correct, and Pious.
Died 7th of April, 1797, aged seventy-two.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH, M. D. On this neat monument is represented the portrait of the doctor in profile. A festoon curtain, olive branches, and books, are the chief ornaments. Underneath is a Latin inscription, by Dr. Johnson, reciting his perfections. He died in 1774.

A medallion, thus inscribed:

" This monument is erected to the memory of the Right Honourable JAMES STUART MACKENZIE, Lord Privy Seal of Scotland. A man whose virtues did honour to humanity. He cultivated and encouraged sciences; and during a long life, was generous without ostentation, and secretly charitable, friendly, hospitable, and ever ready to oblige. He was beloved and revered by all: he had many friends and not one enemy. He died the 6th of April, 1800, in the eighty-second year of his age. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John, Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, his uncle. This simple monument is meant as an expression of gratitude of One, who had the greatest obligations to that excellent man, and who, during the space of forty-two years, had the happiness to enjoy, without any interruption, his esteem and friendship.

A medallion

A medallion of Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL is exhibited by Fame, which Genius is beholding with a wreath in one hand, and a torch in the other; about the monument are placed military ensigns, and on it the following inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of Major General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Knight of the Bath, M. P. Colonel of the seventy-fourth regiment of foot, Hereditary Usher of the White Rod for Scotland, late Governor of Jamaica, Governor of Fort St. George, and Commander in Chief of the Forces on the Coast of Coromandel, in the East Indies. He died equally regretted and admired for his eminent civil and military services to his country; possessed of distinguished endowments of mind, dignified manners, inflexible integrity, unfeigned benevolence, with every social and amiable virtue. He departed this life March 31, A. D. 1791, aged fifty-two.

"Alas, piety! alas, fidelity, like that of old! and warlike courage! when shall you have his equal?"

"To the memory of DAVID GARRICK, who died in the year 1779, at the age of sixty-three.

To paint fair Nature by divine command,
Her magic pencil in his glowing hand,
A Shakespeare rose—then to expand his fame
Wide o'er this "breathing world," a Garrick came.
Though sunk in death, the forms the Poet drew,
The Actor's genius bade them breathe anew:
Though, like the bard himself, in night they lay,
Immortal Garrick called them back to day:
And till Eternity with power sublime,
Shall mark the mortal hour of hoary Time,
Shakespeare and Garrick like twin Stars shall shine,
And earth irradiate with a beam divine.

PRATT.

"This monument, the tribute of a Friend, was erected in 1797.

"WEBBER, Fecit."

Garrick's throwing aside the curtain, which discovers the medallion, is meant to represent his superior power to unveil the beauties of Shakespeare. Tragedy and Comedy are assembled with their respective attributes to witness and approve the scene.

The back ground is composed of dove-coloured polished marble.

In this part of the church a monument is about to be erected to the memory of CHRISTOPHER ANSTEY, Esq. author of the Bath Guide, &c.

SOUTH AISLE. A neat tablet, which contains the following inscription:

"To the memory of WILLIAM DALRYMPLE, Midshipman, eldest son of Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. one of the Barons of Exchequer in Scotland, and of Elizabeth Hamilton Macgill, representative of the Viscounts of Oxford.

"Who, though heir of ample estates, preferred to a life of indolence and pleasure, the toilsome and perilous professions of a seaman, when his country was in danger. At the age of eighteen he was killed, off the coast of Virginia, in a desperate engagement, in which Captain Salter, in the Santa Margareta, took the Amazone, a French ship of superior force, almost in sight of the enemy's fleet; receiving, in the public dispatches of his skilful and generous Commander, the honourable testimony that "he was a worthy and deserving youth, who, had he lived, would have been an ornament to his profession;" and leaving to his once happy parents, in whose fond eyes he appeared to promise whatever could be expected from genius, spirit, and the best gift of God, a kind and melting heart, the endearing remembrance of his virtues.

"Father of All! grant to the prayers of a father and mother, that their surviving children may inherit the qualities of such a brother, and that there may never be wanting to the British youth, the spirit to pursue that line of public honour, which he marked out for himself and for them. Obiit, 29th July, 1782."

Above are tablets to the memory of rear-admiral JOHN HARRISON, captain of the Namur, under Sir George Pocock, in several successful engagements with the French fleet commanded by monsieur D'Aché, in one of which he was wounded. He conducted, under the same British admiral, the armament against the Havannah, and brought the fleet and treasure safe to England. In consequence of excessive fatigue, soon after his return, he lost the use of one side, by a paralytic stroke, and remained helpless twenty-

eight years. He was firm in action, prudent in conduct, polished in society, generous and humane in a profession, and upon an element where human virtue is of the most rigid kind, and human nature is most severely tried; his modesty was equal to his virtues. He died October 5, 1791, aged sixty-nine years.

Above and below the said inscription, are expressed in Latin the following words:

"God is my port and refuge;
God hath shewn his wonders in the deep."

Sir JOHN BURLAND, knight, L. L. D. One of the barons of his majesty's court of Exchequer; as a man valued and beloved; as a judge, honoured and revered. He died suddenly on the 29th of February, 1776, aged fifty-one years. On a pyramid of black marble is represented his profile, in a medallion of statuary marble, decorated with emblems alluding to the qualities for which he was eminent; the caduceus, denoting his eloquence, and the scales expressive of his justice.

A neat monument of WILLIAM WRAGG, Esq. consisting of a tablet of white Carara marble, crowned with a fascia, supporting the figure of Memory, leaning in a thoughtful attitude over an urn, enriched with marine ornaments; in the centre of which is represented the fatal accident that happened to the ship in which he was embarked, when he with many more, was drowned, on the 3d of September, 1777. His son, who accompanied him, was miraculously saved on a package, supported by a black slave, till he was cast on shore, on the coast of Holland.

A small monument of white marble, erected to the memory of Dr. ISAAC WATTS. It is divided by a fascia, over which a bust of that divine and poet is exhibited, supported by Genii, who seem pleased with the office to which they are allotted. Underneath, in a circle, a fine figure of Doctor Watts sitting on a stool, in the attitude of deep contemplation, is finely expressed by an angel opening to him the wonders of creation, whilst in one hand he

holds a pen, and with the other points to a celestial globe. His name, and the dates of his birth and death, are inscribed on the plinth.—"Isaac Watts, D. D. born July 17, 1674. Died Nov. 25, 1748."

MARTIN FOLKES, of Hillington, in the county of Norfolk, Esq. who, under the auspices of Newton, happily employed his talents, industry, and time, in the study of sublime philosophy. He was chosen president of the Royal Society, in 1741; and calmly submitted to the common lot of men, on the 28th of June, 1754, at the age of sixty-three. He is represented sitting, with his hands resting on a book, shut, as if contemplating; above is an urn, covered with drapery, which a boy holds up; there are two more boys, one of whom seems much surprised from looking through a microscope, while the other, with a pair of compasses, is measuring the globe.

A tablet of fine marble, decorated with military trophies, and bearing this inscription:

"Near this place lie the remains of WILLIAM STRODE, Esq. Lieutenant General of his Majesty's Forces, and Colonel of the 62d Regiment of Foot. He departed this life, Jan. 14, 1776, in the 78th year of his age.

"Who constantly attended his duty, both at home and abroad, during a course of 60 years' service. He was a strenuous asserter of both civil and religious liberty, as established at the glorious Revolution by King William.

"Military Reader! go thou and do likewise."

"Sacred to the memory of Major ANDRE, who, raised by his merit at an early period of life, to the rank of Adjutant General of the British Forces in America, and employed in an important, but hazardous enterprise, fell a sacrifice to his zeal for his King and Country, on the 2d of October, 1780, aged 29, universally beloved and esteemed by the army in which he served, and lamented even by his foes. His gracious Sovereign, King George III. has caused this monument to be erected."

On the front of the sarcophagus, general Washington is represented in his tent, at the moment when he had received the report of the Court-Martial held on major Andre;

at the same time a flag of truce arrived from the British army, with a letter for general Washington, to treat for the major's life. But the fatal sentence being already passed, the flag was sent back without the hoped-for clemency in his favour. Major André received his condemnation with that fortitude and resolution which had always marked his character; and is represented going, with unshaken spirit, to meet his doom. On the top of the sarcophagus, a figure of Britannia, reclining, laments the premature fate of so gallant an officer. The British lion also seems, instinctively, to mourn his untimely death.

A bust highly finished, and emblems of sacred offices. The Latin inscription thus translated:

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. JOHN THOMAS, LL. D. Bishop of Rochester, Dean of this Collegiate Church, and of the most Honourable Order of the Bath. Having passed through the School at Carlisle with reputation, he proceeded to Oxford, to gather a more abundant harvest of knowledge; where he became both the ornament and patron of genius, good morals, and of polite, as well as of profound learning. With increasing fame every where spreading itself, he did honour to dignities by his merit, improved riches by bestowing them, presided over the Church with wisdom, defended it by his authority, regulated it by his example; ever active in duties, and unwearied in attentions, added to the strictest Oeconomy, till after a well-spent life, himself exhausted but not his patience, by a long and painful illness, he resigned his Soul to God, August the 10th, 1793, aged 81 years. His Nephew, G. A. T. A. M. to whose los it fell to perform it, offers this unavailing tribute, as a testimony, though small, of Duty and Affection."

Bishop PEARCE. On a pedestal stands the bust of this learned prelate. Underneath is a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation:

"Sacred to the memory of the most Reverend ZACHARY PEARCE, S. T. P. Bishop of Rochester, Dean of this church, and of the most Honourable Order of the Bath. The seeds of learning, which were early sown at Westminster School, he cultivated to maturity at Cambridge: how rich the produce, both as a critic and divine; his works, already printed and published, will abundantly

mtly shew. At length growing fond of retirement, and earnestly desirous of leisure for elucidating the Scriptures, he resigned the Deanery of Westminster, as he wished to have done that of his Bishoprick, could it have been permitted. Having lived to finish what was the wish of his heart, his Commentary on the Holy Evangelists, and the Acts of the Apostles, he rested from his labours, June 29, 1744, aged eighty-four."

In the nave, fifth arch from the organ, is placed between the pillars, an isolated monument, erected by the king and parliament to the memory of captain MONTAGUE, the only captain killed in earl Howe's fleet on the 1st of June, 1794, when a signal and important victory was obtained over the French fleet. He is represented with his hand resting on his sword, victory alighting, is waving the laurel crown over his head, a trophy of naval flags hang over a basso-relievo of prisoners behind the pedestal; in the front of the pedestal is the engagement, on the right side Neptune's trident, and a crown of oak; on the left a wreath of laurel, containing the word "Constitution;" the base guarded by two lions.

In a similar situation, directly opposite, is a monument to the memories of captain HERVEY, and captain HUTT; principally composed of two colossal figures, Britannia and Fame, placed on each side a large vase, on which are portraits of the deceased. Britannia is decorating the vase with laurel, while Fame is pointing to the names of the heroes engraved on the base which supports the vase. Britannia is distinguished by her shield, the British lion, and the trident which she holds in her right hand. Fame is known by her wings, and the usual emblem a trumpet. Behind this figure are grouped some warlike trophies. On the front of an extensive pedestal which supports this composition, is introduced a representation in alto-relievo of that part of the naval action under lord Howe, in which the deceased were engaged. Over this alto-relievo is a small flying angel, holding in one hand a palm branch, and in the other a pair of scales, illustrative of a superintending Providence,

vidence, who is exhibiting the emblems, in allusion to the glorious victory obtained, and the justice of the cause.

General Lawrence. This monument was erected at the expence of the East India Company, in memory of the man, who, by the conquest of Pondicherry, and the defence of Tritchinopoly, reduced the power of the French in the East, and paved the way for one of the richest empires that ever a trading people aspired to command; which, however, was in the year 1783 in so lamentable a situation, wasted by war, and oppressed by European plunderers, that from being one of the richest countries in the world, it is at present the most deplorable.

On the top is an admirable bust of the general, to which the Genius of the Company is pointing, while Fame is declaring his noble exploits, at the same time holding in her hand a shield, on which is written:

"For discipline established, fortresses protected, settlements extended, French and Indian armies defeated, and peace concluded in the Carnatic."—Close under the bust is written,—"Born March 5, 1697.—Died Jan. 10, 1775.—On a tablet of beautiful marble in relief, is represented the siege of a great city, and under it the word Tritchinopoly.

The last memorial is for Mr. Thomas Banks, statuary; it is a plain tablet, unworthy of what is due to him, or the high rank he bore in the circle of science. He died in 1804.

Cloisters. Here are several monuments to eminent persons; the most antient are four abbots.

The first is of black marble, called Long Meg, from its extraordinary length of eleven feet ten inches, by five feet ten inches, and covers the ashes of Gervasius de Blois, natural son of king Stephen, who died 1106.

The second is a raised stone of Sussex marble, under which lies interred the abbot Laurentius, who died in 1176, and is said to haze been the first who obtained from pope Alexander III. the privilege of using the mitre, ring, and globe.

The third is a stone of grey marble, to the memory of Gislebertus Crispinus, who died 1114. His effigy may still

still be traced on his gravestone by the fragments of his mitre and pastoral staff.

The fourth is the oldest of all, and was formerly covered with plates of brass, inscribed to the abbot VITALIS, who died in 1082.

In the east walk (where, over the entrance into the Chapter House, is a most remarkable Gothic window and gateway, well worth observing) is erected a monument "to preserve and unite the memory of two affectionate brothers, valiant soldiers, and sincere Christians. Scipio Duroure, Esq. adjutant-general of the British forces, colonel of the twelfth regiment of foot, and captain or keeper of his majesty's castle of St. Maw's, in Cornwall; who, after forty-one years' faithful services, was mortally wounded at the battle of Fontenoy, and died May 10, 1745, aged fifty-six years, and lies interred on the ramparts of Aeth, in the Low Countries.

"Alexander Duroure, Esq. lieutenant-general of the British forces, colonel of the fourth, or king's own regiment of foot, and captain or keeper of his majesty's castle of St. Maw's, in Cornwall, who, after fifty-seven years' faithful services, died in Toulouse in France, on the 2d day of January, 1765, aged seventy-four years, and lies interred in this cloister.

"This marble is inscribed by Francis Duroure, (son of the above-named Scipio) as a testimony of filial piety and grateful respect."

In the west walk is one monument that deserves particular attention, as it commemorates a charity, which otherwise might, in time, like many others, be perverted or forgotten. The inscription is as follows:

"Here rest, in hope of a blessed resurrection, CHARLES GODOLPHIN, Esq. brother of the Right Hon. Sidney Earl of Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, who died July 16, 1720, aged sixty-nine, and Mrs. Godolphin, his wife, who died July 29, 1726, aged sixty-three. Whose excellent qualities and endowments can never be forgotten, particularly the public-spirited zeal with which he served his country in Parliament,

ment, and the indefatigable application, great skill, and nice integrity with which he discharged the trust of a Commissioner of the Customs for many years. Nor was she less eminent for her ingenuity, with sincere love of her friends and constancy in religious worship. But as charity and benevolence were the distinguishing parts of their characters, so were they most conspicuously displayed by the last act of their lives; a pious and charitable institution, by him designed and ordered, and by her completed, to the glory of God, and for a bright example to mankind: the endowment whereof is a rent-charge of one hundred and eighty pounds a year, issuing out of lands in Somersetshire, and of which one hundred and sixty pounds a year are to be for ever applied, from the 24th of June, 1726, to the educating eight young gentlewomen, who are so born, and whose parents are of the Church of England, whose fortunes do not exceed three hundred pounds, and whose parents or friends will undertake to provide them with decent apparel; and after the death of said Mrs. Godolphin, and William Godolphin, Esq. her nephew, such as have neither father or mother; which same young gentlewomen are not to be admitted before they are eight years old, nor to be continued after the age of nineteen, and are to be brought up in the city of New Sarum, or some other town in the county of Wilts, under the care of some prudent Governess or schoolmistress, a communicant of the Church of England; and the overplus, after an allowance of five pounds a year for collecting the said rent-charge, is to be applied to binding out one or more poor children apprentices, whose parents are of the Church of England. In perpetual memory whereof, Mrs. Francis Hall, executrix to her aunt, Mrs. Godolphin, has, according to her will, and by her order, caused this inscription to be engraven on their monument, 1772."

A tablet, with a coat of arms over, and a music book under it, contains the following inscription:

Near this place are deposited the remains of BENJAMIN COOKE, Doctor of Music in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and Organist and Master of the Choristers of this Collegiate Church, for above thirty years.

His professional knowledge, talents, and skill were profound, pleasing, and various; in his works they are recorded, and within these walls their power has been felt and understood. The simplicity

simplicity of his manners, the integrity of his heart, and the innocency of his life, have numbered him among those who kept the commandments of God, and the faith of their Saviour Jesus Christ. He departed this life on the 14th of September, 1793, and in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

Near this is a small but very neat monument, made of artificial stone, resembling white marble, (the only one here of the kind) erected by John English Dolben, Esq. The Latin inscription is to the following purport:

"To the memory of EDWARD WORTLEY MONTAGUE, who was cast away on his return to England in 1777, from the East Indies, in the twenty-seventh year of his age.

"In memory of their friendship, which commenced at Westminster School, continued for some time at Oxford, not diminished by the greatest distance, scarcely dissolved by death, and, if it please God, to be renewed in Heaven—

"I. E. D. to whom the deceased bequeathed his books (and likewise appointed joint residuary legatee), erected this monument."

In this walk are also monuments for GEORGE VERTUE, and WILLIAM WOOLLET, eminent engravers.

HENRY THE SEVENTH'S CHAPEL. This "wonder of the world," as it may well be stiled, is adorned without with sixteen Gothic towers, beautifully ornamented with admirable ingenuity, and jutting from the building in different angles. It is situated to the east of the Abbey, to which it is so neatly joined, that at a superficial view it appears to be one and the same building; and enlightened by a double range of windows, that throw the light into such a happy disposition, as at once to please the eye and inspire reverence. In the towers are niches, in which stood a number of statues, that for expression were hardly to be equalled; but these were removed by order of the Rump Parliament, lest they should tumble upon the heads of some of its members. These towers are joined to the roof, by Gothic arches.

The inside is ascended by steps of black marble under a stately portico, leading to the gates which open to the body

or nave of the chapel; a door on each hand leads into the side aisles. The gates of the nave are well worth observation: they are of brass curiously wrought in the manner of frame work, having in every other open pannel a rose and portcullis alternately. The lofty ceiling is wrought with an astonishing variety of figures and fret-work; the stalls are of brown wainscot, with Gothic canopies, most beautifully carved: the pavement is of black and white marble, executed at the charge of Dr. Killigrew, formerly prebendary of the Abbey, as appears by two inscriptions, one on a plate of brass infixed in the rise towards the founder's tomb; the other cut in the pavement. The east view from the entrance presents the brass chapel and tomb of the founder, and round it, where the east end forms a semi-circle, the chapels of the dukes of Buckingham and Richmond, and the open spaces and windows, with the tomb of Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, and the effigy of the countess of Richmond. The side aisles open to the nave at the east end, on each side of the founder's tomb; and at the east end of the south aisle is the royal vault, &c.; the walls, as well of the nave, and the south aisles, are wrought into the most curious imagery, and contain one hundred and twenty large statues of patriarchs, saints, martyrs, and confessors, placed in niches, under which are angels supporting imperial crowns, besides innumerable smaller figures, all esteemed so curious, that the best masters have travelled to copy them. The windows are thirteen on each side above, and as many below, in the north and south aisles, besides the spacious east window, jut out into the Gothic towers, and were formerly of painted or diapered glass, having in every pane a white rose, the badge of Lancaster, or an H, the initial letter of the founder's name, and portcullisses, the badge of the Beauforts crowned, of which there are some now remaining. The roof is supported on arches between the nave and the side aisles, which turn upon twelve stately Gothic pillars, curiously adorned with figures, fruit, and foliage. The

length

length of this chapel within is ninety-nine feet, the breadth sixty-six, and the height fifty-four.

The *Cloisters* of the Abbey are entire, and filled with monuments. On the east side, through the rich and magnificent Gothic portal, is the entrance to the CHAPTER HOUSE, built in 1250. It is an octagon, each side of which had formerly stately windows, now nearly stopped and supplied with those that are more ordinary. The stone roof, with which it was covered, is now substituted with one of planks. The central pillar, however, remains, and is light, slender, and elegant, surrounded by eight others, bound by fasciæ, and terminated in capitals of beautiful simplicity. By consent of the abbot, in 1377, the Commons of England held their first parliaments here; the crown undertaking the repairs. Here they sat till Edward VI. granted them their present place of assembly.

Beneath is a very singular crypt*. The roof, which forms the floor of the Chapter House, is supported by a short round hollow pillar, the top of which spreads into massy plain ribs, that support the roof. The walls are eighteen feet in thickness, and form a firm base to the superstructure. Several small windows had been pierced through the crypt; but they are now imperceptible, on account of the accumulation of earth.

The JERUSALEM CHAMBER, was antiently part of the abbot's lodgings; and built by abbot Littlington; and is famous for having been the place in which the ambitious Henry IV. closed his years of anxiety. Having fallen into a swoon, whilst paying his adorations before the shrine of St. Edward, he was carried into this chamber; when, on enquiry where he was, he received the reply, that he was in the Jerusalem Chamber; he is supposed to have exclaimed:

"Sacred be to God! even then my life must end.
It hath been prophesied to me many years
I should not die but in *Jerusalem*,
Which vainly I suppos'd the HOLY LAND!"

SHAKESPEARE.

* See Vol. III. page 125.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL is supposed to have been erected about the year 1070; but re-founded by queen Elizabeth, in 1560, as a nursery for the propagation of religion and orthodox literature, for a head and second master, forty scholars, called "King's scholars," and twelve almsmen. The scholars, when qualified, are elected to Christ's Church, Oxford, and Trinity College, Cambridge; the electors are the dean of Christ's Church, and the master of Trinity College, alternately. Every scholar has given him a black gown annually. The DORMITORY was built on the site of granaries, originally constructed by abbot Lithlington; but being decayed, a considerable sum of money was left for building the present fabric in the prebendaries' garden, to which George II. and bishop Atterbury, then dean, liberally contributed. The pay scholars amount to five hundred.

The revenues of this monastery, according to Dugdale, amounted to the annual sum of 347*l.* 2*d.*; according to Speed, to 397*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*

This church was governed in succession by forty-two abbots, one bishop, and the following deans: Dr. WILLIAM BENSON, 1539. Dr. RICHARD COX, 1550. Dr. HUGH WESTON, 1553. Dr. WILLIAM BILL, died 1561. Dr. GABRIEL GOODMAN, 1601. Dr. LANCELOT ANDREWS, afterwards bishop of Winton, 1601. Dr. RICHARD NEALE, 1608, afterwards archbishop of York. Dr. GEORGE MOUNTAINE, 1617, afterwards bishop of London. Dr. ROBERT THOMPSON, 1617, afterwards bishop of Salisbury. Dr. JOHN WILLIAMS, 1620, afterwards archbishop of York. Dr. JOHN EARLE, 1662, afterwards bishop of Worcester. Dr. JOHN DOLBEN, 1662, afterwards archbishop of York. Dr. THOMAS SPRAT, 1683, bishop of Rochester. Dr. FRANCIS ATTERBURY, 1713. Dr. SAMUEL BRADFORD, 1729. Dr. WILCOCKS, 1731. Dr. ZACHARY PEARCE, 1756. Dr. JOHN THOMAS, 1773, afterwards bishop of Rochester, on the resignation of bishop Pearce. Dr. SAMUEL HORSLEY, 1793, afterwards of St. Asaph. His successor, Dr. WILLIAM VINCENT, the present dean. The deanery has been usually

usually held *in commendam*, except in two instances, since the time of bishop Sprat, with the see of Rochester.

The broad part on the north side of the Abbey was appointed as a SANCTUARY, "the place of refuge," says Pennant, absurdly indulged, in old times, to criminals of certain denominations. The church belonging to it was in form of a cross, and double; one being built over the other. Such is the account that Dr. Stukely gives of it, for he remembered it standing: it was of vast strength, and was with much labour demolished. It is supposed to have been the work of the *Confessor*. Within its precincts was born Edward V.; and here his unhappy mother took refuge, with her younger son Richard, duke of York, to secure him from his cruel uncle, who had possession of the elder brother. Seduced by the persuasions of the duke of Buckingham, and Thomas de Rotherham, archbishop of York, she surrendered the little innocent, who was instantly carried to his brother in the Tower, where they were soon after involved in one common fate.

Near Henry the Seventh's chapel is the parish church of

ST. MARGARET, WESTMINSTER.

THE foundation of this church was by Edward the Confessor, who imagined it would tend to the dishonour of his magnificent fabric of St. Peter, if the neighbouring in-

habitants assembled in it to perform their devotions, as they had done in the former building, to the prevention of the religious duties of the monks. To prevent future inconveniences, he caused a church to be erected in 1064, which he dedicated to St. Margaret.

This structure continued till the reign of Edward I. when it was rebuilt by the parishioners and merchants of the Staple, except the chancel, which was added by the abbot of Westminster about the year 1307.

Thus it continued till re-edified in the reign of Edward IV. the south aisle being repaired by means of the piety of lady Mary Bylling, and her second husband, Sir Thomas Bylling, knight, at that time chief justice of England.

It was again repaired in 1641, 1651, and 1682, when the north gallery was built at the sole charge of Sir John Cutler, knight and baronet, for the benefit of the poor.

In the year 1735, it was not only repaired, but the tower cased with stone, and mostly rebuilt, at the charge of 2000*l.* given by parliament, considering it as a national church for the use of the House of Commons.

One of its principal repairs was in 1758, at the expence of 4000*l.* given by parliament, when there was no part of the church but received ornament; but more particularly the east end, which was wrought into a circular sweep, ending at the top in the form of an half cupola, wrought into squares of Gothic work: under the window, and round the sides of the altar, also variously ornamented in a similar Gothic stile. A fine basso-relievo representing Christ, and the disciples at Emmaus, was placed over the altar table.

The greatest ornament of this church, however, is its fine painted window*, which consists of one entire history of

* The magistrates of Dort in Holland being desirous of presenting Henry VII. with something worthy to adorn his magnificent chapel then building at Westminster, directed this window to be made, which was five years in finishing; king Henry and his queen sending their pictures to Dort, whence their portraits are delineated.

King

of the crucifixion of our blessed Saviour between two thieves, the portraiture of whose persons is so extremely well done, that there may be seen the muscles of each limb, occasioned by the different ways they are expanded on the

King Henry dying before the window was compleated, it fell into the hands of an abbot of Waltham, who placed it in his abbey charch, where it remained till the dissolution of that abbey by Henry VIII. A. D. 1540. To preserve it from being destroyed, it was removed by Robert Fuller, the last abbot of Waltham, to a private chapel at New Hall, an antient seat belonging to the Butlers earls of Ormond, in Wiltshire; which afterwards came into the hands of Thomas Bullen, father of Ann Bullen, Henry VIII's queen.

In queen Elizabeth's reign, New Hall is found to have been the seat of Thomas Ratcliff, earl of Sussex; from his family, George Villars, duke of Buckingham bought it; his son sold it to general Monk, who to preserve it, or to guard it against imputations from his party, caused this window to be buried under ground, during the Civil Wars and Usurpation; in which times many beautiful glass windows, to the amount of above eight hundred, were destroyed by the rage of puritanical zealots. After the Restoration general Monk caused the window to be replaced in his chapel of New Hall. In 1688, his son and heir Christopher duke of Albemarle, died without issue, by whose death this noble seat devolved to his dutchess, but she not residing there, it became ruinous and decayed. The late possessor of New Hall, John Olmius, Esq. purchased the whole estate of the heirs of the Monk's family. Mr. Olmius, in a few years, demolished great part of the antient structure and the fine chapel, but the window he preserved, hoping that it might at length be purchased for some church. It lay some time cased up in boxes, till Mr. Conyers coming to the knowledge of it, purchased it for his chapel at Copthall, near Epping; and paid Mr. Price, a great artist in that way, a large sum of money for repairing it. There it remained till his son John, building a new house, at some distance from the old seat, had no further use for the window, and sold it to the committee appointed for the repairing and beautifying St. Margaret's.

The progressive changes this window hath undergone are a little remarkable, and particularly in its being now fixed, near the Abbey Church of Westminster, in the chapel belonging to which it was originally designed to be placed.

The antiquity of this window cannot be less than three hundred years, probably begun soon after the founding king Henry VII's chapel, and before the death of that king, which is evident, by introducing the portraits of the founder and his consort, and the several badges of the royal houses of York, Lancaster, and Spain.

crosses.

crosses. Round the cross where our Saviour is crucified, are the Roman officers and soldiers attending the execution, with some of the chief rulers of the Jews. At the foot of the cross are Mary Magdalen and Mary the wife of Cleophas and sister to the blessed Virgin Mary, who stands in the front, and represented as fainting away, (so drawn in most pictures) near which spot of ground in Palatine, a chapel, by way of memorial of it, was afterwards erected, as is particularly related in Sandy's Travels. On the right hand of the cross (which is the left as you face the window) is the Roman Centurion on horseback, who with a launce pierces our Saviour's side, from which blood and water are represented issuing: the horse whereon the Roman Centurion sits, is finely executed, with full spirit and vigour. Behind the cross, a little to the left, is a small perspective view of the city of Jerusalem. On the right is the Penitent, and on the left the Thief who reviled our Saviour. The first capital figure on the left hand, standing in a niche, curiously delineated, is that of St. George of Cappadocia, the reputed patron saint of England, standing completely armed at all points, holding in his hands, partly unfurled, a white banner, charged with a red cross, and behind him lies at his feet a red dragon. This representation of him is not unlike that described by Eusebius in his life of Constantine the Great; which emperor erected his statue, and over his head was displayed a banner with the cross, and under his feet a dragon. He was a tribune under the emperor Dioclesian, and beheaded by him, for embracing the Christian religion A. D. 290. The banner he holds is a symbol of his dying in defence of the cross; and the red dragon under his feet alluding to his conquest, over that "red dragon the devil, who burneth with fury, and is red with the blood of the faithful." Rev. ch. xii. v. 3.

The second figure on the right hand, standing in a niche (like that of St. George) is that of St. Catherine the virgin a martyr of Alexandria, holding in her right hand a book, and resting her left on a sword, her head encircled with a crown of glory. At the bottom towards the left is a Hermit, holding

holding something resembling a root, and looking up towards her, drawn about breast high; on the right hand towards the bottom is part of a wheel, as an emblematical device of the manner of her suffering martyrdom. She was beheaded under Maximus I. emperor of the Western monarchy, A. D. 455.

The third figure on the left hand under St. George is Henry VII. at his devotions, in his royal robes crowned with a diadem, and kneeling under a canopy of state in a small oratory, with a book before him.

The fourth figure on the right hand under St. Catherine, is that of Elizabeth, Henry's consort, at her devotions, and kneeling under a canopy of state, with a book before her; her countenance expresses the devotion of her heart in a lively manner.

Above all is a row of six small panes, in which are representations of angels attendant on the crucifixion. On the left hand in a small pane is the Moon, and on the opposite side the Sun, alluding to the preternatural manner of the darkness (the sun not being eclipsed, the moon being at full) at our Saviour's crucifixion.

On the left of those figures, and over the moon, is placed a white rose within a red one, to signify that the house of York was united in the house of Lancaster, in the persons of Henry and Elizabeth. On the opposite side and over the sun, is placed a pomegranate, to signify the houses of Lancaster and York's descent from the royal house of Spain, as John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster married Constance, the eldest daughter and coheir of Peter king of Castile and Leon; and his brother Edmund of Langley duke of York (great-great-grandfather of Elizabeth wife of Henry VII.) married Isabel the youngest daughter and coheir of the aforesaid king. The pomegranate vert in a field or, and the arms of the kingdom of Granada in Spain; which kingdom was added to that of Castile, by Ferdinand V. A. D. 1478, who united Spain into one monarchy, having married Isabel queen of Castile and Leon*.

* *Ornaments of Churches considered.*

There are several monuments to the memory of eminent persons, the following are the most particular:

On the south side the altar an old tomb, with the portraits of lady Mary Bylling, and her three husbands. Her effigy is under our Saviour, and between two angels; and there are other brass plates inlaid with these words:

Blessed Trinity on me have mercy, &c.

Over which are the arms, and this inscription:

Here lyeth Dame Mary Bylling, late Wife of Sir Thomas Bylling, Knight, Chief Justice of England; but first to William Cotton, and afterward to Thomas Lacy. She died the 14th of March 1499. Her last Husband erected this Monument to the Memory of her and her two former.

A handsome old monument of the deceased in a kneeling posture, adorned with pyramidal figures; this inscription:

Here under is intombed Blanch Parry, Daughter to Henry Parry, of Newcourt, in the County of Hereford, Esq; chief Gentlewoman of Queen Elizabeth's most Honourable Privy Chamber, and Keeper of Her Majesty's Jewels, whom she faithfully served from her Highness's Birth; beneficial to her Kinsfolk and Countrymen, charitable to the Poor, insomuch that she gave to the Poor of Bacton and Newton, in Herefordshire, sevenscore Bushels of Wheat and Rye for ever; with divers Summs of Money to Westminster, and other Places for good Uses. She died a Maid in the 82d year of her Age, the 12th of February 1589.

Near the south-west angle of the church, over the stairs, a spacious white and veined marble monument, &c. thus inscribed:

Here under is interred the Body of James Palmer, Bachelor in Divinity, born in this Parish of St. Margaret's, in July 1581, A most pious and charitable Man, expressed in several places by many remarkable Actions, and particularly to this Parish, in building fair Alms-houses for 12 poor old People, with a Free School, and a commodious Habitation for the School-master, and a convenient Chapel for Prayers and Preaching, where he constantly, for divers years before his Death, twice a-week gave a comfortable Sermon. He endowed the same with a competent yearly Revenue

Revenue of Free-hold Estate, committed to the Trust and Care of 20 considerable Persons, to be renewed as any die.

He chearfully ended this life, the 5th of January 1659.

Erected at the Charge of Sir William Playter, Knight and Baronet.

Against a pillar at the west end of the church, fronting westward, a neat white marble monument, adorned with cherubims, fruit, and palm branches; this inscription:

Hic juxta Recondiiur quod mortale fuit Reverendi in Christo Patris Laur. Womack Episc. Menevensis, qui post multorum annorum operam Ecclesiæ Anglic. egregiè navatam insulam Corona immortalitatis commutavit, March 12. 1685. Ætat. 73.

Nec non filiæ suæ unicæ quæ 3. Octob. præced. ad animarum Virginumsortium (quod vis Conjugio præstantius) 19 annorum virgo huic evocata est.

Against another pillar at the west end, a white marble monument, inscribed:

Sacred to the memory of that great Example of Piety and true Christianity, Mr. Emery Hill, late Inhabitant of this Parish, and a worthy Benefactor to the same, who departed this life, the 27th of June 1677, in the 68th year of his Age, and lyeth here interred.

A Person accomplish'd with all Christian Graces and Virtues, and most eminent for his Charity. Besides what he gave in his life-time, he left by his Will at his Death, 1. The Revenue of several Houses in Westminster for ever, for the Use of the poor Children of the King's Hospital in Tuthil fields, of which he was one of the Governours. 2. The Summ of 100l. for the building of 3 Alms-houses in Petty France. 3. 7l. per Annum, in Fee, for the teaching of the poor Children of the Parish. 4. 100l. for a Stock of Coals for ever, for the Use of the Poor of the Parish. 5. 50l. to the Children of Christ Church Hospital, in London. 6. A bountiful Gift for the setting up of poor decayed Tradesmen. 7. He left a plentiful Provision for the building of 12 Alms-houses, a Chapel and School for 6 poor Men, and their Wives, 6 poor Widows, and teaching of 20 Children, with sufficient maintenance for the same for ever. 8. More, 50l. for the Use of the Poor of the Company of Brewers.

Besides several other charitable Bequests, which we have not room (sayt the Inscription) to mention.

On the north side of the altar-piece an old spacious tomb, with the following inscription:

Here lyes entombed Mary, Lady Dudley, Daughter of William, Lord Howard of Effingham, in his time Lord High Admiral of England, Lord Chamberlain, and Lord Privy Seal. She was Grandchild to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, the second of that surname, and Sister to Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral of England, by whose prosperous Direction, through the goodness of God in defending his Handmaid Queen Elizabeth, the whole Fleet of Spain was defeated and discomfited.

She was first married to Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley, and after to Richard Mompesson, Esq; who, in the memory of her Virtues and last Testimony of his Love, erected this Monument. She slept in Christ Jesus, in the year of our Lord 1600, the 21st of August, attending the joyful day of her Resurrection.

A small white marble monument:

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Joan Barnet, Widow, born in this Parish (Daughter to Mr. Michael Symnel, and Joan his Wife) who settled by Deed on Trustees of this Parish for ever, several Houses in London for the Uses following; viz.

40l. per Annum to be equally divided every Quarter between 20 of the poorest ancient Widows of Civil Life and Conversation, inhabiting in this Parish; and those born here to be first preferred.

20s. for a yearly Sermon in this Parish, on the Feast of All Souls.

20s. for a Collation for the Trustees, and 10s. for the Church Officers. She departed this life, the 6th of May 1764, in the 82d year of her Age.

On the north side of the church a monument, adorned with the carved figures of the two husbands, and the wife, in a kneeling posture, with this inscription:

To the memory of Robert Peter, Esq. Auditor of the Receipt her first Husband) who gave to the Use of the Poor of this Parish 100l. and of Edward English (her second Husband) a Gentleman, kind, courteous, and of great Hospitality, who gave 12l. in Annuity for ever, to the same Use.

Margaret, their loving Wife, Daughter of Sir John Tyrill, of Gypping, Knight, who likewise hath bequeathed 100l. for the purchasing

purchasing of 1 yearly Annuity of 20 Nobles for ever, to the aforesaid Poor.

Lamenting their death, and for Testification of her dutiful Love, hath erected this Monument.

A marble monument on the north side of the church, th inscription:

Cornelius Vandun lyeth here, born at Breda in Brabant, Soldier with King Henry at Turney, Yeoman of the Guard, and Usher to King Henry, King Edward, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth; of honest and virtuous life; a careful man for poor Folk, who, in the end of this Town, did build for poor Widows twenty Houses of his own cost.

Adorned with the figure of his head and half body, curiously carved, the drapery as a yeoman of the guards; and round his effigies, these words:

Obiit, Anno Dom. 1577. Buried the 4th of September. Ætatis suæ 94.

In the year 1803 this church underwent a substantial repair, and is at present one of the most handsome structures in the metropolis. It has been decorated with a richly ornamented pulpit and desk, a new organ, and the speaker's pew has been placed in the front of the west gallery. The tower contains ten musical bells, and chimes.

The dimensions of the church are, length one hundred and thirty feet, breadth sixty-five, altitude forty-five, and that of the tower to the vertex of the pinnacles eighty-five feet.

The body of the great Sir Walter Raleigh was deposited in the chancel of St. Margaret's church, and there is a memorial of the circumstance.

On the north side of the church-yard stood the SANCTUARY; "the place absurdly indulged," says Pennant, "to criminals of certain denominations." The church belonging to it was in form like a cross, and double, one part being built over the other. Dr. Stukely, saw it whilst it was standing, and his account of it is given in the Archæologia. The structure was of vast strength, and it was demolished

molished with great difficulty. The foundation was supposed to have been as early as the reign of Edward the Confessor.

On the site of this antient fabric was built WESTMINSTER MARKET, which having been for a considerable time disused and unprofitable, was purchased for the purpose of erecting a NEW GUILDHALL for the city and liberties, which is at present constructing under the direction of Mr. Cockerell.

Before we quit this subject, we must hint an observation on the delapidations that have recently taken place in this part of Westminster.

Improvement is certainly praiseworthy; but its extent should not go beyond the bounds of prudence. The improvements at Temple Bar and Skinner Street, were absolutely necessary for a better communication; here, however, moderation and utility united, and nuisances were removed. We conceive the case of Westminster to be quite different. The destruction of property in Palace Yard has not been compensated by any thing like utility or decoration. A wide blank pervades the whole, and pictures to the view in very striking features what Mr. Moser, very aptly denominates "THE DESART OF WESTMINSTER!"

GREAT GEORGE STREET, forms a very handsome avenue from the Bridge to the Park, and has on each side stately mansions, the residence of nobility. In DUKE STREET are also some very good houses, with fronts to the Park, one of which is worthy of notice; it was built by *Judge Jeffries*, when in the zenith of his barbarous power. James II. for the accommodation of his favourite, granted him permission to erect a gate, with steps into the Park. After the fall of Jeffries, his son possessed it for a short time, till his dissolute and extravagant life induced his ruin, when the house was purchased by government, and converted to the use of the commissioners of the Admiralty, till they removed to their present office. Jeffries house then

then became private property, and one of the wings was formed into a chapel of ease to St. Margaret's church, as it still continues.

Long Ditch, over which Maud, queen to Henry I. erected a bridge, leads to Tothil Street and Broad Way, in which is a chapel of ease to St. Margaret's, called New Chapel, first built by Sir Marmaduke Darell, brother and executor to George Darell, D. D. prebendary of Westminster, who, by will, dated April 24, 1631, gave 400*l.* to erect a chapel for the ease of the inhabitants about Tothil Fields, Petty France, &c. The structure was completed in 1636, by the bounty of archbishop Laud, Sir Robert Pye, who gave 500*l.* and other benefactors. It was during the Civil Wars converted to a stable; but at the Restoration, resumed its former situation, and is a very handsome building of brick and stone.

Nearly opposite Broadway, is an avenue leading to Queen Square, consisting of very handsome buildings, a chapel, and one of the police offices, for the good government of the metropolis.

Returning to Petty France, as it was formerly called, but now changed to York Street, by a general vote of the inhabitants, in compliment to his royal highness Frederick, duke of York, second son of king George III.; the buildings in this part of Westminster have nothing particular to recommend them till we arrive at James Street, where there is a very pleasant row of good houses facing the Park.

At the south end of James Street is The Westminster Infirmary; a plain neat building, founded for the relief of the sick, and of those who suffer by any of the unavoidable accidents to which the human frame is always liable. This noble foundation commenced in the year 1719; and is upon the most liberal establishment. Its government is similar to those of other charities of this nature*.

Tothil

* The city of Westminster, however, abounds with benevolent institutions; which not being of sufficient importance to take the perambulator too much out of his way, are briefly enumerated:

1. The

TOTHIL FIELDS, comprised in a large tract of ground on the south-west side of Westminster, has its pretensions to historical notice. In the year 1256, John Mansel, a priest, and king's counsel, invited Henry III. his queen, the king and queen of Scotland, prince Edward, a great number of nobility, knights, the bishop of London, and several of the

1. The Grey Coat Hospital in Tothil Side, founded by letters patent in the year 1706, for seventy boys and forty girls, who are maintained with all necessaries of meat, drink, washing, lodging, and cloaths, and are put out apprentices. The contributors to this pious undertaking were very numerous; the most liberal were,

William Green, of Westminster, Esq. who gave one hundred and ninety-nine half barrels of beer, at 8s. per barrel, 79l. 16s.—Lord Wharton paid part of Mr. Sands's legacy, 113l. 15s.—Mr. Charles Rampain gave 105l.—Mrs. Green, of Chapel Street (besides 4l. per annum) gave 50l.—The executors of Mr. Cullen, 50l. Thomas Cross, Esq. gave one hundred and eighty-nine barrels of beer, at 7s. 3d. per barrel, 65l. 19s. 6d.—Mr. Tanner Arnold gave one hundred and seventy-four barrels of beer, at 7s. 6d. per barrel, 65l. 5s.—Mr. John England gave in beer, 40l.—Mr. Samuel Paul, and partner, in beer the year 1706, about 65l.—Mr. Leonard Martin, for the year 1707, in beer, about 65l.—Charles Twitty, of the Exchequer, Esq. 500l.—Collected yearly at the church door, about 80l.

2. The Green Coat Hospital in Tothil Side, for the poor fatherless children of this parish, founded by king Charles the First, in 1633, who endowed it with 50l. per annum, which is paid out of the Treasury. The hospital was rebuilt at the charge of Dr. Busby and Charles Twitty, Esq. in 1700; Mr. Cross and Mr. Green gave toward the other building, 50l.—The dutchess of Somerset gave toward this hospital, per annum, for ever, 60l.—Mr. Emery Hill gave per will, 1677, 100l. and 50l. per annum.—Hugh Squire, Esq. gave 50l.

3. Lady Ann Dacre's Alms House, called Emanuel Hospital, founded in the year 1601, and 43d of Elizabeth; they are for poor men and women, (each of whom have liberty to bring up one poor child) viz. according to the settlement, for seventeen of St. Margaret's, Westminster, parish, one of Hayes, and two of Chelsea parishes; but the names over the door are sixteen for St. Margaret's, two for Hayes parish, and two for Chelsea. She gave 100l. per annum issuing out of the manor of Bramsburton, in the county of York, until the expiration of a lease of one hundred and ninety-nine years; and afterward the whole manor to accrue to augment this foundation. The 100l. per annum is paid out of the chamber of London, and is under the care or inspection of the

the chief citizens, to a grand entertainment in his house at Tothill. The number of his guests was so great, that his mansion was too contracted for their reception, and he was compelled to provide tents and pavilions. Seven hundred messes of meat were insufficient for the company.

During the great plague, some houses appointed here as *Pest Houses*, were built on ground remote from other houses. They are still in being.

Here

lord mayor and court of aldermen, according to the laws and rules devised and made by Edward Fenner, justice of the Pleas, Sir Drugo Drury, and Sir Edward Moor, the executors of the said lady Dacres. No person that is wicked, nor who cannot say the Creed, and Ten Commandments in English, or is under fifty years of age, or who have inhabited less than three years in the said respective parishes, to be admitted to this hospital.

4. Mr. George Whitcher's almshouses in Tothil Fields, founded *anno* 1683, for six poor people, who have each 5l. per annum, and a gown. Here is a chapel for their use, and they that read prayers to the rest have 20s. more per annum.

5. Twelve alms houses, six for men and six for women, founded by James Palmer, batchelor in divinity, in 1654. They have each 6l and a chaldron of coals per annum, and a gown once in two years. Here is a chapel for their use, where he prayed with these people twice a day, and preached twice a week. He founded also here a free school.

6. Near the last are two other alms houses, on the front whereof is this inscription:

"The Gift of Mrs. Judith Kifford, Wife of Mr. Thomas Kifford, who was one of the Ushers of the Court of Exchequer, for two decayed virtuous poor Gentlewomen, one of them to be chosen out of the Parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster."

It was founded in the year 1705; they have each 5l. per annum.

7. A little nearer the chapel, in Tothil Fields, are two large alms houses for men and their wives, who have each house 6l. per annum.

"This was founded and endowed *anno* 1675, by Mr. Nicholas Butler, who hath done many other deeds of eminent charity for the poor of this parish.

Regnat in æternum Virtus Victorque triumphans,
Secula cuncta vicit nescia sola mori."

8. Mr. Emery Hill left 100l. for building three alms houses, which are to be endowed with the surplus of what will build and endow the following, as by his will dated 1677.

Here also is a BRIDEWELL for the correction and reformation of the disorderly. The regulations of this prison are excellent, and of course have merited the unqualified commendations of Mr. Howard.

In Tothil Fields was erected one of the forts which surrounded the metropolis during the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. It consisted of a battery and breastwork.

Returning through James Street, we arrive at BUCKINGHAM GATE, near which stood TART HALL, built in 1638 by Nicholas Stone, for Alathea, wife of Thomas, earl of Arundel. After her death it became the property of her second son, William, lord viscount Stafford, a gentle and amiable character; who was sacrificed to the detestable violence of party, and the perjured evidence of Oates, and his infamous colleagues, during the equally infamous reign of Charles II. "He expressed the utmost astonishment at the deposition of the miscreant Oates; and on his trial, made a circumstantial and pathetic speech, with great solemnity protesting his innocence 'in the presence of Almighty God:' but was condemned by a considerable majority. Even the benevolent lord Russel was so blinded by party zeal, that he wished to deny to lord Stafford the king's prerogative of commuting the disgraceful part of his sentence." Little did lord Russel think what part of the

9. Mr. Emery Hill also left money to build twelve alms houses, near Tothil Fields. He also endowed the same for the maintenance of six poor men and their wives, and six widows. The single persons to have each 4l. 16s. per annum; the others 7l. 4s. besides each a gown once in two years, and a chaldron of coals yearly. See his Monument under St. Margaret's church.

10. A charity school in Duck Lane, where about sixty boys have their learning and cloaths, and are put out apprentice by subscription; one of the first and most liberal of which subscribers was Mrs. Green, who gave 10l. per annum for ever, commencing about the year 1688, and 100l. to build a school. These children wear blue coats to distinguish them.

11. Mr. Cornelius Vanden built twenty alms houses in or near Petit France and the new chapel; but these not being endowed are now inhabited by the parish pensioners.

There are other charities of lesser consideration.

tragedy

tragedy himself was to act within less than three years afterwards! Lord Stafford was beheaded in 1680. In *Tart Hall* were preserved the poor remains of the Arundelian marbles; which had been buried during the madness of the Popish plots in these times, lest the mob might have mistaken the statues for Popish saints. They were sold in 1720, and the house soon after pulled down.

PIMLICO, (we cannot trace the name,) has increased from a few houses to a considerable town, and is graced with handsome dwellings, and a chapel, called CHARLOTTE CHAPEL, in which the late reverend Richard Harrison, delivered his elegant and impressive lectures from the pulpit.

At the west end of St. James's Park, fronting the Mall, is a very handsome building, now called

THE QUEEN's PALACE.

The first edifice on this spot was originally known by the name of Arlington House; which being purchased by John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham *, who rebuilt it in 1703, it was called Buckingham House till the year 1762, when his present majesty bought it: and it has obtained the name of the Queen's Palace, from the particular satisfaction her majesty has expressed in the retirement of it. In the year 1775, it was settled by act of parliament on the queen, in lieu of Somerset House, in case she survived her consort.

This edifice is a mixture of brick and stone, and is in every respect a fine building, not only commanding a prospect of St. James's Park in front, but has a park, and a canal behind, with a good garden, and a fine terrace; whence, as well as from the apartments, there is a prospect of the adjacent country. It has also a spacious court-yard, inclosed with iron rails, fronting St. James's Park, with

* The duke lived till 1720. His surviving dutchess, natural daughter of James II. lived here till her death. She was succeeded by the duke's natural son, Sir Charles Herbert Sheffield, on whom the duke had intailed it after the death of his son Edmond, who died a minor. It was purchased for its present purpose from Sir Charles.

offices on each side, separated from the mansion house by two wings of bending piazzas, and arched galleries, elevated on pillars of the Tuscan, Doric, and Ionic orders. Each front has Corinthian and Tuscan pilasters.

To this palace has been lately added a library, supplied with the best authors, in various languages. Here is also a fine collection of prints; and the whole structure is adorned with a great variety of pictures. Among which were the famous cartoons by Raphael, painted in water-colours, and consisting of the following subjects: *The Miraculous Draught of Fishes. The Delivery of the Keys to Peter. Healing the Cripple at the beautiful Gate. The Death of Ananias. Elymas the Sorcerer struck blind. The Sacrifice to Paul and Barnabus. Paul preaching to the Athenians.* These, however, have some time since been removed to Hampton Court.

Here are likewise several of Mr. West's best performances; among which are to be noticed, *Cyrus presented to his Grandfather. Regulus leaving Rome, on his return to Carthage. Death of the Chevalier Bayard. Death of General Wolfe. Death of Epaminondas. Hannibal vowing Enmity to the Romans. The Wife of Arminius brought Captive to the Emperor Germanicus, &c.*

ST. JAMES'S PARK having been a desolate marsh till the reign of Henry VIII. that prince, on rebuilding St. James's Palace, inclosed it, laid it out in walks, and collecting the waters together, gave to the new inclosed ground, and new raised building, the name of St. James's. It was afterwards much enlarged and improved by king Charles II. who added to it several fields, planted it with rows of lime trees, laid out the Mall, a vista half a mile in length, and formed a hollow smooth walk, enclosed by a border of wood on each side, with an iron hoop at one end for the purpose of playing a game with a ball, called Mall. He also contracted the water into a canal of one hundred feet broad, and two thousand eight hundred feet long, with a decoy and other ponds for water fowl. Succeeding kings allowed the people

CARLTON HOUSE.

people the privilege of walking in it, and king William III. in 1699, granted the neighbouring inhabitants a passage into it from Spring Garden.

This park is situated on a fine spot, and is laid out with an agreeable air of negligence. It affords many pleasant walks diversified by new scenes, and varied by different rural prospects. It is near a mile and a half in circumference, surrounded by many magnificent structures; and is constantly open for the accommodation of the public, by whom it is used as well for convenience as pleasure, it being an admirable thoroughfare from Westminster to the villages of Chelsea and Kensington. The canal has been curtailed of its original length by a part of it at the west end being filled up, and several other alterations made in different parts of the Park. At the east end, facing the Treasury, is a spacious parade for the exercise of the horse and foot guards.

Charles II. was very fond of this park, and formed an aviary adjoining to the *Bird Cage Walk*, so called from the cages which were hung in the trees. "Charles," says Cibber, "was often seen here amidst crouds of spectators, feeding his ducks, and playing with his dogs, and passing his idle moments in affability even to the meanest of his subjects, which made him to be adored by the common people; so fascinating in the great, are the habits of condescensions." Le Notre, the famous French gardener, under Louis XIV. ordered the disposition of the trees.

At the east end of the Park was a swampy retreat for the ducks, from that circumstance denominated DUCK ISLAND, which, in the reign of the merry monarch, was created into a government, and a salary annexed to the office, in favour of the famous writer M. de St. Evremond, the first and last governor. The whole island has submitted to the improvements adopted some years since.

On the north side of the Park is CARLETON HOUSE. This structure was built a few years since for the residence of *his royal highness the Prince of Wales*, by the late Mr. *Holland*. It contains several magnificent apartments, and

and one of the most complete armouries in the world. The plan of the structure not having been completed, and constant alterations intervening, it is impossible to enter upon a particular description; the front next Pall Mall is, however, stately, but heavy, and the portico seems too great for the rest of the building. The colonade, fronting the street, also does not partake of that grandeur of stile exhibited by the Adams, in the colonade at Sion House, near Brentford. The gardens are laid out with taste; but the stables are very far from being ornamental to the Park.

Adjoining to Carleton House Gardens, are those belonging to the residence of his royal highness *Henry Frederick*, late duke of Cumberland, brother to his present majesty. It was originally built for prince Edward, duke of York, another brother. After the decease of the duke of Cumberland, the house and its dependencies were sold, and is at present occupied by a subscription club, and called the ALBION HOTEL. The fronts of the above two houses are in Pall Mall.

MARLBOROUH HOUSE, was built in the reign of queen Anne, at the expence of 40,000*l*. This is a very large brick edifice, ornamented with stone, and built in a peculiar taste. The front is extensive, and the wings on each side are decorated at the corners with a stone rustic. The top of it was originally finished with a balustrade, but that has been since altered, and the first story is crowned with an Attic story raised above the cornice. A small colonade extends on the side of the area next the wings, and the opposite side of the area is occupied by offices. When this structure was finished, the late dutchess of Marlborough intended to have opened a way to it from Pall Mall, directly in the front, as appears from the manner in which the court yard is formed; but Sir Robert Walpole having purchased the house before it, and not being upon good terms with her grace, she was prevented from executing her design. The front next the Park resembles the other, only instead of the two middle windows in the wings, there are niches for statues; and instead of the area front, there is a descent

Ancient View of St. James's,

1 *St. James's Palace.*
2 } *A Public House at the Village*
} *of Charing now Charing Cross.*
3 *Westminster Abbey.*

descent by a flight of steps into the garden. The apartments within are noble and well disposed; and the furniture is exceedingly magnificent. In the vestibule at the entrance is painted the battle of Hochstet, in which the most remarkable scene is the taking marshal Tallard, the French general, and several other officers of great distinction, prisoners. The figures of the great duke of Marlborough, of prince Eugene of Savoy, and general Cadogan, are finely executed.

ST. JAMES's PALACE.

This was originally an hospital, founded by some devout citizens of London, before the Conquest, for fourteen leprous females, and there were several manors in Hampstead, Hendon, &c. for its support; the foundation was afterwards augmented by the addition of eight brethren, and the hospital was rebuilt in the reign of Henry III. and its custody given to Eton College by Henry VI. the living of Chattisham, in Suffolk, having been exchanged for it; this consideration being renewed to the college by Hen. VIII. the college more readily resigned its right, and the hospital was surrendered among others in that rapacious reign. Its revenues amounted to 100*l. per annum* *.

Henry demolished most part of the old fabric, and on the site founded the present palace, called by Stow, "a goodly manor." It does not appear, however, that it was the immediate mansion of royalty till after the fire which destroyed the palace of Whitehall. James I. presented it to his son Henry, prince of Wales, who resided in it till his death, in 1612. Here the unfortunate Charles I. was brought from Windsor, on the 19th of January, previously to his martyrdom. "His apartment was hastily furnished by his servant, Mr. Kinnersley, of the wardrobe. Some of the eleven days which he was permitted to live, were spent

* On the quarrel between the great earl of Warwick and lord Cromwell, concerning the cause of the first battle of St. Alban's, the latter fearing the rage of the violent earl, was, at his own desire, lodged in this place, by way of security, by John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, then lord treasurer of England. *Fenn's Letters*, i. 110.— *Pennant.*

in

in Westminster Hall, and of the nights in the house of Sir Robert Cotton, adjacent to his place of trial. On the 27th he was carried back to St. James's, where he passed his last three days in exemplary piety. On the 30th he was brought to the place of execution; and walked, unmoved at every insult, with a firm and quick pace, supported by the most lively sentiments of religion.

When the prince of Orange, in 1688, had arrived in power at the capital, the bigotted and pusillanimous James II. made him the offer of this palace for his residence. The offer was accepted; but at the same time it was hinted to the sovereign, that his future residence at Whitehall would be dangerous. James profited by the notice, and was driven from the palace of his ancestors, which he had rendered obnoxious by his misconduct. We must not forget the brave conduct of an old cavalier on this trying occasion. It was customary to mount guard at both places during this period, and the veteran hero, lord *Craven*, was on guard at St. James's, when the Dutch guards were marching through the Park, by order of William, to relieve. His lordship bravely refused to quit his post, and was preparing the most determined resistance to the intrusion of the Dutchmen, till receiving the command of James, his sovereign, he reluctantly withdrew his party, and marched away with sullen dignity*.

This was appointed for the residence of the princess Anne, and her spouse George, prince of Denmark; and it

* James, the son of James II. was born at James's Palace, in the room now called the old Bed Chamber, at present the anti-chamber to the levee room. The bed stood close to the door of the back-stairs, which descended to an inner court. It certainly was very convenient to carry on any secret design; and might favour the silly warming-pan story, were not the bed surrounded by twenty of the privy council, four other men of rank, twenty ladies, besides pages and other attendants. James with imprudent pride, neglected to disprove the tale; it was adopted by party, and firmly believed by its zealots. But, as James proved false to his high trust, and his son shewed every symptom of following his example, there was certainly no such pretence wanting for excluding a family inimical to the interests of the great whole. *Pennant.*

has since continued to be state residence and court of the British monarchy.

The external appearance of this palace is inconsiderable, yet certainly not mean. It is a brick building; that part in which the rooms of state are being only one story, gives it a regular appearance on the outside. Although there is nothing very superb or grand in the decorations or furniture of the state apartments, they are commodious and handsome. The entrance to these rooms is by a staircase that opens into the principal court, next to Pall Mall. At the top of the staircase are two guard-rooms; one to the left, called the Queen's, and the other the King's Guard-room, leading to the state apartments. Immediately beyond the king's guard-room is the Presence Chamber, now used only as a passage to the principal rooms. There is a range of five of these, opening into each other successively, and fronting the Park. The Presence Chamber opens into the centre room, called the Privy Chamber, where is a canopy, under which the king receives the Quakers. On the right are two drawing rooms, one within the other. At the upper end of the further one is a throne, with its canopy, on which the king receives corporation addresses. This apartment is the grand drawing-room, in which the king and queen are present on certain days, the nearer room being a kind of anti-chamber, in which the nobility are permitted to sit down while their majesties are present in the further room, there being stools and sofas for the purpose. On the left, on entering the Privy Chamber, from the king's guard-room and Presence Chamber, are two levee rooms, the nearer serving as an anti-chamber to the other; all these rooms were formerly very old and mean in their furniture. On the marriage of the prince of Wales, they were fitted up in their present state. The walls are covered with tapestry, very beautiful, and quite fresh in their colours; for, though it was made for Charles II. it had never been put up, having by some accident lain in a chest, till discovered a little before the marriage of the prince. The canopy of the throne was made for the queen's birth-day,

the first which happened after the union of the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. It is of crimson velvet, with broad gold lace, having embroidered crowns, set with real and fine pearls. The shamrock, the badge of the Irish nation, forms one of the decorations of the crown, and is accurately executed. In the grand drawing-room is a large magnificent chandelier of gilt silver; and in the grand levee room is a very noble bed, the furniture of which is of crimson velvet, manufactured in Spitalfields. This bed was put up, with the tapestry, on the marriage of the prince of Wales.

Among the pictures, the most remarkable are, a small full length of HENRY, prince of Wales; ARTHUR, prince of Wales, elder brother of Henry VIII. by Mabuse. HENRY VII. and VIII. queen JANE SEYMOUR. Two half lengths, by Lely, of the dutchess of YORK, and her sister. A child in the robes of the Garter; "perhaps," says Pennant, "the youngest knight known. He was the second son of James II. whilst duke of York, by Anne Hyde, his dutchess. On the 3d of December, 1666, he was elected knight of the Garter, at the age of three years and five months. The sovereign, Charles, put the George round his neck; and prince Rupert, the Garter round his little leg. Death, in the following year, prevented his installation. GEOFFREY HUDSON, the dwarf. HENRY lord DARNLEY, consort of Mary, queen of Scots, and father of James I. his hand resting on his brother Charles Stuart, earl of Lenox, in a black gown. CHARLES II. of Spain, at four years of age, in black; a sceptre in his hand. He was inaugurated in 1665. Here is also the famous picture, by Mabuse, of ADAM and EVE; with the curious anachronisms of navels, and a fountain richly carved. In a lumber room, formerly the queen's library, Mr. Pennant saw a beautiful view from Greenwich Park, with Charles I. his queen, courtiers, &c. walking. Two others of the same prince, and queen, dining in public. And another of the ELECTOR PALATINE, and his consort, at a public table; with a carver, looking most ridiculously, a monkey having in that moment reared from

from the table and seized his beard. Possibly this feast was at Guildhall, where he was most nobly entertained by the hospitable citizens in 1612, when he made the match with the daughter of the British monarch, which ended so unhappily for both parties."

On the west side of the court yard, is the CHAPEL ROYAL, a plain contracted room; it is supposed to have been the same used, when belonging to the hospital. The only thing worth notice is its cieling, which is divided into small painted squares. This chapel is a royal peculiar, exempted from all episcopal jurisdiction.

The service is performed in the same manner as at cathedrals; its establishment is a dean, usually the bishop of London, a lord-almoner, a sub-dean, and forty-eight chaplains, who preach in their turns before the royal family. There are also twelve gentlemen of the chapel, two organists, ten choristers, a serjeant, a yeoman, a groom of the vestry, and a bell-ringer *.

The other parts of St. James's Palace are very irregular in their form, consisting chiefly of several courts. Some of the apartments are occupied by branches of the royal family, others by the king's servants, and others are granted as a benefit to their occupiers.

The sole use the king makes of St. James's Palace, is for purposes of state.

CLEVELAND ROW. Here stood *Berkshire House*, belonging to that branch of the family of Howard, who inherited the tile of earls of Berkshire. It was purchased by Charles II., presented by him to "that beautiful fury" Barbara, dutchess of Cleveland, and its honourable name changed into that of her dishonoured title.

* The king, when in town, is always preceded to the Chapel Royal by a nobleman, carrying the sword of state, and attended by the lords and grooms of the bedchamber, the gold staff officer, the lord chamberlain, and other officers in waiting; and accompanied by the royal family, with the foreign ministers, and nobility; the heralds and pursuivants at arms also attending; the procession being closed by the band of gentlemen pensioners, with their golden ensigns of office.

A passage hence leads to THE GREEN PARK, a romantic spot, curtailed from that of St. James. *The Wilderness*, with the *Ranger's Lodge*, the *Lawn*, the *Water*, the *Walks*, and the *extensive prospects*, render it beautiful beyond expression. The east side is ornamented with the houses of many of the nobility, before which gardens have been permitted to be planted, which yield a pleasing fragrance to this charming vicinity; the mansion most worthy notice is SPENCER HOUSE.

In this building nothing can be more pleasingly elegant than the Park front, which is ornamented to an high degree, and yet not with profusion; nor is the fitting up and furniture of the rooms inferior to the beauties of the outside. The library, which is thirty feet by twenty-five, is most beautifully ornamented. The chimney-piece very light, of polished white marble. On one side of the room hangs a capital picture of the nature of witchcraft; the expression and finishing is very fine; and the extent of the painter's imagination striking, in drawing into one point such a multitude of the emblems of witchcraft, and all designed with a charming wildness of fancy. The other apartments are equally grand and beautiful.

But there are defects to counterbalance these beauties; "The pediment in the front is too lofty, and has not the grace and majesty of the low Grecian pediment. The order should have had a greater elevation, sufficient to have included two ranges of windows, or it should not have been returned on the sides of the building. This is a striking example of the impropriety of employing the Doric order in private houses; its column is too short, its entablature too large, and all its proportions too massy, to admit of such apertures, as are necessary to the cheerfulness of an English dwelling. The statues on the pediment, and the vases at each extremity, must be mentioned with applause; as they are in a good stile, and judiciously disposed." *

END OF THE FIRST ROUTE.

* Malton's Picturesque Tour, p. 108.

ROUTE

ROUTE II.

Commencing at Charing Cross, by the Hay Market, through Pall Mall, part of Piccadilly, and Hyde Park Corner. Return through Oxford Street, taking in the North Side of the Metropolis undescribed.

PREVIOUSLY to commencing this Route, we will follow Mr. Pennant in taking a review of the large tract of ground between Charing Cross and St. Mary la Bonne, as it appeared about the year 1560, and till built upon. We have already said * that the whole was a vast extent of fields, and there were no houses, excepting three or four on the east side of the present Pall Mall; and a little farther, on the opposite side, a small place of worship, probably St. Catharine's chapel, mentioned in the last Route.

In the days of Charles II. the Haymarket, and Hedge Lane, had names; but they were literally lanes, bounded by hedges; and all beyond, to the north, east, and west, was entirely country. In the fine Plan of London, published by Faithorn, in 1658, no traces of houses are to be met with in the former, any more than a single one, named the *Gaming House*, at the end, next to Piccadilly. Windmill Street consisted of disjoined houses; and a windmill, standing in a field on the west side, proves from what its name was derived; all the space occupied by the streets radiating from the Seven Dials, was at that period open ground.

Leicester Fields was also unbuilt; but the house of that name is found in the same plan, and on the site of the present. It was founded by one of the Sydnies, earls of Leicester. It was for a short time the residence of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. the titular queen of Bohemia, who, on February 13, 1661, here ended her unfortunate life. It had been tenanted for a great number of years; and was successively the pouting place of princes; the late king, when prince of Wales, after he had quarrelled with his father,

* Vol. I. p. 141.

lived

lived here several years. His son Frederick followed his example, succeeded him in his house, and in it finished his days.

Behind Leicester House stood, in 1658, the *Military Yard*, founded by Henry prince of Wales; major Foubert afterwards kept his academy here for riding and other exercises, in the reign of Charles II. He then removed it into Swallow Street, opposite Conduit Street; part is still retained for the purpose of a riding house; the rest is converted into a *House of Industry* for the parish of St. James. The avenue still retains the name of *Major Foubert's Passage*. GERARD HOUSE belonged to the brave Charles Gerard, earl of Macclesfield, who from his youth having been trained to arms, raised a regiment of foot, and a troop of horse for Charles I. He fought many battles with the ardour of a volunteer, and displayed all the conduct of a veteran. He particularly signalized himself in Wales, where he took several castles, and the strong town of Haverfordwest. But he was also one of the lords who presented James, duke of York, at the King's Bench bar, as a popish recusant, which was recollected when James came to the crown; when his lordship, jointly with the earl of Stamford, and lord Delamere, was committed to the Tower, for having endeavoured to raise rebellion, and condemned to die; but obtained his pardon, and deceased about the year 1693. The title, in this family, became extinct in 1702, and is only remembered in the adjoining streets.

COVENTRY HOUSE, stood on the site of Coventry Street, and was the residence of the lord keeper Coventry, and Henry Coventry, secretary of state, who died here in 1686. It is said to have been on the site of one called in the old plan of London, the *Gaming House**.

JERMYN,

* Lord Clarendon mentions a house of this name, in the following words: "Mr. Hyde," (says he, speaking of himself) "going to a house called Piccadilly, which was a fair house for entertainment and gaming, with handsome gravel walks, with shade, and where were an upper and lower bowling green, whither many of the nobility and gentry

JERMYN, and ST. ALBAN'S STREETS, took their names from the gallant Henry Jermyn, earl of St. Alban's, who had a house at the head of the last. He was supposed to have been privately married to the queen dowager, Henrietta Maria. By this time misfortunes had subdued that spirit which had contributed to precipitate her first husband into the ruin of his house. She was awed by her subject-spouse; her fear of him was long observed before the nearness of the connection was discovered.

The PEST HOUSE FIELDS were surrounded with buildings before the year 1700, but remained a dirty waste till of late years, when CARNABY MARKET occupied much of the west part. Golden Square, of dirty access, was built after the Revolution, or before 1700*. In these fields had been the lazaretto, during the period of the dreadful plague of the year 1665. It was built by that true hero lord Craven, who stayed in London during the whole time; and braved the fury of the pestilence, with the same coolness as he fought the battles of his beloved mistress Elizabeth, titular queen of Bohemia; or mounted the tremendous breach at Creutznach. He was the intrepid soldier, the gallant lover, and the genuine patriot.

In 1700, BOND STREET was built no farther than the west end of Clifford Street. New Bond Street was at that time an open field, called Conduit Mead, from one of the con-

gentry of the best quality resorted for exercise and recreation. *Hist. of the Rebellion, sub an.* 1640. This seems to have been the same house with that mentioned by Mr. Garrard, in his letter to the earl of Strafford, dated June 1635; in which he says, "that since *Spring Gardens* was put down, we have, by a servant of the lord chamberlain's, a new Spring Gardens erected in the fields beyond the Meuse; where is built a fair house, and two bowling greens, made to entertain gamesters and bowlers, at an excessive rate, for I believe it hath cost him above 4000l. A dear undertaking for a gentleman barber. My lord chamberlain (Sackville, earl of Dorset) much frequents this place, where they bowl great matches." *Letters*, i. 431. PENNANT.

* It had been called *Gelding Square*, from the sign of a neigbouring inn; but the inhabitants, indignant at the vulgar degradation, changed it to its present name.

duits

duits which supplied this part of the town with water; and Conduit Street received its name for the same reason *.

GEORGE STREET, *Hanover Square*, and its church, rose about the same time. The church was built and finished in 1724. It is the last parish in this part of Westminster, excepting the distant Mary la Bonne. Every part beside was open ground, covered with dung-hills, and all sorts of obscenity. May Fair was kept about the spot now covered with May Fair chapel, and several fine streets. The fair was attended with such disorders, riots, thefts, and even murders, that, in 1708, it was prevented by the magistrates. It revived again, and at the last celebration the place was covered with booths, temporary theatres, and every enticement to low pleasure.

In 1716, HANOVER SQUARE, and CAVENDISH SQUARE, were unbuilt: but their names appear in the plans of London, of 1720. OXFORD STREET, from PRINCES STREET, eastward, as far as HIGH STREET, ST. GILES's, was almost unbuilt on the north side. "I remember," says Mr. Pennant, "there a deep hollow road, and full of sloughs; there was here and there a ragged house, the lurking place for cut-throats; insomuch, that I never was taken that way by night, in my hackney coach, to a worthy uncle's, who gave me lodgings at his house in George Street, but I went in dread the whole way." The south side was built as far as SWALLOW STREET. SOHO SQUARE was built in the time of Charles II. the duke of Monmouth lived in the centre house, facing the statue: originally the square was called, in honour of him, MONMOUTH SQUARE; and afterwards changed to that of KING's SQUARE. I have a tradition, that on his death the admirers of that unfortunate man changed it to *Soho*, being the word of the day at the field of

* "The late Carew Mildmay, Esq. who, after a very long life, died a few years ago, used to say, that he remembered killing a woodcock on the site of Conduit Street, at that time an open country. He and general Oglethorpe were great intimates, and nearly of the same age; and often brought proofs to each other of the length of their recollection." *Pennant.*

Sedgemoor.

Sedgemoor. The house was purchased by lord Bateman; after which it was let on building leases, and a row of houses erected, called BATEMAN'S BUILDINGS. The name of the unfortunate duke is still preserved in Monmouth Street.

Having concluded this part of our retrospect, we proceed from Charing Cross, by SPRING GARDENS, in which there is a passage to St. James's Park, and where there is a chapel of ease to St. Martin's; thence by Hedge Lane, or Whitcombe Street, and Suffolk Street, to the HAYMARKET, a broad street, in which the markets are held on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

PANTON STREET, on the east side, leads by OXENDON STREET, in which is a chapel of ease to St. Martin's, first built as a meeting house by the famous *Richard Baxter*, to

LEICESTER SQUARE (in the centre of which is a fine equestrian statue of George I. which originally stood in the park at Canons, in Herts) so called from *Leicester House*, built by one of the Sidneys, earls of Leicester. Here, in the year 1661, ended the unfortunate life of Elizabeth, formerly princess royal of England, and titular queen of Bohemia. George II. when prince of Wales, upon a misunderstanding with his father, retired to this house for several years; as did Frederick prince of Wales, his son, and here finished his days. It was afterwards possessed by the princess Dowager, till she removed to Carleton House. When deserted by its royal possessors, it became the instructive Museum of Natural History, belonging to Sir Ashton Lever. "It was," says Mr. Pennant, "the most astonishing collection of the subjects of natural history ever collected, in so short a space, by any individual. To the disgrace of our kingdom, after the first burst of wonder was over, it became neglected: and when it was offered to the public, by the chance of a guinea lottery, only eight thousand, out of thirty-six thousand tickets, were sold. Finally, the capricious goddess frowned on the spirited possessor of such a number of tickets, and transferred the treasure to the possessor of only two, *Mr. James Parkinson*,

inson, who generously gave Sir Ashton the advantage of one year's exhibition of his lost property; and, who, by his future attention to, and elegant disposition of, the Museum, well merited the favour." Sir Ashton died January 31, 1788. The Museum having been transferred by Mr. Parkinson to the Surrey side of Blackfriar's Bridge, into a repository built for its reception, again experienced the most mortifying neglect, and was dispersed by public auction in separate lots, in a sale which lasted upwards of forty days, during the year 1806. Leicester House was pulled down, and the site occupied by LEICESTER PLACE, an avenue from the square to NEW LISLE STREET.

At the end of CRANBOURNE STREET, adjoining to LEICESTER SQUARE, has been exhibited for several years Mr. Barker's PANORAMA, consisting of views of cities, naval engagements, &c. in such an illusive manner, that to the beholders the scenes have appeared to be realized. This may be called the perfection of Perspective.

The large house on the west side of Leicester Place, was called SAVILE HOUSE, the residence of that independen- patriot, Sir George Savile, many years knight of the shire for the county of York; but who was hurried out of his valuable life by the threats of the mob, who destroyed his house during the riots of 1780.

On the east side of the square was the residence of the inimitable HOGARTH, now the *Sablonier Hotel*; adjoining to which lived that most eminent surgeon JOHN HUNTER, who formed a fine Anatomical Museum; which has been purchased by government, and placed under the care of the College of Surgeons. This museum is classed in the following order: the parts constructed for motion; the parts essential to animals, respecting their own internal economy; parts superadded for purposes concerned with external objects; parts designed for the propagation of the species, and the maintenance and protection of the young. The west side was inhabited by that great character, Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS; and near him by another eminent surgeon, WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK, Esq.

Facing the top of the Haymarket, in GREAT WINDMILL STREET, is the large house, formerly the residence of Dr. WILLIAM HUNTER; in which was deposited his MUSEUM.

This invaluable collection was originally made by Dr. Hunter, at his residence in Jermyn Street. Of the magnitude and value of the doctor's anatomical collection, some idea may be formed when we consider the great length of years he employed in making anatomical preparations: added to the eagerness with which he encreased it from the collections occasionally offered for sale in London. And his specimens of rare diseases were frequently increased by presents from his medical friends and pupils. The doctor's collection was at first chiefly confined to specimens of human and comparative anatomy, and of diseases; but, afterwards, he extended his views to fossils, and to the branches of polite literature and erudition. A cabinet of antient medals likewise, brought together at the expence of 20,000*l.* contributed greatly to the richness of the Museum. In 1781, it received a valuable addition of shells, corals, and other curious subjects of Natural History, collected by Dr. Fothergill. By the doctor's will, 1783, the Museum, under the direction of trustees, devolved to his nephew, Dr. M. Baillie, and, in the case of his death, to the late Mr. Cruikshank, for the term of thirty years; at the end of which period the whole collection is bequeathed to the university of Glasgow. The sum of 8000*l.* sterling is left for the support and augmentation of the collection*.

NORRIS STREET, in the Haymarket, leads to St. JAMES's MARKET for butcher's meat, poultry, &c.

Lower down the Haymarket, are two structures for public entertainment; THE KING'S THEATRE, or OPERA HOUSE; and THE LITTLE THEATRE.

The history of the former of these states, "that in consequence of the unequal management of theatrical performances at the commencement of the eighteenth century, Sir John Vanbrugh was induced to procure subscriptions for erecting a new and magnificent playhouse in the Hay-

* Picture of London.

market, calculated to do honour to the architect and to the nation, and at the same time produce wealth to those who were concerned in it. The sum of 3000*l.* was immediately raised, and the building begun under Sir John's direction. In the year 1704, Mr. Betterton having surrendered to Sir John all his right and interest in the licence which had been granted to him; the latter associated himself with Mr. Congreve, and, from the abilities of two such excellent writers, great expectations were formed. On the 9th of April, 1705, the theatre was opened with an Italian opera, which did not meet its expected success. It was also soon found that the architect was much better qualified to produce excellent pieces, than to construct a place for their performance. The edifice was a vast triumphal piece of architecture, wholly unfit for every purpose of convenience; the vast columns, the gilded cornices, and lofty roofs, availed very little, when scarcely one word in ten could be distinctly heard. "At the first opening of it," says Mr. Cibber, "the flat ceiling, that is now over the orchestre, was then a semi-oval arch, that sprung fifteen feet higher from above the cornice. The cieling over the pit too was still more raised, being one level line from the highest back part of the upper gallery to the front of the stage; the front boxes were a continued semi-circle to the bare walls of the house on each side: this extraordinary and superfluous space occasioned such an undulation from the voice of every actor, that generally what they said sounded like the gabbling of so many people in the lofty aisles of a cathedral. The tone of a trumpet, or swelling of an eunuch's holding note, it is true, might be sweetened by it; but the articulate sounds of a speaking voice were drowned by the hollow reverberations of one word under another." It had not at that time the benefit of a large city, which hath since been built in its neighbourhood, and it was too remote from the then frequenters of the theatre to be much attended by them. All these circumstances uniting together afforded so little prospect of profit or success, that in a few months Mr. Congreve gave up his share and interest

terest wholly to Sir John Vanbrugh; who, at the end of the second season, either finding the gains which arose from the management too few, or the trouble arising from his attendance on it too much, grew also disgusted with his situation, and wished to be relieved from it. But of so little value was the theatre considered at that juncture, that no person thought it of consequence enough to apply for it *.

During the year 1720, a fund of 50,000*l.* was raised by subscription, for the regular support of the undertaking, to which king George I. contributed 1000*l.* The concern was then put under the direction of a governor and directors, called the *Academy of Music.* The first vocal performers, a lyric poet, and the three best composers of music, were engaged; the latter were Handel, Attilia, and Bononcini. From this period the opera continued to flourish, under the direction of various managers. In the year 1789, on the 17th of June, the whole of this theatre, and several adjoining houses, were destroyed by fire; but was immediately rebuilt on a scale of great magnificence. There are five tiers of boxes elegantly ornamented, a spacious pit, and an ample gallery. Here is also a large room for the Concert of Antient Music, commonly called "The King's Concert." So rigid are the regulations respecting the admission of modern compositions, that the director for the night is liable to the forfeiture of a considerable sum, if any piece is introduced of less age than twenty-five years. The director is usually a nobleman of taste and science. The exterior of the *Opera House* is in an unfinished state.

The Theatre Royal, commonly named "*The Little Theatre,*" is opened during the summer months. The patent by which it is held, was formerly granted to Samuel Foote, Esq. denominated the Aristophanes of his day; of whom it was purchased by George Colman, Esq. and held by his son, both dramatic writers, jointly with other proprietors.

We now pass into Pall Mall, a long, spacious, and well built street, in which is situated, besides Carleton

* Baker's Biographia Dramatica.—Introduction, xxxi.

House,

House, Cumberland House, and Marlborough House, already mentioned, a stately mansion belonging to the marquis of Buckingham, and *Schomberg House*; the latter was built by the duke of Schomberg, during the reign of William III. for his town residence. After his death it fell into private hands, and was inhabited by *Astley*, the painter, who divided it into three habitations, reserving the centre for his own residence. It was then occupied by Richard Cosway, Esq. R. A. After him by the eccentric Dr. Graham, in which he delivered his lectures. The last occupier was Mr. Robert Bowyer, a painter in miniature, who collected and formed a large gallery of paintings and engravings by the first masters, to illustrate the History of England; this he named "THE HISTORIC GALLERY." But the untoward circumstances of the times being unpropitious to the arts, Mr. Bowyer was compelled to resort to the government for assistance, to extricate him from the difficulties into which he had involved himself by this undertaking; parliament empowered him to dispose of the whole by lottery, which determined in the year 1807.

Equally unfortunate was the SHAKESPEARE GALLERY on the opposite side of the street.

That highly respected character, the late Mr. Alderman BOYDELL, of whom we have had occasion to make mention in various parts of this work, "not contented with having formed a school of engraving in this country, so far superior to that of any other, laid also the foundation of a school of British Historical Painting in the splendid establishment of the SHAKESPEARE GALLERY. When we consider the magnificence of the design of Boydell's Shakespeare, the spirit with which it was executed, the works both of the pencil and the graver which it has produced, the almost incredible excellence in printing which has accompanied it, the encouragement it has given, and is continually giving to Genius, the imitations it has excited, and the commercial advantages which the nation must have derived from it, we must admire in astonishment and in silence."

The

The typographical part of this national and magnificent work was executed by Bulmer; the text regulated by George Steevens, Esq. the plates engraved by the very first artists, from pictures painted on purpose for it by Sir Joshua Reynolds, West, Wright, Barry, Romney, &c. It may be truly said of this publication, for the honour of our nation, that no country, nor age, has yet produced an edition of any author's works of such exquisite taste and beauty. It surpasses in splendour all former publications, as far as the genius of Shakespeare surpasses that of all other dramatic poets. The Shakespeare, the Milton, the History of England, the Bible, and Poets, not to mention many other publications which have done *very great credit to us as a nation, were never equalled at any former period in any country in the world.* Let our countrymen be judged by their productions, and they will be found equal in the rapidity of their progress towards perfection, to any artists that have preceded them in any age or country. And had they been encouraged and matured in equal ease and by equal munificence with the sons of Greece and Rome, their works would have more than rivalled those of that period*.

With what regret and indignation, therefore, are we compelled to draw a curtain before this fascinating scene! How repugnant to the feelings of the patrons and lovers of genius and of learning, must it be to be informed by the following impressive epistle, that the worthy alderman was in a great measure ruined, for his vast project of conferring a most essential benefit on all the world. His own words are the sincerest medium of his regret:

Letter from Mr. Alderman BOYDELL *to Alderman* JOHN WILLIAM ANDERSON; *read by the latter in the House of Commons, when applying for Leave to dispose of the Shakspeare Paintings, &c. by Lottery.*

" DEAR SIR, *Cheapside, Feb.* 4, 1804.

" The kindness with which you have undertaken to represent my case, calls upon me to lay open to you, with the utmost can-

* Alderman Josiah Boydell's Suggestions for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures on a commercial Basis.—*Europ. Mag.*

dour,

dour, the circumstances attending it, which I will now endeavour to do as briefly as possible.

" It is above sixty years since I began to study the art of engraving; in the course of which time, besides employing that long period of life in my profession, with an industry and assiduity that would be improper in me to describe, I have laid out with my brethren, in promoting the commerce of the Fine Arts in this country, above three hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

" When I first began business, the whole commerce of prints in this country consisted in importing foreign prints, principally from France, to supply the cabinets of the curious in this kingdom. Impressed with the idea that the genius of our own countrymen, if properly encouraged, was equal to that of foreigners, I set about establishing a SCHOOL OF ENGRAVING IN ENGLAND, with what success the Public are well acquainted. It is, perhaps, at present sufficient to say, that the whole course of that commerce is changed; very few prints being now imported into this country, while the foreign market is principally supplied with prints from England.

" In effecting this favourite plan, I have not only spent a long life, but have employed near forty years of the labour of my nephew, Josiah Boydell, who has been bred to the business, and whose assistance during that period has been greatly instrumental in promoting a school of engraving in this country. By the blessing of Providence, these exertions have been very successful; not only in that respect, but in a commercial point of view; for the large sums I regularly received from the Continent, previous to the French Revolution, for impressions taken from the numerous plates engraved in England, encouraged me to attempt also an ENGLISH SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL PAINTING.

" I had observed with indignation, that the want of such a school had been long made a favourite topic of opprobrium against this country among foreign writers on National Taste. No subject, therefore, could be more appropriate for such a national attempt than England's inspired poet, and great painter of nature, Shakspeare; and I flatter myself the most prejudiced foreigner must allow that the Shakspeare Gallery will convince the world, that Englishmen want nothing but the fostering hand of encouragement to bring forth their genius in this line of art. I might go further, and defy any of the Italian, Flemish, or French schools to show, in so short a space of time, such an exertion as the

the Shakspeare Gallery; and if they could have made such an exertion, the pictures would have been marked with all that monotonous sameness which distinguishes those different schools. Whereas in the Shakspeare Gallery every artist, partaking of the freedom of his country, and endowed with that originality of thinking so peculiar to its natives, has chosen his own road to what he conceived to be excellence, unshackled by the slavish imitation and uniformity that pervade all the foreign schools.

"This Gallery I once flattered myself with being able to have left to that generous Public, who have for so long a period encouraged my undertakings; but unfortunately for those connected with the Fine Arts, a Vandalick Revolution has arisen, which, in convulsing all Europe, has entirely extinguished, except in this happy island, all those who had the taste or the power to promote those arts; while the tyrant that at present governs France tells that believing and besotted nation, that, in the midst of all his robbery and rapine, he is a great patron and promoter of the Fine Arts; just as if those arts that humanise and polish mankind could be promoted by such means, and by such a man.

"You will excuse, my dear Sir, I am sure, some warmth in an old man on this subject, when I inform you, that this unhappy Revolution has cut up by the roots that revenue from the Continent which enabled me to undertake such considerable works in this country. At the same time, as I am laying my case fairly before you, it should not be disguised, that my natural enthusiasm for promoting the Fine Arts (perhaps buoyed up by success) made me improvident; for had I lain by but ten pounds out of every hundred pounds my plates produced, I should not now have had occasion to trouble my friends, or appeal to the Public; but, on the contrary, I flew with impatience to employ some new artist with the whole gains of my former undertakings. I see too late my error; for I have thereby decreased my ready money, and increased my stock of copper-plates to such a size, that all the printsellers in Europe could not purchase it, especially at these times so unfavourable to the Arts.

"Having thus candidly owned my error, I have but one word to say in extenuation. My receipts from abroad had been so large, and continued so regular, that I at all times found them fully adequate to support my undertakings at home—I could not calculate on the present crisis, which has totally annihilated them—I certainly calculated on some defalcation of these receipts, by a

French or Spanish war, or both; but with France or Spain I carried on but little commerce—Flanders, Holland, and Germany, who, no doubt, supplied the rest of Europe, were the great marts; but, alas! they are now no more. The convulsion that has disjointed and ruined the whole Continent I did not foresee—I know no man that did. On that head, therefore, though it has nearly ruined me and mine, I can take but little blame to myself.

"In this state of things, I throw myself with confidence upon that public who has always been but too partial to my poor endeavours, for the disposal of that which, in happier days, I flattered myself to have presented to them.

"I know of no means by which that can be effected just now but by a Lottery; and if the Legislature will have the goodness to grant a permission for that purpose, they will at least have the assurance of the even tenour of a long life, that it will be fairly and honourably conducted. The objects of it are, my pictures, galleries, drawings, &c. &c., which, unconnected with my copperplates and trade, are much more than sufficient to pay, if properly disposed of, all I owe in the world.

"I hope you, my dear Sir, and every honest man, at any age, will feel for my anxiety to discharge my debts; but at my advanced age, of eighty-five, I feel it becomes doubly desirable.—I am, dear Sir, with great regard, your obedient and obliged servant,

"JOHN BOYDELL."

Sir John William Anderson, Bart.

This gallery was disposed of by lottery in the year 1805.

Under every unpropitious circumstance, however, though the terrors of warfare surround us, the arts will flourish in spite of every opposition; and if the attention of the public mind can turn aside for a moment from the great and eventful scenes, which have so long and so unfortunately agitated the whole civilized world in the most painful manner, it would derive the highest gratification in contemplating the result of a plan recently laid open for the cultivation of national talent in the elegant arts, and nurturing its progress to the full maturity it is sedulously endeavouring to obtain. Such are the views of the "BRITISH INSTITUTION for promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom;"

Kingdom;" and in the short period in which it has been presented to the public eye, the results already elicited from it, have fully confirmed every hope of ultimate success, and to a degree that must place the British on a level with the most renowned of the foreign schools.

"The foundation of this patriotic structure is laid on the present enlightened and refined taste of the highest and most cultivated ranks of society, capable of appreciating the value of talent, whether considered nationally or individually, and who have imposed on themselves the duty to seek out merit in order to cherish it, and to discover genius to reward it. Adopting their native arts, as the offspring of peace, they wish to place them in the sunshine of national favour and protection. They have laid open the avenues to excellence, and the hand of liberality beckons forward legitimate claimants to share the honours that await their ardour to excel.

"The first year of this establishment has presented to the judgment of the public a display of professional excellence in the classes of sculpture, and of history and landscape painting, that would shed lustre on the talent of any country. Many of those works had already passed in review in former exhibitions, with the highest eclat; and in that of the British Gallery, they have been again viewed and recognized as the germs of that sterling excellence, which it is the first wish of the patrons of British art to establish and protect. Its close was marked by the most liberal encouragement to the artists, by the purchase made of their works to the amount of *5450l.*

"A plan, simple in its construction, clear in its principles, and easy in its practical application, has enabled the governors and directors of this illustrious institution, to advance, on firm ground, their first important step, towards perpetuating the benefits and advantages to be derived from a liberal encouragement, and a judicious cultivation of native talent; and in this order will its dignified course be continued, till the grand purpose of its first prin-

ciple be established and made permanent by adequate provision from the state, to ensure its full benefit to the country and posterity."

St. James's Square, on the north side of Pall Mall, is very large and beautiful; the area on the inside, encompassed with iron rails, forms an octagon, and in the centre is a fine circular bason of water, in the midst of which is a pedestal, on which is intended to be placed a statue of William III. On the east side stands Norfolk House, in which his present majesty George III. was born. Adjoining to which is London House, the town residence of the bishops of that see. The square abounds with the houses of the nobility; but the curious observer will be gratified by a visit to the house and factory established by the late Josiah Wedgewood, Esq. who invented and brought to perfection a species of porcelain, in imitation of the Etruscan and other potteries of antiquity, as well as of the best models of the moderns.

An ingenious author observes, "that though this square appears extremely grand, yet this grandeur does not arise from the magnificence of the houses; but only from their regularity, the neatness of the pavement, and the beauty of the bason: and that if the houses were built more in taste, and the four sides exactly correspondent to each other, the effect would be much more surprising, and the pleasure arising from it more just." We take the liberty to add, that were the south side completely levelled to the street, the effect would be considerably enhanced, by exhibiting the three other sides to amazing advantage.

York Street. The house, now Wedgewood's warehouse, was formerly the residence of the *Spanish ambassador*, and the adjoining chapel a place of worship for his religious persuasion; when he relinquished the premises, the chapel was converted to the use of various congregation, and is at present belonging to Mr. *Proud*, a preacher of the principles of Emanuel Swedenbourg, a Swedish nobleman, who died in London, in the year 1772. "He professed

professed himself to be the founder (under the Lord) of the New Jerusalem Church, alluding to the New Jerusalem spoken of in the Revelations of St. John." *

Facing

* The tenets of Baron Swedenbourg, although peculiarly different from every other system of divinity in Christendom, are nevertheless drawn from the Holy Scriptures, and supported by numberless quotations from them. He asserts, that in the year 1743, the lord manifested himself to him in a personal appearance; and at the same time opened his spiritual eyes, so that he was enabled constantly to see and converse with spirits and angels. From that time he began to print and publish various wonderful things, which, he says, were revealed to him, relating to heaven and hell, the state of men after death, the worship of God, the spiritual sense of the scriptures, the various earths in the universe, and their inhabitants, with many other extraordinary particulars, the knowledge of which was, perhaps, never pretended to by any other writer, before or since his time. He denies a Trinity of persons in the Godhead, but contends for a divine Trinity in the single person of Jesus Christ alone, consisting of a Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, just like the human Trinity in every individual man, of soul, body, and proceeding operation: and he asserts, that as the latter Trinity constitutes one man, so the former Trinity constitutes one Jehovah God, who is at once the Creator, Redeemer, and Regenerator. On this and other subjects, Dr. Priestley addressed letters to the members of the New Jerusalem Church, to which several replies were made.

Baron Swedenbourg further maintains that the sacred scripture contains three distinct senses, called celestial, spiritual, and natural, which are united by correspondencies; and that in each sense it is divine truth, accommodated respectively to the angels of the three heavens, and also to men on earth. This science of correspondencies (it is said) had been lost for some thousands of years, viz ever since the time of Job, but is now revived by Emanuel Swedenbourg, who uses it as a key to the spiritual or internal sense of the sacred scripture, every page of which, he says, is written by correspondencies, that is, by such things in the natural world as correspond unto and signify things in the spiritual world. He denies the doctrine of atonement, or vicarious sacrifice, together with the doctrines of predestination, unconditional election, justification by faith alone, the resurrection of the material body, &c. and in opposition thereto maintains, that man is possessed of free-will in spiritual things; that salvation is not attainable without repentance, that is, abstaining from evils because they are sins against God, and living a life of charity and faith, according to the commandments; that man, immediately on his decease, rises again in a spiri-

tual

Facing York Street, is situated the parish church of

ST. JAMES, WESTMINSTER.

THIS structure, originally a chapel of ease, was by authority of parliament, in the first year of the reign of James II. constituted a parochial church; and the parish wholly taken out of that of St. Martin's in the Fields; the whole was erected at the charge and credit of Henry Jermyn, earl of St. Alban's, and of the inhabitants, owners, and occupiers of houses, lands, and tenements, as it is recited in the act of parliament; at the making which there had been expended 7000*l.*

The

tual body, which was inclosed in his material body, and that in this spiritual body he lives as a man to eternity, either in heaven or in hell, according to the quality of his past life.

It is further maintained by Baron Swedenbourg and his followers, that all those passages in the sacred scripture, generally supposed to signify the destruction of the world by fire, &c. commonly called the last judgment, must be understood according to the above-mentioned science of correspondencies, which teaches, that by the end of the world, or consummation of the age, is not signified the destruction of the world, but the destruction or end of the present Christian church, both among Roman

The walls are well built of brick, with rustic quoins, facios, door and window cases, of stone. The roof is arched, supported by pillars of the Corinthian order, and the door cases of the Ionic order; the apertures (especially the windows) are regular and well disposed.

The church is beautifully ornamented in its roof within, divided into pannels of crocket and fret-work, and the twelve columns that support it, and in the cornice. The galleries have neat fronts; and the door cases, especially that fronting Jermyn Street, are highly enriched. The windows at the east end, are adorned with two columns and two pilasters; the lower of the Corinthian, and the upper of the Composite order; and the wainscot round the church ten feet high, which is well painted. The pews and pulpit are neat; and on the font, carved by Grinlin Gibbons, is represented the Fall of Man, Salvation of Noah, &c. as at St. Margaret's, Lothbury. The type is also finely carved in basso-relievo, with a spacious angel descending from a celestial choir of cherubims. The altar-piece is very spacious, consisting of fine bolection pannels, with architrave, friese, and cornice, of cedar; with a large compass pediment, under which a very admirable carved pelican feeding its young, between two doves; also a noble festoon, with exceeding large fruit of several kinds, fine leaves, &c. all very neatly done in limewood; the altar is fenced in with a strong and graceful rail and banister of white marble, art-

Roman Catholics and Protestants of every description or denomination; and that the last judgment actually took place in the spiritual world in the year 1757; from which æra is dated the second advent of the Lord, and the commencement of a new Christian church, which, they say, is meant by the new heaven and new earth in the Revelation, and the New Jerusalem thence descending.

Such are the general outlines of Baron Swedenbourg's principal doctrines, collected from his voluminous writings. His followers are numerous in England, Germany, Sweden, &c. also in America. They use a liturgy, and instrumental, as well as vocal music, in their public worship. Their ministers have a particular dress both for praying and preaching, so that they may be said to study variety.—*Evans's Religious Denominations.*

fully

fully carved; and the foot-pace within that is the same kind of stone. The organ was given by queen Mary II. in the year 1691.

Length of the church eighty-four feet, breadth sixty-three, altitude about forty-two, and that of the steeple, consisting of a handsome tower and spire, one hundred and forty-nine feet, where are four clock dials well painted, and the figures so large, as to be visible a vast distance several ways.

Among the MONUMENTS are the following:

On the south side of the altar a polished marble monument, with this inscription:

To the Memory of the Right Honourable Henry Sidney, Earl of Rumney, Viscount Sidney of Shepley, and Baron of Milton, in the County of Kent; Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Constable of Dover Castle, Master-General of the Ordnance, and sometime Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Lieutenant General of the Forces of his late Majesty K. William, first Lord of his Bedchamber, one of the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council; and also Privy Counsellor to her present Majesty Queen Ann.

Who died, Apr. 8. Anno Domini 1704, in the 63d year of his Age.

A small white marble monument on a north pillar, near the middle of the church, thus inscribed:

Near this Place lyes interred the Body of Mr. John Haines, Citizen and Carpenter of London, a Governour of Bridewel and Bethlem Hospitals, High Constable of this Liberty, and first Church-warden of this Parish. He was born at Kings Sutton in Northamptonshire, to the Poor of which Parish he gave 100l. to their use for ever, and died the 1st of January 169$\frac{9}{4}$, in the 54th year of his Age.

On a grave-stone in the cemetery, at the west end, inscribed to the memory of Alexander Tinsey, are these lines:

Reader, stand still, and spend a Tear
Upon the Dust that slumbers here;
And when thou read'st, Instead of me,
Think on the Glass that runs for thee.

Here is also a tablet, to the memory of Mr. Thomas D'Urfey, vulgarly called "Tom D'Urfey," the poet.

The living is a rectory, the advowson appointed by the act of parliament to be in the bishop of London, and Thomas lord Jermyn, their successors and heirs for ever; first the lord bishop to present twice, and then lord Jermyn once, and so to continue alternately; the said rector to be collated as usual, and to take the like duties as the vicar of St. Martin's.

Several eminent characters have been rectors of this church. The first was Dr. THOMAS TENNISON, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. WILLIAM WAKE, who arrived to the same dignity. Dr. SAMUEL CLARK, an eminently learned man, and pious divine. Dr. THOMAS SECKER, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. The present rector is the reverend GERARD ANDREWES, D. D. rector of Mickleham, in Surrey.

A recital of part of the contents of the parish from the statute, is curious at this distance of time.

"All the houses and Grounds, comprehended in a place heretofore called St. James's Fields, and the confines thereof, beginning at a house at the south side of the east end of Catharine (alias Pall Mall) street, the south side of the road way, called Tyburn Road westward, to a house being the sign of the Plough, at the north-west corner of a lane, called Marybone Lane, including the said house; and from thence proceeding southward on the east side of the lane to the north-east corner of Crabtree Fields, comprehending the same; and the ground from thence westward to the north-west corner of Ten Acres Field, in the occupation of Richard earl of Burlington, or his assigns, including that field, and the highway between the same; and the garden wall of the said earl of Burlington, to the north-west corner of the said garden wall, including that garden, and the mansion house of the said earl of Burlington, fronting Portugal Street. Toward St. James's House, to the middle channel on the south side of a new street called Park Place, comprehending all the east side of St. James's Street to St. James's House, and all the west side thereof from the said middle channel downwards, as far as the same extends, and including the south side of Park Place to Cleavland

Garden, comprehending the same, and Cleavland House, and out-buildings; and also the street which leads from the outward gate of the said house, fronting part of St. James's House, to the gate of the said house, and thence to the said Pall Mall street, comprehending all the buildings and yards backward to the wall, which incloses that part of St. James's Park which hath been lately made into a garden, extending to a house inhabited by Anthony Verrio, painter, and late by Leonard Girle, gardener; and from thence to the house and garden of Thomas earl of Sussex, including the same; together with the south side of Warwick Street, to the White Hart inn there.

Most of the streets between St. James's Square, and the street of the same name, are occupied by hotels, assembly rooms, and subscription houses; the principal is WILLIS's suite of rooms in King Street, in which there are elegant accommodations for nearly one thousand persons.

Facing St. James's church, in Piccadilly, is SWALLOW STREET, a narrow avenue to Oxford Street; here is one of the oldest Scot's Presbyterian congregations in London. The chief minister of this kirk is Dr. Trotter, an eminent pastor for many years.

PICCADILLY, is so called from PICCADILLA HALL, which stood on the site of Sackville Street. This was a sort of repository for ruffs, when there were no other houses here. The street was completed in 1642, as far as the present Berkeley Street. The first good house that was built in it was BURLINGTON HOUSE, the noble founder of which, said, that he placed it there, "because he was certain no one would build beyond him."

The front of this noble mansion, is of stone, and remarkable for the beauty of its design and workmanship. The circular colonade of the Doric order, which joins the wings, is noble and striking; but the house is not sufficiently grand for the colonade. The apartments are finished with great taste, and the staircase is painted by Sebastian Ricci. This house was left to the Devonshire family, on the express condition that it should not be demolished. We think however that were arches cut through the heavy

screen

screen in the front of the street, with ornamental iron work, the view of the interior through the colonade would be beautiful and lively; and by such an improvement, the nuisance of the wooden bars, pestered with ballads, pamphlets, and pedlars, would be effectually removed; they are at present obnoxious in the front of a noble mansion belonging to the duke of Devonshire, and inhabited by his brother-in-law, the duke of Portland!

Adjoining to Burlington House eastward, is the ALBANY HOTEL. This was inhabited by *lord Melbourne*, and exchanged with him by his royal highness the duke of York; when his highness quitted possession, this place was purchased by the present proprietors, who built on the gardens, and converted the whole into chambers for the casual residence of the nobility and gentry, who had not settled residences in town. They gave to the house the name it now bears, in compliment to the prince duke, whose second title is duke of Albany.

Here stood the house of the treacherous and profligate earl of SUNDERLAND, whose destructive advice ruined his sovereign James II. At the very time that he sold him to the prince of Orange, he prompted and encouraged the king in every measure which involved him and his family in ruin. The present structure is the work of the late Sir William Chambers.

At the back of Burlington Gardens are several elegant streets, bearing the names of SAVILLE ROW, CORK STREET, and OLD and NEW BURLINGTON STREETS, in which are several houses of the nobility. At the end of NEW BURLINGTON STREET, is BURLINGTON SCHOOL, founded by the last lady Burlington, for the maintenance, clothing, and education of eighty females upon the most liberal plan. The south end of this street is occupied by the stately mansion built by Leoni, for Gay's patron the duke of Queensbury; and thence called QUEENSBURY HOUSE, the owner of which was allowed to build, and have a view into Burlington Gardens. Having been in a state of delapidation, and uninhabited, it was purchased by the earl of Uxbridge, who

made several improvements in the structure; it of course is now denominated UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

Hence is an avenue to OLD BOND STREET, and again to PICCADILLY, in which is ALBEMARLE STREET, inhabited by persons of fashion. At the top of this is GRAFTON STREET, on the site of which stood CLARENDON HOUSE, built by the great lord chancellor Clarendon. "It was built by himself," says Pennant, "with the stones intended for the rebuilding of St. Paul's cathedral. He purchased the materials; but a nation soured with unsuccessful war, with fire, and with pestilence, imputed every thing as a crime to this great and envied character: his enemies called this DUNKIRK HOUSE, calumniating him with having built it with the money arising from the sale of that town, which had just before been given up to the French, for a large sum, by his master. Clarendon was so sensible of his vanity, of his imprudence, in building so large a house, and of the envy it drew upon him, that he thinks fit to apologize for that act of his; which he declares so far exceeded the proposed expence, as to add greatly to the embarrassment of his affairs. It cost 50,000*l.* and three hundred men were employed in the building. It was purchased from his lordship by George Monk, duke of Albemarle, and afterwards by another nobleman, inferior indeed in abilities, but not inferior in virtues In 1670, James, duke of Ormond, in his way to Clarendon House, where his grace at that time lived, was dragged out of his coach by the infamous *Blood*, and his associates, who intended to hang his grace at Tyburn, in revenge for justice done, under his administration in Ireland, on some of their companions. This refinement in revenge saved the duke's life: he had leisure to disengage himself from the villain on horseback, to whom he was tied; by which time he was discovered by his affrighted domestics, and rescued from death. Blood was soon after taken in the attempt to steal the crown. The court had use for so complete a villain, and sunk so low as to apply to his grace for pardon for the offence against him: the duke granted it with a generous indignation.

indignation. Blood had a pension of 500*l.* a year, and was constantly seen in the Presence Chamber: as is supposed, to shew to the great uncomplying men of the time, what a ready instrument the ministry had to revenge any attempt that might be made against them in the cause of liberty."

In Albemarle Street, is the society's house for the encouragement of Improvements in Arts and Manufactures, denominated THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.

This establishment was suggested about the year 1799, and afterwards incorporated, by royal charter, under the name and title of THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, for the avowed purpose of "the diffusion of knowledge, and facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical improvements." The members consist of three different classes, proprietors, life-subscribers, and annual subscribers.

The institution is governed by a committee of nine managers, who are elected by the proprietors: three for three years, three for two years, and three for one year.

The front of the house is barricadoed by double windows, which prevent the entrance of the cold in winter, and of the heat in summer. There is, likewise, a very spacious and elegant lecture room, designed by Mr. Webster, with another of less size; a library; a news room, where all the newspapers and periodical publications are taken, and a conversation room. The reading rooms and library are supplied with periodical publications, in English, French, and German; besides British and foreign newspapers. There is a room for experimental dinners, where the kitchen is fitted up according to the plan recommended in count Rumford's Essays, in a very complete manner, and all the fire places in the house are furnished with the Rumford stoves, of different kinds. Adjoining the kitchen is a large workshop, in which a great number of coppersmiths, braziers, and other workmen, are constantly employed making saucepans, roasters, &c. after the direction of the count, which are stamped with the arms of the institution, and sold in a part of the building appropriated for that purpose.

Over the workshops is a large room for the reception of such models of machinery as may be presented to the institution; and adjoining is a printing office, with a press, types, and every other implement necessary in printing. The institution has a professor of natural philosophy, and another for chemistry, who read lectures on these sciences.

Opposite Albemarle Street is St. JAMES's STREET, a broad descending avenue to the royal palace. Here are large subscription houses for the reception of noblemen, members of parliament, &c. the principal of which are MARTINDALE's, BROOKES's, PARSLOE's, the COCOA TREE, and the SMYRNA. In these houses dinners and other accommodations are provided for visitors, in the most elegant and liberal manner.

The front of St. James's Palace, next to this street, appears little more than an antiquated gate-house; and has altogether an appearance, unfitting for the residence or court of a powerful monarch—the sovereign of the United Kingdom. The power, wealth, or strength of the king of the British empire, are certainly not to be judged from the exterior of St. James's Palace. "It should be considered, under this head, that however great the expence, it will cost the nation nothing; for on these occasions, what is given by the people is paid by the people."

ARLINGTON STREET, forms an avenue from St. James's Street to Piccadilly; in this street are several noblemen's houses. Opposite is DOVER STREET, in which is situated the residence appointed for the BISHOPS OF ELY. Here is also the town house of the DUKE OF HAMILTON, at the corner of HAY HILL. We are informed from *Strype's Memorials*, that at the time of the insurrection of Sir Thomas Wyat, in 1554, part of his army marched over this tract, then an open country, to attack the metropolis. His party were repulsed by the royal army on *Hay Hill*, and on that account, after his execution, his head was set upon a gallows at this place; his parboiled quarters having been dispersed into various parts of the neighbourhood of London. Three of the insurgents were also hung in chains, near the head of their leader.

At

Drawn by Schnebbelie & Engraved by Sparrow

Pubd by the Proprietors of London

LANSDOWNE HOUSE, Berkeley Square

At the foot of Hay Hill, to the right, is BERKELEY SQUARE, containing about three acres of ground, well laid out, and handsomely built. In the centre is a fine equestrian statue of king George III. by WILTON. On the east side is a handsome street, denominated BRUTON STREET; the north side is but indifferently occupied by tradesmens' shops; but the west side is built in a grand stile, the houses mostly belonging to the nobility. On the west side are HILL STREET, and CHARLES STREET, both handsome, with stately houses; at the top of the latter is JOHN STREET CHAPEL, a chapel of ease to St. George. The south side of Berkeley Square is occupied by the beautiful and stately structure and gardens of the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE. The house, fronted with stone, was built by the ADAMS; the late lord accumulated a rich library of printed books and manuscripts, the latter of which have been purchased by parliament, and placed in the British Museum. The gardens are well laid out.

BERKELEY STREET is built on the site of BERKELEY HOUSE, a fine antient mansion belonging to the noble family of that name and title.

At the corner of this street, in Piccadilly, is DEVONSHIRE HOUSE. This part of Piccadilly was formerly called *Portugal Street*, as far as the turnpike. Devonshire House was the last house in the street, long after the year 1700. In the antient mansion lived Christiana, wife of William, second earl of Devon, in splendor and hospitality; she died at a great age in 1674. This house, according to Pennant, "was the great resort of wits in her days. *Waller* made it his theatre, and *Denham* is said here to have prated more than ever."

The house was taken down by the first duke, and another built; this fabric was destroyed by fire, in the reign of George II. and the present building constructed from a design of Kent, and cost 20,000*l.* including 1000*l.* presented by the third duke, to the architect, for his plans and designs.

The various apartments are noble, and built in a masterly stile. His grace has a fine library, and a capital assortment of medals.

Among

Among the paintings are the following: A fine portrait of MARC ANTONIO DE DOMINIS, archbishop of Spalato, painted by Tintoret. ARTHUR GOODWIN, the friend of Hampden. JANE, lady WHARTON. The famous lord FALKLAND. Sir THOMAS BROWN, (author of the *Religio Medici)*, his lady, and four daughters, painted by Dobson. Rembrandt's JEWISH RABBI. TITIAN, by himself. CARLO CIGNANI, by himself. PHILIP II. of Spain, by Titian. The OLD COUNTESS OF DESMOND. Here is also a fine collection of paintings by the Italian masters.

The south side of Piccadilly, to the turnpike, is bounded by the iron railing of the Green Park, and the ranger's house and gardens. This side affords most enchanting views over St. James's Park, Westminster, the Queen's Palace, Chelsea, and the Surrey hills. The north side is composed of an assemblage of mansions belonging to the nobility, the shops of tradesmen, and livery stables; among the former are the houses of the duke of Grafton, the duke of Queensbury, and earl Bathurst.

On this side are also several good streets. In STRATTON STREET is the house of the late RICHARD BULL, Esq. formerly member of parliament for Newport, in the Isle of Wight; but more particularly to be revered for his condescension, and useful information to the literati, from his extensive and fine collection of drawings, prints, books, and MSS. This work is much benefited by him. Mr. Bull departed this life in 1805.

BOLTON STREET, HALF MOON STREET, and CLARGES STREET, built on the site of *Clarges House*, lead to MAY FAIR; this was originally called *Brook Field*; and when the antient fair granted by Edward I. to St. James's hospital, on the eve of the holiday of that saint, ceased, on account of the dissolution of the hospital, and the increase of buildings, the fair was removed to Brook Field, and assumed the name of MAY FAIR; the original fair having been granted to be held for seven days. In process of time this resort of low company was productive of such disorders,

orders, that in the year 1708, the following presentment was made by the grand jury of Westminster for the body of the county of Middlesex:

"That being sensible of their duty to make presentment of such matters and things as were public enormities and inconveniences, and being encouraged by the example of the worthy magistracy of the city of London, in their late proceedings against *Bartholomew Fair*, did present, as a public nuisance and inconvenience, the yearly riotous and tumultuous assembly, in a place called Brook Field, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in this county, called May Fair. In which place many loose, idle, and disorderly persons did rendezvous, and draw and allure young persons, servants, and others, to meet there, to game, and commit lewdness and disorderly practices, to the great corruption and debauchery of their virtue and morals; and in which many and great riots, tumults, breaches of the peace, open and notorious lewdness, and murder itself had been committed; and were like to be committed again, if not prevented by some wise and prudent method: and for that the said fair being so near her majesty's royal person and government, by seditious and unreasonable men; taking thereby occasion to execute their most wicked and treasonable designs. Wherefore and because the said fair, as it was then used, both actually was, and had so fatal a tendency to the corruption of her majesty's subjects, violation of her peace, and the danger of her person; they humbly conceived it worthy the care of those in power and authority to rectify the same, &c."

The consequence was, that the fair was abolished for that time; but having been revived, the place was covered with booths, temporary theatres, and every inticement to low pleasure; but it received its final dissolution during the reign of George II. when a riot having commenced, a peace officer was killed in endeavouring to quell it. The fair was kept on the spot where at present are situated MAY FAIR CHAPEL, CURZON STREET, and all the elegant surrounding avenues to the residences of the nobility and gentry.

SHEPHERD'S MARKET is at present a very trifling repository for butcher's meat, poultry, and vegetables; and is but little frequented.

DOWN STREET, HAMILTON STREET, and PARK STREET, are the only avenues of any consequence till we arrive at HYDE PARK CORNER. This is one of the principal entrances into London from the western counties; and from its elevation, and the number of elegant structures adjoining and in progression, cannot fail of impressing very powerfully the ideas of the stranger who visits the metropolis. The mass of buildings on the right side of the street, erected from the designs of the Adams, Apsley House, built by lord chancellor Bathurst, Hyde Park, and the enchanting views which in every quarter attract the eye, form such an assemblage of picturesque beauty, as is seldom to be met with at the entrance of a vast and populous city. The TOLL HOUSES, and their multiplicity of lamps, add also to the variety of the scene.

"Close by this much-crouded entrance into London, are the entrances into the two royal parks; a circumstance that has excited the ingenuity of different architects, to combine the three entrances into one magnificent national fabric; a noble idea, of which the situation is worthy, but it is scarcely probable that it will ever be carried into effect."*

There is a capital improvement intended near this place, Sir Drummond Smith, to whom the estate of Hamilton Street, and its vicinity, lately devolved, has it in contemplation to form the whole into a grand crescent, facing the Green Park, and has begun to pull down part of the estate, for that purpose.

PARK LANE, was called TYBORN LANE, till its more fashionable inhabitants changed the name. This forms a most pleasant and airy row of houses facing Hyde Park, to TYBORN TURNPIKE. The first street of peculiar notice is Stanhope Street, facing which is CHESTERFIELD HOUSE, built by the celebrated earl of Chesterfield, in the reign of George II. It is an elegant structure; and the stone colonades, leading from the house to the wings, are very beautiful. The staircase was that which belonged to the vast mansion of the duke of Chandos, at Canons.

* Malton's Picturesque Tour, p. 108.

CHAPEL

Drawn by Gyfford & Engraved by W. Hawkins.

For Dr. Hughson's Description of London

Entrance to LONDON by Oxford Street.

CHAPEL STREET faces SOUTH AUDLEY CHAPEL, one of the chapels of ease to St. George, Hanover Square. It is a plain brick structure, with a low stone portico, above which is a heavy tower, surmounted by an equally heavy brick spire; the interior is very plain.

In Upper Grosvenor Street, is the town palace of his highness the DUKE of GLOCESTER, nephew of the king. It is a plain handsome mansion.

GROSVENOR SQUARE, is entirely surrounded with buildings, which are very magnificent, though the fronts are not uniform, some being entirely of stone, others of brick and stone, and others of rubbed brick, with only their quoins, facios, windows, and door cases of stone. Some are adorned with stone columns of the several orders, whilst others have only plain fronts. Indeed here is a great variety of fine buildings in a small compass, and they are so far uniform, as to be all sashed, and nearly of an equal height. The area of the quadrangle contains about five acres, and in the centre is a spacious garden, surrounded with railing; the garden is laid out into walks, and ornamented with a gilt equestrian statue of king George I. This square was first projected by Sir RICHARD GROSVENOR, bart. ancestor of earl Grosvenor. To enumerate the inhabitants would be to give a list of a considerable portion of the British peerage.

UPPER BROOK STREET is a very fine avenue, and is inhabited by the nobility, and families of vast opulence.

TYBORN TURNPIKE, is another considerable entrance to the metropolis from the western counties. The view over Hyde Park to the Surrey hills, on the south; over Paddington to Harrow, on the north-west; and the extent of prospect down Oxford Street, altogether constitute this a very beautiful avenue.

The manor of Tybourn contained five hides of land belonging to the convent of Barking, who had it of the crown at the Conquest. Having passed through various descents, part of it was given by William, marquis of Berkley, to Sir Reginald Bray, prime minister to Henry VIII. the other portions belonged to lord Bergavenny, the earl

of Derby, and the earl of Surrey. Queen Elizabeth, in 1583, granted a lease of it to Edward Forset, for twenty-one years, at the yearly rent of 16*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* The whole manor and its appurtenances, excepting the park, was again granted to the same family, by James I. for the sum of 829*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* In the year 1710, it was purchased of John Austin, Esq. (afterwards Sir John Austin) by John Holles, duke of Newcastle, whose only daughter and heir married Edward Harley, earl of Oxford and Mortimer. The manor is now the property of his grace the duke of Portland, whose father, the late duke, married lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, heiress of the two noble families of Newcastle and Oxford *.

OXFORD STREET extends about one mile from east to west, and is a very spacious and airy street; it looks into six of the principal squares, Soho, Hanover, and Grosvenor Squares, on the south; Cavendish, Manchester, and Portman Squares, on the north.

PORTMAN SQUARE is esteemed the next in beauty to Grosvenor Square, as it is in dimensions; it is built with more regularity, but the uniformity of the houses, and the small projection of the cornices, are not favourable to grandeur and picturesque effect. In the north-west corner stands the house formerly the residence of the amiable Mrs. MONTAGUE, the patroness of the arts and sciences, the reliever of distress, and a benefactress to mankind. It was her custom, whilst she lived, annually on May Day, to invite all the little chimney-sweepers, who were regaled in her house and gardens, with good and wholesome fare; so that they might enjoy *one happy day* in the year †. Mr. Hanway, and other philanthropic characters, have humanely been the advocates of these infants of distress, and

* Lysons's Environs of London, Vol. III. 243.

† It has been said that this custom originated from a circumstance relating to Mrs. Montague's brother, who in his infancy was trepanned, and afterwards discovered in the service of a chimney-sweeper. The remembrance of which was so strongly imprinted upon the mind of his relative, upon recapitulating his sufferings, that she, in consequence, established the May-day festival, which ceased at her decease. Thus far the tradition.

we trust will ultimately succeed in procuring some degree of alleviation to their *unmerited sufferings.*

DUKE STREET crosses Oxford Street.

PORTMAN SQUARE * was begun about 1764. It was nearly twenty years before the whole was completed.

BERKELEY STREET, leads to MANCHESTER SQUARE, the three sides of which are composed of neat and respectable dwellings. "It appears that it was intended to have been dignified with the name of QUEEN ANNE'S SQUARE, and to have had a handsome parochial church in the centre; the design, however, not having been carried into execution, and the ground on the north side lying vacant, the late duke of Manchester purchased the site, and erected on it his town residence, and from this circumstance the whole took its present name. Upon the sudden death of the duke, and the minority of his heir, the premises were purchased by the king of Spain, as the residence of his ambassador. The house afterwards became the property of the marquis of Hertford. Whilst in the occupation of the ambassador, he erected a small chapel in SPANISH PLACE, on the east side of his mansion, from designs by *Bonomi*, which for its classic purity of stile deserves the attention of all lovers of architecture."

Mr. Lysons † has furnished us with a curious account of the progress of building in this quarter: At the beginning of the last century, Marybone was a small village, nearly a mile from any part of the metropolis. In the year 1715, a plan was formed for building CAVENDISH SQUARE, and several streets on the north of TYBOURN ROAD. In 1717, or 1718, the ground was laid out, the circle on the centre inclosed, and surrounded with a parapet wall and palisadoes. In the centre of this inclosure is an equestrian statue of William duke of Cumberland. It is of lead, gilt, and was made by Mr. Chew, in the year 1770, at the expence of lieutenant-general William Strode. It was put

* Malton's Picturesque Tour, 104.

† Environs of London, III. 256.

up

up on the 4th of November, that year, "in gratitude for private kindness, and in honour of public worth." The duke of Chandos, (then earl of Carnarvon) took the whole north side, intending, it is said, to build a very magnificent mansion, of which the houses belonging to the earl of Hopetown (late the princess Amelia's) and the earl of Gainsborough's, were to have been wings. Lord Harcourt*, and lord Bingley, took some ground on the east and west sides, the rest was let to builders; but the failures of the South Sea year put a stop to the improvements for a time, and it was several years before the square was completed. As an inducement to the builders to go on, a chapel and a market were projected for the convenience of the inhabitants of the new streets. Mr. Gibbs gave the design, and they were both finished in 1724; but the market was not opened till 1732, in consequence of the opposition of lord Craven, who feared that it would effect the profits of Carnaby Market. The row of houses on the north side of Tybourn Road was completed in 1729, and it was then called OXFORD STREET. About the same time most of the following streets leading to Cavendish Square, and Oxford Market, were built, and the ground laid out for several others, *viz.* Henrietta Street, Vere Street, Holles Street, Margaret Street, Cavendish Street, Welbeck Street, Wimpole Street, Princes Street, Bolsover Street, Castle Street, John Street, Market Street, Lower Harley Street, Wigmore Street, Mortimer Street, &c. mostly named from the title and family distinctions of the noble houses of Oxford and Portland.—Maitland says, there were in his time five hundred and seventy-seven houses in the parish of Marybone, which consisted of pasture fields. In 1770, the continuation of Harley Street was begun; and Mansfield Street, on ground where had been formerly a bason of water. Soon afterwards Portland

* The ground which lord Harcourt took was on the east side of the square; the mansion which belongs to the present earl was Bingley House, and was purchased after the death of lord Bingley. *Ibid.*

Place

Place was built, and the streets adjoining. Stratford Place was built about 1774, on some ground belonging to the city of London, called CONDUIT MEAD, where the lord mayor's banqueting house formerly stood. The Crescent, now called CUMBERLAND PLACE, (originally intended for a circus), was begun about the same year. Every war had checked the progress of new buildings, which were carried on at its close with fresh vigour. From 1786, till the commencement of the French war, they increased very rapidly; all the duke of Portland's property, except one farm, was let on building leases; the buildings in the north-west part were equally numerous.

Pursuing the route from Manchester Square, we come to HIGH STREET, in which is situated the parish church of

ST. MARY AT BOURN, VULGARLY ST. MARY-LA-BONNE.

IT appears that in the year 1400, bishop Braybroke granted a licence "to remove the old church of Tybourn, dedicated to St. John, which stood in a lonely place, near the highway (on or near the site of the present *Court House*, at the corner of Stratford Place) subject to the depredations of robbers, who frequently stole the images, bells, and ornaments, and to build a new church of stones or flints, near the place where a chapel had been then lately erected, which chapel might in the mean time be used." The bishop claimed the privilege of laying the first stone. The old

old church-yard was to be preserved, but the parishioners were allowed to enclose another adjoining to the new church.

This structure continued till 1741, when it was found necessary to take it down, on account of its ruinous state; when the present diminutive building was constructed on the same site. It is a small oblong square, and has a gallery on the north, south, and west sides. It is disgraceful to its opulent and extensive parish, much larger than many cities.

The church of Tybourn, or Marybourn, was appropriated to the priory of St. Lawrence de Blakemore, in Essex, by William de Sancta Maria, bishop of London, in the reign of king John. On the suppression of the priory, Henry VIII. gave this rectory to cardinal Wolsey, with licence to appropriate it to the dean and canons of Christchurch; who, at his request, granted it to the master and scholars of his college at Ipswich. The king, however, after the cardinal's disgrace, seized the whole as his property, and it continued in the crown till the year 1552. It seems that the rectory is still an impropriation, and the benefice a donative, the present rector being the duke of Portland, who nominates a curate, licensed by the bishop of London *.

Within the cemetery were buried the following eminent characters: Mr. Humphrey Wanley, librarian to Robert and Edward, earls of Oxford. Dr. Abbadie. John Vanderbank, Esq. painter. James Gibbs, Esq. architect. Archibald Bower, Esq. author of a history of the popes, &c. John Michael Rysbrack, Esq. statuary. William Guthrie, Esq. the historian. Mr. Ferguson, the astronomer.

* In the year 1511, the curate's stipend was only thirteen shillings per annum, paid by the lessee under Blakemore priory. In 1650, the impropriation was valued at 80l. per annum; the curate then received an annual allowance of 15l.; at that time the whole of his emoluments could be scarcely double. The increase of building and population in this district has made the living, in the present day, very valuable. It has been held by two succeeding deans, Dr. JOHN HARLEY, dean of Windsor, afterwards bishop of Hereford; and Sir RICHARD KAYE, bart. dean of Lincoln, the present curate.

Stephen

Stephen Rion, Esq. author of some excellent works on architecture. Allan Ramsay, Esq. painter. The reverend Charles Wesley. Baretti. John Dominick Serres, the marine painter, &c. In the registers are numerous entries of the births, marriages, and burials of the nobility, and their various connexions.

There are several chapels of ease belonging to this parish, each more than twice as large as the mother church; of these, Oxford chapel was built about 1739; Portland chapel, 1766; Bentinck chapel, 1772; Portman chapel, 1779; Quebec chapel, 1788; Margaret Street chapel, first used as a chapel of ease, in 1789, &c.

Opposite the church stood the antient MANOR HOUSE, pulled down in 1791; behind this mansion "was a tavern and bowling green, much frequented by persons of rank during the reign of queen Anne; but grew afterwards into such disrepute that Gay, in his Beggar's Opera, made it one of the scenes of Mackheath's debauches."* The gardens were opened for public breakfasts, and other entertainments, about the year 1740, and continued to be a place of public resort, under the name of MARYBONE GARDENS, similar to the present Vauxhall, till the year 1777, when the whole was let, and the site since occupied by the stately houses of DEVONSHIRE PLACE.

We return to Oxford Street, through MARYBONE LANE, near the south end of which is STRATFORD PLACE, a hand-

* Mr. Pennant informs us, that John, duke of Buckingham, was a constant visitor at this place of assemblage for all the infamous sharpers of the time. His grace always gave them a dinner at the conclusion of the season, and his parting toast was, "*May as many of us as remain unhanged next spring, meet here again.*" "I remember," continues he, "the facetious Quin telling this story at Bath, within the hearing of the late lord Chesterfield, when his lordship was surrounded by a croud of worthies of the same stamp with the above." Lady Mary Wortley (Montague) alludes to the amusement in this line:

"Some dukes at Marybone bowl time away."

antiently there was a park at Marybone; for I find that in queen Elizabeth's time the Russian ambassadors were entertained with hunting within its pale. *London.* 113.

some pile of buildings in the form of a battledore. In the centre of the circular part the late general Strode, a few years since, erected a pillar to commemorate the naval victories of this country; the foundation, however, having given way, the whole was taken down about the year 1805.

Nearly facing these buildings is ST. GEORGE'S MARKET, a recent undertaking; it is amply supplied with provisions, and well frequented.

NEW BOND STREET, although an act of parliament was procured to remove the stand of coaches, and it is esteemed an avenue of fashionable resort, has nothing peculiar to recommend it. The communications from it to the several squares, and its length, are all which it has to boast of; the shops are far from being of the first rate, and the houses have no claim to any great degree of elegance.

LOWER BROOK STREET, and LOWER GROSVENOR STREET, are very stately and handsome streets to Grosvenor Square, and contain several mansions of the nobility.

In CONDUIT STREET is TRINITY CHAPEL, to which is attached the following history: "It was originally built of wood by order of James II. for private mass, and was conveyed on wheels, attendant on its royal master's excursions, or when he attended his army. Among other places it visited Hounslow Heath, where it continued some time after the Revolution. It was then removed, and enlarged by the rector of the parish of St. Martin's, and placed not far from the spot on which it now stands. Dr. Tennison, when rector of St. Martin's, got permission from William III. to rebuild it: so after it had made as many journies as the house of Loretto, it was by Tennison transmuted into a good building of brick, and has rested ever since on the present site. All parochial duties have been performed from that time without intermission; and it continued annexed to the parish of St. Martin's, which sold it some years ago to Mr. James Robson, a bookseller in Bond Street; he modernized the building with a new front, and fitted up the inside with great neatness and propriety." *

* Pennant.

We

We believe, however, that the parish of St. Martin's still maintains its parochial jurisdiction here.

On the east side of GEORGE STREET is situated the parish church of

ST. GEORGE, HANOVER SQUARE.

THIS parish was taken from St. Martin's in the Fields, and the present church finished in 1724. It is built of stone, the roof covered with lead, and arched over each of the three aisles; the interior is supported by eight pillars of the Corinthian order, raised upon pedestals; a band of ornamented scroll work extends from column to column, the intermediate spaces filled with sunk pannels; the side aisles are similar. There are four galleries, one on the north and south sides, and two at the west end; the upper one is adapted for the charity schools of this parish, in the centre of which is a large and elegant organ; the pulpit is likewise very handsome. The church is pewed with oak, and wainscoted eight feet high, with the same kind of timber; it is paved with Purbeck stone, and the altar, which is three steps higher than the body of the building, with marble; the altar is adorned with four pillars, raised upon pedestals, of the Corinthian order, of oak fluted, and some

elegant carving; in the intercolumns is a fine painting (supposed by Sir James Thornhill). Over the altar is a large window of white rough glass, supported by four Corinthian columns, coupled. The building is in length about seventy-five feet, sixty in breadth, and about forty high over the nave.

The west front is very noble, being supported by six pillars, of the Corinthian order, an entablature, and handsome pediment, on the apex of which is a base, which seems as if it was originally intended to support a statue, and behind the columns pilasters to support the architrave; the cornice of the entablature extends round the north side, and east end, which is wrought in bold rustic; the south side being almost hid, is quite plain *. The steeple, though it possesses few ornaments, is noble and majestic; it consists of a tower, which rises from the roof, and contains a clock; the steeple that arises from this tower is of an octagon shape, having coupled columns at the four sides, of the Corinthian order, and large windows at the four fronts; on the top of the entablature, above the columns, are vases coupled, and from the top of the entablature rises an elegant dome, and a small turret, surmounted by a ball and vane, of copper gilt, about one hundred feet high. There are no monuments, the burying ground being on the Oxford road.

This parish at first consisted of two out-wards, of that of St. Martin's in the Fields; but it has now four wards, named Conduit Street, Grosvenor Street, Dover Street, and the Out-ward.

It is a rectory, the advowson of which is settled upon the bishop of London and his successors. The profits arising to the rector amount to a considerable sum per annum. Lieu-

* The portico is inferior in majesty to that of St. Martin's in the Fields, but is superior to every other. An accurate examination and measurement of these two porticos, would be an advantageous study for a young architect; and geometrical drawings, placing their dimensions and proportions in a comparative view, be a valuable addition to his library.—*Malton's Picturesque Tour.* 106.

tenant-

tenant-general Stewart gave the ground on which the church was erected, and some time after bequeathed to the parish the sum of 4000*l.* towards erecting and endowing a charity school.

The rectors of eminence were Dr. Moss, bishop of Bath and Wells. The hon. Dr. COURTENAY, bishop of Exeter. It was the simoniacal aim to procure this rectory, that caused the misfortunes of the unhappy Dr. Dodd.

HANOVER SQUARE, was built soon after the accession of the Brunswick family to the throne of these kingdoms; and, as well as George Street, exhibits many examples of the German stile of architecture in private houses. The area contains about two acres of ground, inclosed in the middle with rails*.

On the east side of the square are the *Concert Rooms*, which were originally opened under the conduct of Messrs. Harrison and Knyvett. The plan of the undertaking was for vocal concerts, to consist of airs, glees, duets, and other pieces in parts, accompanied occasionally by instrumental music. The organ, by ELLIOT, is universally admired for its powers, and the beauty of its tone. It has two sets of keys, the great organ and swell, with all the various stops common in large organs. The diaparons are upon a larger scale than any other in London. The bellows act upon an entirely new principle, the invention of Mr. Elliot.

* Mr. Ralph, in his Review of Public Buildings, remarks, "that the upper end of George Street, towards Hanover Square, is laid out so considerably wider than at the other end, that it quite reverses the perspective, and shews the end of the vista broader than at the beginning; which was calculated to give a noble view of this square from its entrance, and a better prospect down the street from the other side, and both way the effects answer the intention." He adds, "that the view down George Street, from the upper side of the square, is one of the most entertaining in this whole city: the sides of the square, the area in the middle, the breaks of building that form the entrance of the vista, the vista itself; but, above all, the beautiful projection of the portico of St. George's church, are all circumstances that unite in beauty, and render the scene perfect" Mr. Malton says, "This view has more the air of an Italian scene, than any other in London."

In

In PRINCES STREET resided Mr. JOSEPH MERLIN, an ingenious mechanic, who formed a museum in this street, consisting of automata and other specimens of mechanical ingenuity. Among the great number of ingenious inventions the following are the most remarkable: A new invented clock, the hydraulic vase, a band of mechanical music, a mechanical cruising frigate, the temple of Flora, Merlin's cave, the juggler playing with cups and balls, the card machine, the gambling machine, a barrel harpsichord, the antique whispering busts, the vocal harp, the bird-cage for ladies, the aerial cavalcade, the artificial flying bat.

After his death, in 1803, the museum was dispersed by public auction.

On the north side of the square is HAREWOOD HOUSE. This noble mansion was originally built from an elegant design of Messrs. Adam, for the late duke of Roxburgh. After his grace's decease it was purchased by lord Harewood, and took its present name from that circumstance.

Crossing Oxford Street, HOLLES STREET leads to Cavendish Square, of which mention has already been made; at the north-west corner of which is HARLEY STREET, whence MANSFIELD STREET forms an avenue to PORTLAND PLACE.

"This is one of the most regular and spacious streets, not only in the parish, but we may with great justice add, in the world. It is one hundred and twenty-five feet wide, terminated at the south end by FOLEY HOUSE, and at the north end by an open railing, which separates the street from a field, extending to the NEW ROAD. The ample width of the foot pavement, the air flowing in from the north, the prospect of the rich and elevated villages of Hampstead and Highgate, cause PORTLAND PLACE to be an agreeable summer promenade; and it is frequented in an evening by all the beauty and fashion of the vicinity. The public is indebted for this fine street to the ingenuity of Mr. ROBERT ADAM, and a restrictive clause in the agreement between the Portland family, and the ancestor of the present lord Foley. When the latter determined to build

build FOLEY HOUSE, in the fields near Cavendish Square, he stipulated, "that no other building should be erected upon the same estate to the north: this stipulation, it is probable, had no other object, than to prevent any accidental nuisance to Foley House; but when the riches which flowed into the country, after the peace of 1763, had excited a rage for building, and houses rose like exhalations in the parish of Mary-la-Bonne, both parties discovered its importance; the ancestor of lord Foley then saw the cheerfulness of his house preserved by the force of this stipulation, and the duke of Portland felt that his projected improvements were checked by the same means. Mr. Adam contrived, in some measure, to reconcile these jarring interests, by making a street, equal in width to the whole extent of Foley House; thus conforming to the letter of the covenant without materially affecting the prospect, or obstructing the ardour of speculation.

"FOLEY HOUSE possesses an enviable situation, and would scarcely be rivalled by any house in London, were it a little more elevated, and the wall which separates the garden from Portland Place exchanged for an open railing. This situation, however, is a considerable inconvenience to the street, and deprives it of an approach from the south."

Returning by PORTLAND CHAPEL, through EDWARD STREET, and BOLSOVER STREET, we arrive nearly facing KING STREET, in which is KING STREET CHAPEL. This is a chapel of ease to St. James's, and was first erected of wood by Dr. Tennison, and other well disposed persons: it was rebuilt of brick in 1702, and is a very spacious and beautiful chapel, with a beautiful organ, altar piece, galleries, and other ornaments.

Through MAJOR FOUBERT'S PASSAGE, is a way to GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, and POLAND STREET, near which, in OXFORD STREET, is situated THE PANTHEON. This once noble structure was originally built in the best stile, and ornamented with the richest decorations and embellishments, for entertainments of the nobility, consisting of musical pieces, masquerades, balls, &c.; but, on the 14th of

of January 1792, the whole was destroyed by fire; the loss amounted to 60,000*l.* only 15,000*l.* of which was insured. It has been in some degree repaired, and is at present used for exhibitions and lectures; the elegant front and portico still remain.

On the north side of Oxford Street, at the end of Berner's Street, is situated The Middlesex Hospital.

The charitable designs of this hospital were carried on for several years in two convenient houses adjoining to each other, in Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Road, where the first institution, in August 1745, was intended only for the relief of the indigent sick and lame; but in July 1747, the governors, willing to render it more worthy the notice of the public, extended their plan to the relief of the pregnant wives of the industrious poor; when the great increase of patients soon obliged the governors to think of enlarging their edifice, as well as their plan; and the kind benevolence of the public by donations, legacies, &c. enabled them, in 1755, to erect the present more extensive building. The apartments for the reception of the lying-in women are in a separate part of the building, remote from the sick and lame; and that ladies may visit the lying-in patients without being incommoded by the invalids; different staircases lead to each, the lying-in wards having no communication with the other.

The patients are attended by three eminent physicians, a man-midwife, three surgeons, and a divine. The physicians visit the patients every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and on intermediate days, when particular cases require it. The surgeons attend every day. There are also a house surgeon and apothecary.

Patients are admitted on a letter of recommendation from a governor or contributor, who may recommend in-patients, and have out-patients on the books, according to the regulation before mentioned; and when in-patients are recommended, and there is not room in the house to receive them, they are put on the list to be admitted on the first vacancy, and in the mean time are prescribed for as out-patients.

No security is required for burials.

All accidents are admitted without recommendation.

Married women only are admitted (in the last month of their pregnancy) after they have been examined by the weekly board; and on their producing an affidavit made before a justice of peace, of the time and place of their marriage, and of the settlement of the husband, with the manner the said settlement was obtained, whether by birth, servitude, or otherwise.

The servants of the house are forbid to take any gratuity of the patients or their friends, on any pretence whatsoever, on pain of expulsion.

At the back of this hospital in Cleveland Street, is FITZROY SQUARE, of which only the east and south sides are built; the war, in consequence of the French revolution, having checked its progress. The houses are faced with stone, and have a greater proportion of architectural embellishment, than the mansions of any other square in the metropolis. They were designed by the ADAMS. Near the square is a market, well frequented.

GRAFTON STREET leads to TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, on the west side of which is a CHAPEL, erected by the rev. *George Whitfield*, in 1756, for those of his persuasion. It is spacious, but uncouth, and is well attended. The cemetery is also very large.

PERCY STREET leads to RATHBONE PLACE, so called from captain Rathbone, who constructed buildings here previously to 1721.

NEWMAN STREET, Oxford Street, is remarkable for being the residence of the following eminent artists: Mr. West, the late Mr. Russell, Banks, Bacon, Ward, &c. BERNERS STREET contains very large and magnificent houses.

Nearly opposite Newman Street is DEAN STREET, Soho, at the south end of which is situated the parish church of

ST. ANNE, WESTMINSTER.

THIS edifice was finished in the year 1686, pursuant to an act of parliament made in the first of king James the Second, the parish having been taken out of that of St. Martin's in the Fields, by an act of parliament made in year 1678 *.

The church has an arched roof divided into pannels, with fret-work, and supported by pillars of the Ionic order; the galleries are elevated on Tuscan pillars.

It is wainscoted with painted deal, as well as the galleries on the north-west and south sides of the church. The organ was given by William III.

The east end has a semicircular space; the altar consists of two columns near the middle, and two pilasters on each side. On each side the Commandments, and facing each other, are Moses and Aaron well painted at full length.

At Moses's right hand are these words:

1 Corinth. 5. 7. 8. For even Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us; therefore let us keep the Feast not with old Leaven, neither with the Leaven of Malice and Wickedness, but with the unleavened Bread of Sincerity and Truth.

* The ground on which the parish stands was then called Kemp's Field, Bunche's Close, Coleman Hedge Field, Doghouse Field, and afterwards Soho Fields.

And

And at Aaron's left hand are these words, also done in large gold letters upon black:

1 Corinth. 15. 20. Christ is risen from the dead, and become the first Fruits of them that slept; for since by man came death, by man came also the Resurrection of the dead. For as in Adam all die; even so in Christ shall all be made alive.

And the whole is adorned with cherubims, &c.

An arched window over the altar, contains ten compartments in painted glass, bordered with green and yellow: The *Saviour*, with a glory; on each side a crown, and crown of thorns. Beneath are St. Peter, St. John, and St. Paul.

The walls of the church are strong, and of brick, with fine rustic quoins; the roof is covered with tile, and at the east end a large modillion cornice and triangular pediment. The church is one hundred and five feet long, sixty-three broad, and forty-one high. The former steeple exhibited the only specimen of Danish architecture in London; the church having been dedicated to St. Anne, in compliment to princess Anne of Denmark; but the church having been recently repaired, and the steeple entirely rebuilt, all taste, proportion, and style, have been absolutely neglected; and it exhibits a mass of absurdity peculiar from all others in the metropolis; and to make the deviation more ridiculous, within a few feet of the summit is displayed a copper globe, on the four sides of which are the clock dials; the globe itself is supported by iron bars, and conveys the idea of gypsies boiling their kettle. Above all is the vane, exalted also on iron work.

On the south side of the altar is a monument of white polished marble, with this inscription:

In this Chancel lyeth interred the Body of the Right Honourable Lady Grace Pierpoint, Daughter to the most Noble and Puissant Prince, Henry Pierpoint Marquis of Dorchester deceased. Who, in her life time was exemplary for Piety, Virtue, and Charity. She departed this Life on the 25th of March, in the Year of our Lord 1703. in the 86th Year of her Age.

A mural tablet, consisting of a neat pedestal, urn, mitre, and crozier, inscribed:

S. M. Reverendi admodum in Christo Patris Samuelis Squire, S. T. P. episcopi Menevensis, vicarii de Greenwich, in Comitatu Cantiano, et hujusce Ecclesiæ per sex-decem plusquam annos rectoris. Obiit 7 Maii, 1766, anno ætatis 54.

Another, very near the last, inscribed:

Here under lyeth Interred the Body of Tho. Egar, Esq. Surveyor-General to King Charles the II. and King James the II. of all their Woods on the South side the Trent; and Carver in Ordinary to Catherine, the Queen Dowager of England. Who died the 27th of August, Anno Dom. 1687. Aged 45 Years.

Within the rail, by the communion table, is a large black marble grave stone:

Here lyes the abovementioned Sir John Lanier, one of Their Majesties Lieutenant-Generals, who was at the Reduction of Scotland and Ireland, and died at Brussels of his Wounds that he received at the Battel of Enghien in Flanders, the 29th day of July 1692.

A tablet on a pillar, inscribed:

Sacred to the memory of Lieutenant Colonel JOHN HARDY, governor of Dartmouth Castle, and quarter-master general during the late siege of Gibraltar. He departed this life Jan. 23, 1788, in the 66th year of his age. Filial affection has raised this tablet to perpetuate the remembrance of a tender and affectionate parent.

A monument was erected in the church-yard by the late earl of Orford, in 1758, with the following inscription:

Near this place is interred
THEODORE
KING OF CORSICA;

who died in this Parish, Dec. 11, 1756, immediately after leaving the King's Bench Prison by the benefit of an Act of Insolvency; in consequence of which he registered his Kingdom of Corsica, for the use of his Creditors:

"The Grave, great Teacher! to a level brings
Heroes and Beggars, Galley-slaves, and Kings;

That

That Theodore this moral learn'd ere dead,
Fate pour'd its Lessons on his living head,
Bestow'd a Kingdom, and denied him Bread."

The living is a rectory, in the gift of the bishop of London.

RECTORS OF EMINENCE. Dr. JOHN PELLING, canon of Windsor, died 1750, aged eighty-one. SAMUEL SQUIRE, D. D. afterwards bishop of St. David's.

Respecting SOHO SQUARE, there is only to add, that in the centre is a statue of Charles II. at the feet of which are figures representing the rivers Thames, Trent, Severn, and Humber, and that it is the residence of the right honourable Sir Joseph Banks, bart. K. B. president of the Royal Society. Here also is the house which formerly belonged to the earls of Carlisle, which afterwards became a place of public resort for masquerades, balls, &c. The grand saloon was purchased and converted to a Roman Catholic chapel, under the name of ST. PATRICK'S CHAPEL.

GREEK STREET, was originally called GRIG STREET; at the south end of which is a passage to NEWPORT MARKET.

At the back of GREEK STREET, is HOG LANE, the name modernized to CROWN STREET; concerning which there is the following particular respecting the division of the parish of St. Anne, from that of St. Martin's:

"His majesty king Charles II. having, by letters patent under his great seal, bearing date May 31, in the thirty-sixth year of his reign, granted unto Thomas, lord Jermyn, and his heirs, all that piece or parcel of the said Kemp's Field, or Bunche's Close, whereon the fabric of a church, lately called the Greek church (now or lately used by the French Protestants), and certain almshouses, are erected, together with the said fabrick of a church and almshouses; which said parcel of ground last mentioned is situated near the said Crown Street, *alias* Hog Lane; and contains, on the west side, from north to south, ninety-seven feet of assize, little more or less; on the east side thereof one hundred and forty-five feet; and from east to west, on the south side, one hundred and forty-five feet; and on the north side thereof, one hundred and forty-seven feet; together with all ways and passages to the said piece or parcel of ground belonging to or appertaining,

taining, or therewith used. Which premises were granted, as aforesaid, to hold to the said Thomas lord Jermyn, his heirs and assigns, for ever, to the use of the poor of the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, and therefore fit to be excepted."*

Eastward of this market is LONG ACRE, so called from a field, on which seven acres joined each other in length. It was part of the ground of the protector Somerset, and

* This site comprises six separate foundations:

1. Rooms fronting the street founded and endowed by Mrs. Grimes, who left to four unmarried women each 10l. per annum, and for a servant and fire for them all in common 10l. per annum more, and appointed archbishop Tennison her trustee. This inscription is on a stone over the door:

"This Charity House for four decayed Gentlewomen belonging to the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, was built and endowed Anno Dom. 1686."

2. On the south side of the quadrangle within the gate, is a stone in the wall, bearing this inscription:

"These 10 Alms Houses belonging to the Parish of St. Martins in the Fields. The Gift of Mr. Peter Griffith of 200l. and of Mr. George Giles of 100l. were imployed in this Work, the remainder for building and walling in of the ground, and other Charges was defrayed by the said parish 1683."

3. Four almshouses on the western side; these words inscribed on the front:

"Anno Dom. 1680, These four Alms-Houses were built with Money put into the Hands of Dr. Tho. Tennison, the present Vicar of St. Martins in the Fields, by persons who desire to have their names concealed."

4. On the northern side a house, inscribed:

"This Alms-House, Numb. 13. was built Anno 1684, at the Charge of one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and an Inhabitant of St. Martins in the Fields." (Supposed to have been a captain Dewy.)

5. On the northern range of building three houses, thus inscribed:

"These three Alms-Houses were built by the private Charity of divers of the Parish of St. Martins in the Fields, 1685.

6. Two houses on the north side, thus inscribed:

"These 2 Alms-Houses were built and endowed by the Honourable Sir Char. Cottrel Master of the Ceremonies to their Majesties K. Charles and James the 2d."

Here are four widows who have each 2s. per week and a sack of coals yearly, in the said four houses.

after his attainder was granted to the noble family of Russell, in which it continues. It is broad, and inhabited mostly by coachmakers. Here is a famous bagnio, formerly called the "Duke's Bagnio," of which Mr. Malcolm has given a particular account in his fourth volume. It afterwards assumed the title of the "King's Bagnio." LONG ACRE CHAPEL was formerly a chapel of ease to St. Martin's in the Fields, and was built in 1721, on the site of the Swan tavern, in lieu of one taken down in Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, to enlarge the garden of Mr. Secretary Craggs.

Bow STREET has given birth and residence to several eminent characters; among the rest, Mr. *Grinlin Gibbons*, the famous carver. The Police Office has subsisted in this street for many years, under the controul of Sir Thomas De Veil, Henry Fielding, his half brother Sir John Fielding, &c. At present it is governed by three magistrates, their clerks, eight principal constables, and assistants. Mr. *Colquhoun* informs us, that the total expence of the office in Bow Street, in the year 1797, including remunerations to the magistrates in lieu of fees, perquisites, and special services, and the expence of the patrol of sixty-eight persons, amounted to 7901*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* Total expence for the metropolis, 26,183*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*; and for all England, 215,869*l.* 13*s.* 10¼*d.*

MERCER STREET, leads to the SEVEN DIALS, formerly called COCK AND PYE FIELDS, in which was a laystall for great part of the filth and rubbish of the metropolis. The ground having been purchased, were built upon, and seven streets, bearing six names, branched from a centre, on which stood an obelisk, with dials facing each street, whence the name. The streets in this neighbourhood are intricate and mean. MONMOUTH STREET, has long been notorious for the sale of second-hand apparel.

In the Broad Street, stands the parish church of

ST.

St. GILES IN THE FIELDS.

IT does not appear that there was any regular parochial church here at the dissolution of monasteries; but that the few persons who resided in this remote district were permitted to pay their devotions at the chapel of St. Giles's hospital.

This hospital was founded by the pious Maud, or Matilda, wife of Henry I. about the year 1117, for the reception of those who were afflicted with the leprosy. Her endowment amounted to 3*l.* a rent charge on Queenhithe. Henry II. besides confirming the charity, added 3*l.* from the Exchequer, payable for ever, to provide clothing for the lepers; and 30*s. per annum*, from his possessions in the county of Surrey, for the purchase of tapers*.

" In antient times it was customary to present to malefactors, on their way to the gallows (which, about the year

* *Malcolm.* In consequence of the order issued by Edward III. 1347, " that all persons afflicted by the leprosy should immediately leave the city of London, the mayor applied to the keeper of St. Giles, to receive fourteen citizens." *Ibid.*

1413,

1413, was removed from the Elms, in Smithfield, and placed between St. Giles's hospital and Hog Lane) a great bowl of ale, as the last refreshment they were to receive in this life." *

The late church was first built, *anno* 1624, some of the windows put up in 1625, and finished in the year 1628. Dr. Sharp, then rector, and afterwards archbishop of York, was a great contributor to this fabric.

At the east end of the chancel was a spacious window curiously painted: the window had four compartments. That northward had the effigies of Abraham offering Isaac, the angel restraining him, &c. Given by Abraham Speckart, Esq. under which were these words: *Credidit Abraham Deo & reputatum est illi ad justitiam, A. D.* 1628.

In the second, the portrait of Moses with the two tables in his hands. Given by Hamo Claxton, Esq. under which these words: *Erat Vir Moyses mitissimus super omnes homines qui morabantur in terrâ*, 1628.

The third contained the figure of king David playing on the harp. Given by Sir John Fenner, knight, 1627.

The fourth contained that of king Solomon in a praying posture. Given by Francis lord Mount-Norris.

On the upper part of the windows were finely painted three glories.

On the north side of the church was likewise a window finely painted, Faith Hope, and Charity; but the figuresand the words under were defaced; as was also one on the north aide the church, which was well painted, having the arms of London, with motto and supporters, and the Fishmongers arms, the company having given this window.

The window, aceording to Mr. Stow, had the following lines:

Faith Root, Hope Stock, the Branch is Charity,
Faith sees, Hope looks; for Charity is free.

* Such a custom prevailed at York, which gave rise to the saying, "that the sadler of Bawtry was hanged *for leaving his liquor*." Had he stopped, as usual, his reprieve, which was actually on the road, would have arrived time enough to have saved him. *Pennant.*

Faith knits to God, to Heaven Hope, Love to Men,
Faith gets, Hope keeps, and Love pours out agen.

In this church were buried the following remarkable persons:

1. THOMAS CORNWALLIS, Esq. son and heir of Sir Francis Cornwallis; and Elizabeth, his wife, sole daughter and heir to Sir Henry Jones, bart. of Abermarless, in the county of Caermarthen. By his wife *Emma*, daughter of Sir Job Charleton, knight and bart. he had nine children, of whom one son and five daughters survived him:

"His person was graceful, and his soul sublime; virtue, honour, and complacency guided all his actions; a lover of his country; most tender and indulgent to his wife and children; obliging and serviceable to his friends; hospitable and generous to his neighbours, just, charitable, and courteous to all he conversed with.

"He lived beloved, and died much lamented by them all, the 16th of July, A. D. 1703. His noon was night, being made perfect in thirty-three years.

"His grandfather Charles, his father Sir Francis, and his brother Charles, lye buried in this church, near the pulpit."

2. PHILIP, lord STANHOPE, of Shelford, and earl of CHESTERFIELD, who died September 12, 1656, aged seventy-two, and his wife *Catharine*.

3. JOHN lord BELASYSE, baron Worlaby, second son of Thomas lord viscount Fauconberg, his wives and children.

Who for his loyalty, prudence, and courage, was promoted to several commands of great trust by their majesties king Charles the First and Second, viz. having raised six regiments of horse and foot in the late civil wars, he commanded a tertia in his majesty's armies at the battles of Edghill, Newbury, and Naseby, the sieges of Redding and Bristol; afterward being made governor of York, and commander in chief of all his majesty's forces in Yorkshire. He fought the battle of Selby with the lord Fairfax; then being lieutenant-general of the counties of Lincoln, Northampton, Derby, and Rutland, and governor of Newark, he valiantly defended that garrison against the English and Scotch armies, till his majesty came in person to the Scotch quarters, and commanded the

the surrender of it; at which time he also had the honour of being general of the king's horse guards: in all which services, and during the wars and other atchievements, he deported himself with eminent courage and conduct, and received many wounds, sustained three imprisonments in the Tower of London; and after the happy restoration of king Charles the Second, was made lord lieutenant of the East Riding of the county of York, governor of Hull, general of his majesty's forces in Africa, governor of Tangier, and captain of his majesty's guard of gentlemen pensioners.

4. FRANCES COTTON, widow, lady of Boscobel, celebrated as the place of safety to Charles II. She was rewarded by being appointed one of the queen's bedchamber women, and died in 1677, aged sixty-three.

5. The uncorrupted patriot ANDREW MARVELL, Esq.* member of parliament for Kingston upon Hull, who died August 16, 1678, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

" 6. RICHARD

* King Charles took great delight in his conversation, and tried all means to win him over to the court, but in vain: his inflexible steadiness was proof against temptation, either of his own distresses, (for he was sometimes reduced to pretty great streights) or of the large offers made him by the court. And how earnest they were in their endeavours to gain a man of his ability, let the following relation evince:

The king having entertained him one night, sent the lord treasurer Danby the next morning to find out his lodgings; which were then, up two pair of stairs in one of the little courts in the Strand: where he was busily engaged in writing, when the treasurer abruptly opened the door upon him. Surprised at seeing such an unexpected visitor, he told his lordship, he had, he believed, mistaken his way: 'Not now I have found Mr. Marvell,' replied the lord Danby; he then assured, he was expressly sent to him from the king, and his message was to know what his majesty could do to serve him? It is not in his majesty's power to serve me, my lord, answered Mr. Marvell jocularly; but the lord treasurer making a serious affair of it, Mr. Marvell told him, that he full well knew the nature of courts, having been in many; and that whoever is distinguished by the favour of the prince, is always expected to vote in his interest. Lord Danby told him, that his majesty, from the just sense he had of his merit alone, desired to know whether there was any place at court he could be pleased with. To which he replied with the utmost steadiness, that he could not with honour accept the offer,

" 6. RICHARD PENDRELL, preserver and conduct to his sacred majesty king Charles the Second, of Great Britain, after his escape from Worcester fight, in the year 1651, who died February 8, 1671."

Hold, passenger, here's shrouded in this herse
Unparallel'd Pendrell thro' the universe.
Like when the eastern star from heav'n gave light
To three lost kings: so he in such dark night
To Britain's monarch, toss'd by adverse war,
On earth appear'd a second eastern star.
A pole astern in her rebellious main,
A pilot to her royal sovereign.
Now to triumph in heav'n's eternal sphere,
He's hence advanc'd for his just steeridge here;
Whilst Albion's chronicles, with matchless fame,
Embalm the story of great Pendrell's name.

The church having become ruinous through the damps, occasioned by raising the ground to the height of eight feet above the floor of the building; the inhabitants, therefore, by consent of parliament, had the whole rebuilt; the sum of 8000*l.* being granted for that purpose. The old fabric was taken down in 1730, and, three years afterwards, the present erected.

This magnificent edifice is exceedingly lofty, and built entirely of Portland stone. The area of the church within the walls is sixty feet wide, and seventy-five in length, ex-

since if he did, he must be either ungrateful to the king in voting against him, or false to his country, in giving in to the measures of the court: the only favour which he begged therefore of his majesty was, that he would esteem him as dutiful a subject as any he had, and acting more truly in his proper interest while thus he refused his offers, than he could possibly do should he accept them. The lord treasurer finding his sollicitations on that head to be quite fruitless, told him, the king had ordered him 1000l. which he hoped he would receive, till he could think what farther to ask of his majesty. But Mr. Marvell continued equally inflexible to this temptation also, though at that instant he was so streightened for want of cash, that he was obliged, as soon as lord Danby took his leave, to send to a friend to borrow a guinea: so far did the love of public good over-rule all sense of private interest in his honest breast.

clusive of the recess of the altar. The roof is supported with Ionic pillars of Portland stone, on stone piers, and is vaulted underneath.

The interior is chaste and beautiful; the ornamented cieling being one of the best in the metropolis. The galleries and altar are very handsome. Here is also a fine organ. The outside of the church has a rustic basement, and the windows of the galleries have semicircular heads, over which is a modillion cornice. The steeple is one hundred and sixty-five feet high, and consists of a rustic pedestal, supporting a Doric order of pilasters; and over the clock is an octangular tower, with three quarter Ionic columns supporting a balustrade with vases, on which stands the spire, which is also octangular and belted.

The whole expence of this church amounted to 10,026*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* 8000*l.* of which was granted by parliament. Mr. HENRY FLITCROFT was the architect.

There are no monuments of any peculiar consequence in the present church, except one to the memory of THOMAS EDWARDES, gent. who died July 9, 1791, and left 500*l.* 4 *per cent.* stock to provide for ever to the poor of this parish, to be distributed every sabbath day; also 300*l.* in the same stock, for the use of the charity school. Another to the memory of the reverend RICHARD SOUTHGATE, A.B. rector of Warsop, in Nottinghamshire, curate of this church thirty years, and one of the sub-librarians of the British Museum; who died January 21, 1795, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. A third to the memory of Sir ROGER L'ESTRANGE, an eminent writer in the seventeenth century; born 1616, died 1704. One memento of the old church is part of the tomb of lady FRANCES KNIVETON, which was "resett up" by the hon Charles Leigh, of Leighton, in Bedfordshire, in 1738. It was originally thus inscribed:

The Right Honourable Lady Frances Kniveton, Wife of Sir Gilbert Kniveton, of Bradley in the County of Derby, Baronet, lyeth buried in the Chancel of this Church. She was one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Dudley,

ley, Knight, Duke of the Empire, by the Lady Alice his Wife and Duchess. Which Robert was Son of the Right Honourable Robert Dudley, late Earl of Leicester, and his Duchess was Daughter of Sir Tho. Leigh, and Aunt to the Right Honourable Tho. late Lord Leigh, of Stoneley in the County of Warwick. And the said Honour and Title of Duchess Dudley, was by Letters Patents of his late Majesty, of Glorious Memory, King Charles the 1st allowed, and since graciously confirmed to her by his now Majesty King Charles the 2d; and she lived and died worthy of that Honour.

The Right Honourable Lady Ann Holbourne, Sister of the said Lady Frances, another Daughter of the said Duke and Duchess, did will this Monument, which she had provided in her life time, to be erected to the memory of her dear Sister, &c.

The north-west portico has the celebrated representation of the Resurrection, a most laborious performance, carved, about 1687.

RECTORS OF EMINENCE. ROGER MANWARING, D. D. afterwards bishop of St. David's, a persecuted divine, during the grand rebellion.

BRIAN WALTON, D. D. afterwards bishop of Chester, editor of the Polyglot Bible, &c.

WILLIAM HEYWOOD, D. D. another persecuted divine.

JOHN SHARP, D. D. of whom mention has already been made in Vol. I. p. 276. He was afterwards archbishop of York.

WILLIAM HALEY, D. D. dean of Chichester.

WILLIAM BAKER, D. D. afterwards bishop of Norwich.

JOHN BUCKNER, LL. D. bishop of Chichester, the present rector.

Before the antient hospital the famous Sir John Oldcastle, lord Cobham, was executed for his religious tenets, in the most barbarous manner. He was hung on a gallows, by a chain fastened round his body, and thus suspended, burnt alive. This is one of the acts which tarnish the splendor of the reign of Henry V.

Near the church was the house of Alice, dutchess Dudley, who died here in 1669, aged ninety. She was the widow of Sir Robert Dudley, son to Robert, earl of Leicester,

cester, who, by various untoward circumstances, was denied legitimacy, and his paternal estates. He had been created a duke of the empire, and had assumed the title of duke of Northumberland, and lived and died in great estimation in Tuscany. This lady was advanced to the title of dutchess by Charles I. but without any entail. She merited the honour by the greatness of her mind, and extent of her charities.

BELTON STREET, on the south side, leads to BROWNLOW STREET, LONG ACRE, in which is a LYING-IN HOSPITAL FOR MARRIED WOMEN; where such as are objects of charity are amply provided with commodious apartments and beds, good nursing, plain suitable diet, proper medicines, and the advice and assistance of gentlemen of skill and experience in midwifery, as well as the attendance of midwives, in the last stage of their pregnancy, and during the month of lying-in. This hospital was instituted in the year 1749, and has been ever since supported by voluntary contributions.

The north-west side of BROAD STREET, skirts one of the greatest nuisances of the metropolis. In Dyot Street, and some of the surrounding avenues, are exhibited the extremes of wretchedness, filth, and depravity. It has gained the name of LITTLE DUBLIN, on account of the vulgar Irish who constantly resort to these mansions of degraded human nature. Yet nearly adjoining are the stately streets, denominated GREAT RUSSELL STREET, and CHARLOTTE STREET, leading to BEDFORD SQUARE, GOWER STREET, and the various improvements to the east of Tottenham Court Road.

BEDFORD SQUARE. "Here we have an example of the beauty resulting from an uniform design, carried into execution under individual direction; and an instance of the deformities, which are too frequently occasioned by the shackles of interested speculation. Each of the four sides of this square has a pediment in the centre, supported by pilasters; but on two of the sides the pediments extend over two houses, and have a pilaster in the middle, destroying

stroying that appearance of unity which is the characteristic of a pediment. It is scarcely to be imagined that such a fault could be committed, at a time when architecture has been so much studied and improved; yet justice requires it to be told, that the gentleman who made the design, felt this impropriety, and would have removed it; but the builder, who held the ground under the duke of Bedford, having limited the number of houses, and determined to have a pediment on every side, could not be prevailed on to alter his arrangement." *

The immense accumulations of building that have lately taken place on this side of the metropolis, are apparently beyond credibility. In 1803, all the new houses between Russel and Bloomsbury Squares, were erected; and most of the large tract, formerly known by the name of the LONG FIELDS, have been covered with magnificent houses since 1801.

RUSSEL SQUARE is considerably larger than any other in London, Lincoln's Inn Fields excepted. Its dimensions are nearly six hundred and seventy-eight feet on each side Bolton House, occupied in 1803 by the late earl Rosslyn, has recently been divided into two, and its court yard covered by three excellent houses, which completes the eastern side of the square.

Much pains have been used, and expence incurred, in laying out and planting the area of this square; which, when the trees and plants shall have arrived at a greater degree of maturity, will render it one of the most agreeable in London. On the south side, immediately opposite BEDFORD PLACE, a pedestrian statue in bronze of the late duke Francis, is to be set up by Mr. Westmacot, by public subscription, and will much add to the beauty of this place.

To the northward, TAVISTOCK SQUARE has commenced; and by an early attention to the enclosing and planting its area before the erection of the habitations, it has become at once pleasant, healthy, and desirable.

* Malton's Picturesque Tour.

To

To the eastward of the Foundling Hospital a square has been begun, of the same dimensions as Brunswick Square. Northward of the hospital garden is the estate of Mr. Harrison, where a respectable neighbourhood is rapidly forming; and nearly adjoining, is a large field belonging to the Skinners' Company, for which extensive building plans have been projected; but through some extraordinary inadvertence, no agreement has been effected, to insure respectable accesses either by the south, east, or western sides.

The estate formerly belonging to Mr. Mortimer, at the north end of Gower Street, after many years' litigation, has now become the property of Sir William Paxton, who proposes to put up extensive and respectable buildings on it, and to continue Gower Street to the road.

To the northward of Tavistock Square, an area of about twenty acres is proposed to be surrounded with buildings: the centre to be occupied and dressed as nursery grounds; the Paddington road running between them. Directly northward, from the centre of this large area, a wide grand road is to lead to the Hampstead road at Camden Town; the sides to be planted with double rows of trees, and the houses to be coupled or detached, allowing abundant space to each for respectable inhabitants.

The corporation of the city of London, on its estate between Gower Street and Tottenham Court Road, are causing a street, with a crescent at each end, to be erected, and a long range of shops next the road: the whole much improving that approach to the Bedford estate.

Of the importance of the buildings on the Bedford and Foundling estates to the country and the proprietors, some judgment may be formed by the following estimates: the duties already paid to government for the articles consumed in the buildings, amount to 84,500*l.*; the house and window duties *per annum*, 40,700*l.*; the war tax on property *per annum*, 14,800*l.*; the New River Company gain by the increased service, *per annum*, 3450*l.*; the present value of the buildings erected is 328,000*l.*; the annual value 125,710*l.*; and the present annual value of the ground rents, 8,839*l.*

It is presumed that about one-half the buildings are completed on the Bedford estate, and two-thirds on the Foundling estate. If, therefore, those proportions be added to the sums already estimated, some idea may be formed of the reversionary value to the proprietors; and if to these be added the duties and taxes on the other estates before mentioned south of the New Road, the permanent taxes to the state cannot be less, (according to their present ratio,) than for houses and windows *per annum*, 100,000*l.*; for duties and customs on the building articles, 200,000*l.*; for the war tax on property *per annum*, 40,000*l*; and in total on the capital thus to be created, not less than 3,500,000*l.*; exclusive of all consideration of the advantages derived to the revenue, manufactures, and commerce, by the fitting up and furnishing so vast a neighbourhood*.

Brunswick Square is bounded on the east by the Foundling Hospital, and its gardens, to which there is no passage. The houses, though respectable, are unequal in breadth. The quadrangle, however, is airy; and from the west side are views towards the New River Head, Islington, and the vicinity. The length of the square from north to south is one hundred and eighty-two paces; the breadth one hundred and fifty.

In Coram Street, so called in commemoration of the humane captain Coram, the projector of the Foundling

* European Mag. April 1807. "The site of Guildford Street was formerly a path which led from Gray's Inn Lane by the Foundling Hospital, the gardens of Great Ormond Street, the back of Queen Square, to Baltimore House (afterwards inhabited by the duke of Bolton, and the earl of Roslyn); and was generally bounded by stagnant waters, at least twelve feet lower than the square. This place has been raised to a level with the adjoining streets, and a considerable addition made to the garden of the square; which indeed, however pleasant, is but a small compensation for the loss of a beautiful view of Hampstead and Highgate, hidden by majestic houses, adorned with Tuscan pillars. The trees and Grecian gateway of the Foundling Hospital (which formed a curve opposite Lamb's Conduit Street, and is now made to range with the rest of the wall) give a grand finish to the whole. The inhabitants are of the first respectability, and the houses large and well proportioned."—*Malcolm's London.*

Hospital,

Hospital, is a large structure with a handsome pediment, intended as an assembly house, with baths, &c. for the use of the inhabitants of this respectable neighbourhood.

In TAVISTOCK STREET is TAVISTOCK CHAPEL, a modern imitation of Gothic architecture. The interior is spacious, but gloomy: here is a good organ.

Hence by SOUTHAMPTON ROW is an avenue to BLOOMSBURY SQUARE.

This formerly constituted the manor of LOMESBURY, in which the kings of England antiently had their stables, till removed to the Meuse, by Charing Cross. Coming into possession of the Russell family by marriage with the Wriothesley's, earls of Southampton, the site was denominated SOUTHAMPTON, and afterwards BLOOMSBURY SQUARE. The house which occupied the north side was built after a design by Inigo Jones, and called SOUTHAMPTON, and afterwards BEDFORD HOUSE; from which place the amiable lady Rachel Russel dates her letters; it was her residence till her decease in 1723. The north front had a good effect from the fields, and the grounds adjoining those of the British Museum gave the whole a respectable and picturesque appearance.

One of the wings was a magnificent gallery, in which were copies of the Cartoons, as large as the originals, by Sir James Thornhill.

To forward the prevent improvements the late duke Francis, sold the house and gardens for 5000*l.* The gallery of the Cartoons were purchased for 450*l.* by the duke of Norfolk.

The square is embellished with many good houses, and the grass plots in the middle surrounded with neat iron railing. The east side is ornamented with the house of lord ELLENBOROUGH, lord chief justice of the court of King's Bench. At the north angle on the same side, was the residence of the great luminary of the law, the venerable earl of Mansfield, which was destroyed by fire, with all his manuscripts, pictures, &c. by the mob in 1780; his lordship hardly escaping with his life; and, be

it recorded to his honour, that his lordship nobly refused any remuneration at the expence of the public.

In GREAT RUSSEL STREET is situated MONTAGUE HOUSE, built on a French plan, by the first duke of Montague, who had been ambassador in France. The staircase and ceilings were painted by Rousseau, and La Fosse: the Apotheosis of Iris, and the Assembly of the Gods, are by the last*.

We have in another part of this work stated that this mansion was purchased by government for the repository of the British Museum†, and shall therefore, as far as our limits permit, proceed to describe some of its principal curiosities; the whole being made easy of public inspection, by means of recent acts of the legislature.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

The site of this building is a square, inclosed by a high brick wall, which excludes the house from a view on every side, and it is liable to the same objections as those of Burlington House; here, as well as the latter, the wall might have openings, through which the house would be viewed from the street; more especially as there have lately been centinels appointed to guard this magnificent repository of science and curiosity.

A grand portal leads towards the house, the hall of which is of the Ionic order, and decorated with pilasters in pairs, the entablatures of which support a plain horizontal ceiling. Over the door is a coarse painting of an eruption of Mount Vesuvius. The entrance to the vestibule on the west side, is under tall arches, ornamented with fanciful iron work. This leads to the various rooms for study and copying.

* His grace's second wife was the mad dutchess of Albemarle, widow to Christopher, second duke of that title. She married her second husband, as emperor of China, which gave occasion to a scene in Sir Courtly Nice. She was kept in the ground apartment during his grace's life, and was served on the knee to the day of her death, which happened in 1731, at Newcastle House, Clerkenwell.

† Vol. I. p. 423.

The

BRITISH MUSEUM.

The paintings on the side of the staircase represent Cæsar and his military retinue, the chiefs of the provinces he had in part subdued attending on him, and others on their knees, imploring his protection and assistance.

In a compartment are the feasts and sacrifices of Bacchus.

In another, the rivers Nile and Tiber are represented by gigantic figures emblematically ornamented: and there are views of emblematical landscapes at a distance, and several fine pieces of architecture.

On the ceiling is represented the story of Phaeton: the gods are assembled, and the youth appears asking Phœbus to permit him to drive his chariot for a day; he consents, and in another part is seen conducting him to the chariot: Diana is near them, and Juno attended by Iris.

Farther on, Phaeton, with all the ardour of youth, is driving the sun's chariot, accompanied by the Hours in the form of women. Time is represented by Saturn, Eternity by a woman holding a serpent, and Cybele, or the goddess of the earth.

In the First Room, the story of Phaeton is completed on the ceiling. The gods are assembled, and whilst Jupiter is casting his thunder-bolts at Phaeton falling from the chariot, Saturn, Apollo, Mars, Neptune, Juno, Diana, Venus, Cupid, Mercury, Minerva, and Bacchus, in various attitudes, are agitated by different passions.

This room is devoted chiefly to Egyptian and Etruscan antiquities. Over the north door is a fine portrait of Sir William Hamilton, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Here are specimens of brazen head pieces, bronze lance heads, and other instruments of warfare. Egyptian idols of metal, stone, and wood. Egyptian jars, with various heads. Small busts, figures, and distorted masks. Roman urns, lachrymatories. Etruscan vessels, &c. on some of which are elegant designs. Various articles from the ruins of Herculaneum. A model of the temple of the Sybils, near Tivoli.

The Second Room. Several Egyptian antiquities. A miniature of *Oliver Cromwell*, by Cooper. A picture,

painted by Frederick de Wetzlberg, captain of pioneers to the emperor of Germany, in 1799; it represents a landscape and houses. Paper cut into various delicate forms and outlines. Here are also two Egyptian mummies.

The OTAHEITE and SOUTH SEA ROOMS; containing the several curiosities brought by captain Cook. In the left corner is the mourning dress of an Otaheitean lady; opposite are rich cloaks and helmets of feathers from the Sandwich Islands. Over the fire place are the Cava bowls, and, above them, battoons, add various other implements of war. The idols of the different islands, present in their hideous rudeness, a singular contrast with many of the works of art; near these are their drums, and other instruments of music. In the door-way, leading from the room, is a small glass case, containing a breast-plate from the Friendly Islands, contrasted with another from the breast of an Egyptian mummy.

The first room of the MANUSCRIPT DEPARTMENT is small, appropriated to the collections of Sir Hans Sloane, and Dr. Birch. Over the door way is a portrait of Britton, the musical small coal-man. The next room is completely filled with the HARLEIAN MANUSCRIPTS; one of the most curious is a volume of royal letters from 1437, to the time of Charles the First. Round the walls, above the presses, are a variety of portraits, the chief of which have their names attached; one of the best is Rubens, by himself. The adjoining apartment is chiefly devoted to the same collection. But on one side, the manuscript collections of Sir William Musgrave and Mr. Cole, have been of late years deposited. Here, also, are preserved three manuscript volumes, containing many of the forgeries of the unhappy Chatterton, with his first letter to lord Orford. The last room of the manuscript department, is appropriated to the royal library of manuscripts, and Sir Robert Cotton's, with a few later donations. On the table, in the middle of the room, is one of the originals of Magna Charta, written on a large roll of parchment, and was much damaged in the year 1738, when the Cotton Library took

took fire at Westminster. Part of the broad seal is yet annexed. One of the most valuable works in this room, is the most antient manuscript of the Old and New Testament that is extant. It is in Greek, and contains St. Paul's Epistles to the Laodiceans. Two manuscript copies of the Pentateuch, in Hebrew. And a variety of other manuscripts, very splendidly illuminated with coloured pictures and gilding. To this collection has been added the MSS. of the late marquis of Lansdown.

The GREAT SALOON is finely ornamented with fresco paintings, by *Baptist.* On a table, in the centre, is a magnificent Etruscan vase, three feet high, richly ornamented. In the intercolumniation is a fine representation of the god Mars Quirinus; presented, with the others about it, by Sir William Hamilton. Here is also a beautiful model of the Barberini vase, by the late Mr. Wedgewood; a variety of Roman remains, such as dice, tickets for the Roman theatres, mirrors, seals for the wine casks, lamps, and other singular remains. Two or three bas relievos, of incomparable sculpture; a table composed of different specimens of lava; a choice collection of rings and antient gems; and a beautiful bronze head of Homer, found near Constantinople.

The MINERAL ROOM, contains fossils, minerals, metals, pebbles, crystals, and precious stones, of various colours and splendours, composing a collection of astonishing beauty and magnificence. An Egyptian pebble, which has been broke by accident, discovers on both pieces, a lively picture of the poet Chaucer. Here is also a garnet of considerable size; a most beautiful box, composed of Corinthian fire-marble, and a sectional representation of a coal mine, in different coloured marble.

The two adjoining rooms contain chiefly the extraneous fossils, dried plants, shells, and insects, with a few animals. Among the first of these is a fossil jaw-bone, supposed of the Mammoth, from the river Ohio, in America.

In the BIRD ROOM, are some curious nests. Here are preserved

preserved in spirits a singular animal, brought from New Holland, called by the English settlers, the Duck-bill. It has a body resembling the otter's, with a bill and nostril like the duck, short webbed feet, and a tail similar to that of the beaver. Among the birds is the Egyptian Ibis, some beautiful specimens from New South Wales, and two or three varieties of the bird of Paradise.

The last apartment usually shewn, contains animals in spirits, serpents, fish, reptiles, &c. Amongst the most curious varieties here exhibited, is the crocodile just released from its egg, scarcely longer than an ordinary hand. Here are cameleons, lizards, and serpents, in endless variety; a dried flying fish, several rattle-snakes, and two specimens of the torpedo. Across the staircase is a crocodile, which had attained the length of twenty feet.

The coins are exceedingly numerous, and have been lately enriched, at the expence of above two hundred pounds; with a fine series of those of our Saxon kings, from the cabinet of the late Mr. Tyssen, together with one of the only two gold pennies known of king Henry the Third.

In the GREAT HALL, the most curious articles are two Egyptian monuments of black marble, standing upright. They are covered with hieroglyphics, and belonged to the mausoleum of Cleopatra, which stood nigh Alexandria, and were sent from Egypt by Mr. Wortley Montague. Behind that on the right, is a ram's head, of very curious workmanship, from Thebes.

The Museum is kept open every day in the week, except Saturday, the weeks which follow Christmas Day, Easter, and Whitsundays, Thanksgiving, and Fast-days. Spectators are allowed two hours for viewing the whole.

Among the antiquities lately brought home, and for which a separate building is appropriated, are huge baths and coffins, covered with hieroglyphics; deities, the enormous clenched hand; and various Roman antiques.

This establishment is under the care of forty-one trustees; twenty by virtue of their respective offices in the state;

state; six representing the Sloane, Cotton, and Oxford families, and fifteen chosen by the former. The trustees depute the care of the whole to a principal librarian, deputy librarians, and their assistants; who have apartments, salaries, and other emoluments.

QUEEN STREET, leads to HART STREET, in which is situated the parish church of

ST. GEORGE, BLOOMSBURY.

THIS is one of the fifty new churches appointed to be built by act of parliament within the bills of mortality. The name of St. George was given to it in honour of his late majesty; and it received the additional epithet of Bloomsbury, from its situation, to distinguish it from others of the same name. It is likewise farther distinguished by standing south and north, and by the statue of George I. at the top of its spire.

This church was erected at the public expence, and consecrated in January 1731. A district for its parish was by authority of parliament taken out of that of St. Giles's, and the sum of 3000*l.* was given towards the support of its rector; to which being added 1250*l.* by the inhabitants of St. Giles's parish, both sums were ordered to be laid out in the purchase of lands, tenements, &c. in fee simple, as a

perpetual fund for the maintenance of the rector and his successors; but the poor of this parish and that of St. Giles's in the Fields, are to be maintained by the joint assessment of both parishes, in the same manner as before their being divided.

The site of the new church was called PLOUGH YARD, and was purchased by lady Russel for 1000*l.* Mr. Hawksmoor, the architect, estimated the expence at 9790*l.*, and exceeded it only by 3*l.*

Mr. Malton observes, that "it has been rather the fashion to abuse this edifice, but I must confess, I do not see the reason why: the portico, although inferior to St. Martin's, from which it seems nearly to be copied, is certainly magnificent; and the steeple, which is stigmatized by Mr. Walpole as 'a masterpiece of absurdity,' has some claim to originality and beauty; this would be more readily admitted, if the cumbrous supporters of the arms of England at the angles of the pyramid, were either removed altogether, or placed couchant at the corners of the basement; their present appearance is certainly very disgusting.

"The internal of the church is lightsome and convenient, but has no claim to elegance; which you expect from this grand approach." There are no monuments, except a tablet in the front, to the memory of the late justice Welsh.

RECTORS. EDWARD VERNON, D. D. 1731. CHARLES TARRANT, D. D. 1761, dean of Peterborough. THOMAS WILLIS, LL.D. 1791.

Returning to Holborn, an avenue leads to GREAT QUEEN STREET, Lincoln's Inn Fields; "in which was formerly situated CONWAY HOUSE, the residence of a noble family of that name; PAULET HOUSE, belonging to the marquis of Winchester; and the house in which lord HERBERT, of Cherbury, finished his romantic life." This street seems to have been constructed from a design of Inigo Jones, the fronts of the houses on the south being indicative of his mode of building.

Here is FREE MASONS' HALL and TAVERN; the first a noble room, built in the purest stile of masonry, and appropriately

propriately decorated. In this place are held the grand lodges of this most respectable body of men; sometimes it is converted to concerts, &c. for charitable purposes.

QUEEN STREET CHAPEL, was originally constructed as a private chapel by a Mr. Baguly; but he being opposed by the diocesan for irregularity, the structure became a chapel of ease to St. Giles's in the Fields; it has lately changed sides, and has been converted to a meeting-house for those of the late Mr. Wesley's persuasion, whilst WEST STREET CHAPEL, near Monmouth Street, formerly one of Mr. Wesley's principal places of assembly, has been consecrated as a FREE CHAPEL, for the use of the poor of the established church in the parish of St. Giles.

On the north side of Holborn is an avenue to RED LION SQUARE, which is so named from being built on the site of RED LION FIELDS. Here formerly stood an obelisk, built by a subscription of the inhabitants, which was pretended to cover the bones of Oliver Cromwell.

Several good streets form a communication with QUEEN SQUARE. This is an handsome area, surrounded by handsome houses, and an extensive garden in the centre, with a statue of queen CHARLOTTE, erected at the expence of the late general Strode. The north side, which commanded fine views of Hampstead and Highgate, is bounded by part of Guildford Street, with which, however, it has no communication.

On the west side is situated the parish church of

ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.

THE building of this church was occasioned by the great increase of inhabitants. Several gentlemen at the extremity of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, having proposed erecting a chapel for religious worship, Sir Streynsham Master, and fourteen other neighbouring gentlemen, were appointed trustees for the management of the business. In the year 1705, they agreed with Mr. Tooley to give him 3500*l.* for erecting a chapel and two houses, intending to reimburse themselves by the sale of pews. The edifice being finished the next year, they settled annual stipends for the maintenance of a chaplain, an afternoon preacher, who was also reader, and a clerk, giving to the first and second a salary of 100*l.* each, and to the last 50*l.* But the commissioners for erecting fifty new churches, purchased it, caused a certain district to be appointed for its parish, and had it consecrated in the year 1723, when it was dedicated to St. George, in compliment to Sir Streynsham Master, who had been governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies.

It is a plain brick building, void of all elegance; but is, however, convenient and well enlightened. The interior is of the Composite order, with beautiful enrichments, and an organ. The rectory, like that of St. Andrew's, is in the gift of the duke of Buccleugh, but the value of the living is uncertain.

RECTORS OF EMINENCE. WILLIAM STUKELEY, M. D. F. R. S. and F. S. A. author of several learned antiquarian publications. JOHN LUXMORE, D. D. rector of St. Andrew, Holborn, and bishop of Bristol.

In GREAT ORMOND STREET stood POWIS HOUSE, originally built by the marquis of Powis, in the eighteenth century. It was afterwards burnt, whilst the residence of the Duc D'Aumont, ambassador from Louis XIV. in 1712, and rebuilt at the expence of the French monarch. Its last resident was an ambassador from Spain; after whose departure from this country the whole was taken down, and the site forms POWIS PLACE. In this street that great statesman, lord chancellor THURLOW, resided many years.

LAMB's

LAMB'S CONDUIT STREET is so denominated from a reservoir, built by Mr. Lamb, of which we have already made mention, under SNOW HILL. At the bottom of this street is

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

The history of this excellent foundation having already been given*, we proceed to a description of the edifice, which is composed of two wings, constructed of brick, in a plain regular manner; these are ornamented by piazzas. The CHAPEL forms a centre, joined to the wings by arches. Over the altar is a fine painting, the "Wise Men's Offering," by CAZALI. In the windows are the armorial bearings of the principal benefactors, in stained glass; among these may be reckoned HANDEL, who, for several years, performed his oratorio of the Messiah here, for the benefit of the charity. He also gave a fine organ, which has since been removed. Before the hospital is a large area, on each side of which are colonades inclosed, where the children are instructed and employed. The gates next the street admit carriages, so as not to interrupt each other; there are also portals for oot passengers. The area is adorned with grass plats, gravel walks, and lamps.

Within the building are various specimens of the arts, &c. bestowed by well-wishers to the charity, by persons employed in the building, &c. The principal are in the COURT ROOM.

The first, painted by Hayman, is taken from Exodus ii. 8, 9.

"The maid went and called the child's mother, and Pharaoh's daughter said unto her, take this child away and nurse it for me, and I will give you wages."

A second, by Hogarth. The same subject continued:

"And the child grew up, and she brought him to Pharaoh's daughter, and he became her son, and she called his name Moses."

* Vol. I. p. 383.

The

The third is the history of Ishmael, by Highmore, the subject from Gen. xxi. 17.

"And the angel of the Lord called to Hagar out of heaven, and said to her, what aileth thee, Hagar? fear not, for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is."

The fourth, by Wills, taken from Luke xviii. 16.

"Jesus said, suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

On each side of these pictures are placed small drawings in circular frames of the most considerable hospitals in and about London, done by Wilson, Wale, Gainsborough, &c.

Over the chimney is placed a very curious bas-relief, by Rysbrack, and presented by him, representing children employed in husbandry and navigation.

The stucco work of this room was given by Wilton; the marble chimney-piece by Duval; the table with its frame curiously carved, by John Saunderson; and the glass by Hallet.

In the other rooms of the hospital are the portraits of several of the governors and benefactors: captain Coram, by Hogarth; Mr. Milner and Mr. Jacobson, by Hudson; Dr. Mead, by Ramsey; and Mr. Emerson, by Highmore; besides portraits of the earls of Dartmouth and Macclesfield. In the dining room is a large and beautiful sea piece of the English fleet in the Downs, by Monamy; and over the chimney in another room is Hogarth's original painting of the March to Finchley.

Several very handsome shields in ead were given by Mr. Ives, and placed over the charity boxes, with proper inscriptions; all the artists who contributed their labours to ornamenting of the hospital and chapel, received the thanks of the corporation.

This institution is immediately under the patronage of the king, and governed by a president, vice-presidents, treasurer, and subordinate officers. Here are also a chaplain, a morning preacher, and two evening preachers, two physicians, surgeon, apothecary, schoolmaster, matron, &c.

Returning through Lamb's Conduit Street, we come upon the Harpur estate, of which the following particulars are worthy of notice:

The site of the estate which forms BEDFORD ROW, HARPUR STREET, &c. was conveyed by Sir WILLIAM HARPUR, knight, lord mayor of London, in 1561, and dame Alice, his wife, in 1566, to the corporation of Bedford, where he was born, with a school house in that town, towards the maintenance of a master, usher, and for other uses mentioned in letters patent granted by Edward VI. "This land at the period of the gift brought but 12*l. per annum*; but, in 1764, the reserved rents were 3000*l.*; and, from the recent falling in of the leases, may be fairly supposed now to amount to 5000*l. per annum.*" *

Hence through Red Lion Street we return to High Holborn, which was formerly a pleasant suburb, where the nobility and gentry had country lodgings.

BROWNLOW STREET is built on the site of a house belonging to Sir William Brownlow.

WARWICK COURT occupies the site of a mansion, the property of the earls of Warwick.

GRAY'S INN. This respectable inn of court, has a very dirty and badly contrived entrance, which leads to three very handsome squares, called HOLBOURN COURT, FIELD COURT, and GRAY'S INN SQUARE, formerly CONEY COURT.

The inn received its denomination from having been part of the domains of the noble family of Gray of Wilton, who, in the reign of Edward III. demised it to several students of the law.

The members of the house are to be in commons a fortnight every term. The officers and servants are, a treasurer, a steward, a chief and three under butlers, an upper and under cook, a pannier man, a gardener, the steward, the chief butler's men, and two porters.

One side of Gray's Inn Square contains a hall, a chapel, and a library. The hall is a fine old structure, well built of timber, in the form of a college hall. The chapel is a

* *Malcolm's London*, II. p. 301.

plain

plain Gothic building. The library is well furnished with books in various faculties and languages, for the use of the students. But the chief ornament belonging to this inn is a spacious garden, consisting of gravel walks, between lofty trees, of grass plots, agreeable slopes, and a long terrace, with a portico at each end. The terrace is ascended by a handsome flight of steps.

There has lately been built a range of handsome chambers, called VERULAM BUILDINGS, which faces the gardens, and is divided from GRAY'S INN LANE by a wall. The antient history of this domain is recited in our account of Portpool, in a former part of the present volume.

STAFFORD'S ALMSHOUSES, in GRAY'S INN LANE, have the following inscription:

"This Almshouse was erected and endowed by ALEXANDER STAFFORD, Esq. in the year 1633, for the maintenance of ten poor people, *viz.* four Men and six Women, being all unmarried, and Inhabitants of that part of the Parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, which lieth above the Bars. To which Mr. John Wright, his executor, added very considerably. The said Alexander Stafford, Esq. gave 30l. a year for ever towards the further relief of fourteen poor Women belonging to an Almshouse at Frome Selwood, in Somersetshire, being the place of his birth."

Near this is another inscription:

"Mr. RICH. WHITE, late of Baldwin's Gardens, in this Parish, who died Oct. 24, 1748, left by his will 500l. the interest of which, for ever, to be applied for the better support of the poor Inhabitants of these Almshouses."

A little further northward is ELM STREET, which leads to MOUNT PLEASANT, and THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

This structure "is on a level with Gray's Inn Lane, and about six feet lower than Meuxs's brewhouse, scarcely lower than Guildford Street; and as high as the roofs of many houses in the space between Gray's Inn Lane and Coppice Row; higher than Clerkenwell workhouse, and the first floors of the houses at Bagnigge Wells." †

† *Malcolm.*

The

The court yard is thirty-five feet by twenty; the day room twelve feet square; and the cells seven feet by five one-half. The bedsteads are of plank; the bed a ticking filled with straw; and the covering a blanket and rug. The prisoners are allowed one pound of bread, and a pint of gruel for breakfast; and a quart of broth, of rice and oatmeal, and six ounces of meat, alternately, for dinner. In case of sickness, there is a resident surgeon. The chaplain reads prayers twice in the week, and preaches on the Sabbath. The keeper has a fixed salary; but neither fees nor garnish. The county allows to each prisoner daily, one peck of coals.

The whole building is of brick and stone, surrounded by a high wall and buttresses. The gate is of Portland stone, contrived in a massy stile, with appendages of fetters, &c. and inscribed, "THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX." The chapel is octagon.

In Spa Fields is NORTHAMPTON, or SPA FIELDS CHAPEL. Previously to the year 1779, this was a tea house, denominated THE PANTHEON; but having been purchased by the rev. Mr. *Herbert Jones*, a popular preacher, and others, was opened as a Methodist chapel; the large garden was converted to a burial ground; and persons were inhumed at lesser prices than at the parish church. Upon this Mr. Sellon, the curate, commenced a suit against the proprietors, which continued till the late countess of Huntingdon took the chapel under her patronage, and resided in the adjoining house, that the chapel might be deemed hers in right of her peerage. This settled the dispute. The chapel is a rotunda, the windows square and small, and the whole surmounted by a slated cupola, on which stood for several years the image of the god Apollo. The interior is well adapted for the convenience of a large congregation.

Rosoman's Street leads to Corporation Row, CLERKENWELL BRIDEWELL, and THE NEW PRISON. Concerning places of this nature so much has already been said, that there is no occasion to burthen our readers with any particular description.

CLERKENWELL CLOSE. In this place was antiently a priory, which was founded by Jordan Briset, a wealthy baron, who, about the year 1100, gave to Robert, his chaplain, fourteen acres of land in a field adjoining to Clerks, or Clerkenwell, whereon to build a monastery; which was no sooner erected and dedicated to the honour of God, and the assumption of the Virgin Mary, than he placed therein a certain number of nuns, in whom and their successors it continued till it was suppressed by Henry VIII. in the year 1539. Soon after which the site became the inheritance of Sir William Cavendish, who being afterwards created duke of Newcasle, erected the late spacious and stately square brick edifice on the north side of the church, and east side of the Close, since taken down and converted to several modern houses, called NEWCASTLE PLACE.

Opposite is a large mansion, said to have been the residence of colonel TITUS, and the place of conference between Cromwell, Ireton, and the other worthies of that traiterous cabal. It was lately occupied by a justice Blackborow.

The church was partly that of the late priory, and not only served as a place for the nuns to celebrate the divine offices, but it likewise accommodated the neighbouring inhabitants in the performance of their religious duties.

After the dissolution of the priory, the church was granted to the parishioners for various terms of years. During the Usurpation, it came to Edward Drake, of whom the parishioners purchased it, and he, in 1656, granted the church, &c. in trust, for the use of the parish for ever.

The steeple of this church being greatly decayed in course of time, a part fell down in the year 1623, which occasioned the parish to contract with the builder, to re-edify the whole. This builder raised the new work upon the old foundation; and having carried on the same with more than ordinary expedition, before the job was entirely finished, the whole fell down and destroyed part of the church, which were both soon after rebuilt, in a very unconnected and clumsy stile.

This

The structure having also become in a very decayed and ruinous state, petitions were presented to parliament to rebuild it, and a bill passed for that purpose, in consequence of which the first stone of the new fabric was laid in December 1788.

The present parish church of

ST. JAMES, CLERKENWELL,

was consecrated on the 10th of July, 1792, by Dr. Beilby Porteus, present bishop of London. The inside of the building is rather plain, without pillars, a flat ceiling, galleries, in one of which is a fine organ, by *England*. The altar-piece is under a blank Venetian window, and decorated with the representations of the various utensils of the Communion.

The exterior of the church is very plain, of brick and stone; on the south side are two wings, which project but a short way; within these are large entrances of the Doric order, over which are large arched windows, with quoins at the corners, a cornice, and balustrade. The east end is finished with a pediment; this and the north side is nearly enclosed by houses. The tower of the steeple at the

west end is of the Tuscan order, crowned by balustrades and vases. The lantern is octagon, a sexagon obelisk placed on balls, with a vane, terminates the whole. Within the tower are eight musical bells, and a clock.

In the old church were monuments to several eminent persons; particularly to Elizabeth, countess dowager of Exeter, who died in 1653, aged eighty years; several of the noble family of Booth, lords Delamere.

On a pillar, at the west end of the church, were these lines on a table, with a black frame, in memory of the learned antiquary Mr. John Weever, buried here:

Weever who labour'd in a learned Strain
To make Men long since dead to live again,
And with Expence of Oil and Ink did watch
From the Worms mouth the sleeping Corps to snatch
Hath by his Industry begot a way
Death (who insidiates all things) to betray,
Redeeming freely, by his Care and Cost,
Many a sad Herse, which Time long since gave lost;
And to forgotten Dust such Spirit did give,
To make it in our Memories to live;
For wheresoe'er a ruin'd Tomb he found,
His Pen hath built it new out of the Ground.
'Twixt Earth and him this Interchange we find,
She hath to him, he been to her like kind:
She was his Mother, he (a grateful Child)
Made her his Theme, in a large Work compil'd
Of Funeral Relicks, and brave Structures rear'd
On such as seem'd unto her most indear'd.
Alternately a Grave to him she lent,
O'er which his Book remains a Monument.

Mr. Weever on himself:

Lancashire gave me Breath,
And Cambridge Education;
Middlesex gave me Death,
And this Church my Humation,
And Christ to me hath given
A Place with him in Heav'n.
Ætatis suæ 56.

On

On the north side of the chancel, a very large and curious old marble tomb, of the Gothic order; the middle part resting on five twisted marble columns, in appearance like a small cloyster, where laid the figure of Sir William Weston, carved in stone, in his shroud. The upper part of the tomb supported by two fine columns, each counter twisted in basso relievo; and in the middle between the columns on one brass plate, these words in an antient character:

Spes non me fallat quam in te semper habebam,
Virgo da facilem vot. natum pum atq; indicem.

And in another place more easterly these:

Ecce quem cernis semper tuo nomini devotum
Suscipe in sinum virgo Maria tuum.

The tomb and inscription were engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for June 1788; and in Malcolm's Londinium Redivivus, vol. III. p. 212.

A grave-stone, with effigies in brass, and the following inscription, to the memory of the last prioress:

Hic jacet Isabella Sackevile, quæ fuit Priorissa nuper prioratus de Clerkenwell, tempore dissolutionis ejusdem Prioratus quæ fuit 21 Octobris Anno Domini Millesimo quingentesimo Septuagesimo & An. Reg. Elizab. Dei Gratia, &c. duodecimo.

In this fabric were also interred the bodies of Dr. JOHN BELL, bishop of Worcester, 1543; and those of bishop BURNET, and his family.

The Monuments in the present church are, to the memory of the Rev. WILLIAM SELLON, thirty-three years curate, who died July 18, 1790, aged sixty years. THOMAS CROSSE, Esq. 1712, a great benefactor to the church and school. HENRY PENTON, Esq. 1714. The first stands in the south-east corner of the church; and near it, on the wall, is an old tomb, to the memory of Sir WILLIAM WOOD, whose merits were thus exhibited in an epitaph against the south wall of the old church:

Sir William Wood lies very near this stone,
In's time of archery excell'd by none.

Few

Few were his equals. And this noble art
Hath suffered now in the most tender part.
Long did he love the honour of the bow,
To him long love tho' that alone did owe.
But how can art secure? Or what can save
Extreme old age from an appointed grave?
Surviving archery much thy loss lament,
That in respect bestow'd this monument,
Where whistling arrows did his worth proclaim,
And eternise his memory and his name.
Ob. Sep. 4. Anno Dom. 1691. Ætat. 82.

This monument was restored by the *Toxopholite Society* of London, 1791 *.

The present curate is the rev. HENRY FOSTER, a popular preacher.

A roll of parchment in the possession of ABRAHAM RHODES, Esq. informs us that in 1619, the following persons of quality were residents in this parish. In CLERKENWELL CLOSE, ladies Willoughbie, Rysdon, Price, Goldsmith, and the earl of Clanricard. On CLERKENWELL GREEN, Sir William Tresham, lady Browne, and Sir William Sands. Within ST. JOHN'S, lord Burghley, Sir Justinian Lewyn, Sir Paul Tracey, Sir Francis Lovell, Sir Henry Mynnes, Sir Thomas Pelham, Sir Francis Co-

* Sir William was marshal to a society of archers, who incorporated themselves, about the year 1676, under the title of "Finsbury Archers," in honour of Katharine, the queen of Charles II. The marshal wore a badge of silver, with this circumscription: "*Reginæ Katharinæ Sagitarii*;" and the device on it was an archer drawing a bow in relief. The weight of the badge was twenty-five oz. five dwts.; and was given by contribution when the society was instituted. These *Finsbury Archers* revived the titles of duke of Shoreditch, earl of Pancras, &c. and therefore honoured their marshal with an imaginary knighthood. Mr. Granger had seen a print of this William Wood. Mr. Barrington, in his Memoir on Archery (*Archæol.* Vol. VII.) says, that the badge had on the reverse, the arms of England impaling Portugal, supported by two bowmen. Wood published a thin octavo volume of eighty pages (A. D. 1682) called "The Bowman's Glory," which, from the rage for archery a few years since, sold for one guinea and a half.—*Pennant.*

ningsby,

ningsby, lady Hubbard, lady Seckford, and Sir John Andrewes. In ST. JOHN'S LANE, Sir James Arthur Long, lady Cheteley, Sir Michael Stanhope, and Sir Anthony Barker. In ST. JOHN'S STREET, Sir Edward Clune, lord Sturton, and John Sotheron, Esq. one of the barons of his majesty's Exchequer *.

On the west side of Clerkenwell Green is situated THE SESSIONS HOUSE FOR THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

This structure was built in place of one which stood facing the end of St. John's Lane, in St. John's Street, built by Sir Baptist Hicks, in 1612; but that fabric becoming ruinous, the justices applied to parliament to rebuild it in its present situation, in 1778; and a freehold piece of ground having been purchased for about 2000*l.* the present building was raised, the front of which is of stone, with a rustic basement. Four Ionic pillars, and two pilasters, support an architrave, frieze, and cornice, with a pediment above the pillars. The windows alternately arched or flat. Over that in the centre is a medallion of George III.; the spaces over the others are filled with the implements of justice. The tympanum contains the arms of the county, and the roof is terminated by a dome. The remainder of the structure is of brick.

At the lower end of Clerkenwell Green, in Ray Street, opposite Mutton Lane, is the celebrated fountain, deno-

* In the British Museum is an official return of the residents and their rents, in 1677, by which it appears that the earl of Northampton had lands let at 100l. per annum; the earl of Clarendon, 130l.; lady Cropley, 80l.; lady Weeks, 20l.; lady Pollard, 40l.; earl of Ailesbury, 30l; alderman Richardson, 28l.; Sir Thomas Davis, 66l. The principal inhabitants, and the rents paid by them, were, Sir James Edwards, 25l.; lady Porey, 18l.; Sir William Bowles, knight and baronet, 24l.; Sir Richard Chiverton, 45l; lady Wright, 40l.; William Thorowgood, Esq. 20l.; Sir John North, his own, (12l.); George Walsh, Esq. his own, (20l.); William Wharwood, Esq. 23l.; Sir William Palmer, 20l.; lady Dormer, 40l.; the earl of Ailesbury; lord Brockley; Erasmus Smith, Esq.; lieutenant-colonel Powell, 26l; William Barker, Esq.; Henry Dacres, Esq. 10l.; Sir Edward Smith, 20l.; esquire Bruce, 20l.; Dr. Rodgers, 23l. col. Thompson, 20l. &c. —*Malcolm.*

minated

minated CLERKS, or CLERKENWELL, so called from the parish clerks of the city of London, who antiently used to meet there annually, to represent certain parts of scripture in a theatrical manner; to which the lord mayor and citizens of London not only repaired, but likewise the nobility, to see their performances: from which well, the late priory, as well as the present church and parish, are denominated. There is a long inscription to that purport on a pump, which now covers the well.

The continuation of Ray Street is BACK HILL, formerly called HOCKLEY IN THE HOLE, which was notorious for many years for the resort of low company to witness bull baitings, boxing matches, and other diversions of a similar kind. The whole has long since been disused, and the neighbourhood much reformed.

Returning up Clerkenwell Green, a passage by the *Charity School* leads to ST. JOHN'S SQUARE. Here stood the house, or hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, which was founded by the aforesaid Jordan Briset, who, for that end, purchased of the prioress and nuns of Clerkenwell, ten acres of land (for which he gave them twenty acres in his lordship of Willinghale in Kent) whereon he erected the said hospital about the year 1110. But the church was not dedicated to St. John the Baptist till the year 1185.

By the profuse liberality of bigots and enthusiasts, this foundation became the chief seat in England belonging to the Knights Hospitallers; and to such a degree of wealth and honour did they arrive, that their prior was esteemed the first baron in the kingdom, and in state and grandeur vied with the king.

Such was the antipathy of the populace to these imperious knights, that the rebels of Kent and Essex, under the conduct of Wat Tyler and his rabble, in the year 1381, consumed this stately edifice by fire. However, it was afterwards rebuilt in a much more magnificent manner, and continued upon its former system till it was entirely suppressed by Henry VIII. in the year 1541.

Soon

Soon after its suppression, the building was converted into a repository of martial stores, and the royal hunting equipage; and to these purposes it was applied till the year 1550, when Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset, and protector of the kingdom, caused the church, with its lofty and beautiful steeple, to be demolished, and the stones used in building his magnificent palace of Somerset House.

ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, on which this building was situated, is of an oblong form, and chiefly consists of two rows of good houses. It was entered by two gates, both of which bore evident marks of antiquity; but the largest and most remarkable is that to the south, which is still called St. John's Gate. It has a fine lofty Gothic arch; and on each side, over the gate, are several escutcheons of arms carved, under which were formerly inscriptions, but these, by length of time, are now entirely defaced. The gate on the north side has been entirely demolished.

At the angle, facing ALBEMARLE STREET, is a modernized house, which was formerly the residence of Dr. GILBERT BURNET, bishop of *Salisbury*.

The north-east corner of the square is occupied by the parish church of

ST. JOHN, CLERKENWELL.

AFTER the demolition of the priory, the choir passed by various deeds to several tenants. James I. granted it to

Sir William Cecil, lord Burghley, son and heir of Thomas, earl of Exeter; it passed in marriage, by his daughter Diana, to Robert Bruce, earl of Elgin, whose son Robert was created earl of Ailsbury, from whom the chapel and the adjoining streets had their name. The estate continued in this family till 1706, and was finally sold in 1721 to Simon Michel, Esq. who was then erecting Red Lion Street, and other places in the neighbourhood. This gentleman enlarged and repaired the chapel, the north aisle of which had been converted to a dwelling house, and the upper part of the south aisle used as a library. He also built the west front, and roofed the whole fabric, which he sold in 1723 to the commissioners for building fifty new churches for the sum of 2950*l.*; on the 27th of December it was consecrated a parish church; but it is in many instances subordinate to that of St. James.

The church is plain, and has all the appearance of a chapel of ease. The east end bears some relics of the antient structure. The interior is very plain, and has the appearance of a Doric building; it is convenient and handsome, and has an organ. Here is a monument to the memory of the above SIMON MICHEL, Esq.; and a tablet at the east end informs us, "In 1743 Sir GEORGE FETTIPLACE, bart. left to poor housekeepers 50*l.*" He also left, *per annum*, 13*l.* to be laid out, at 5*s.* *per* week, in ten sixpenny loaves.

RECTORS. ——— PARRY, 1769. EDWARD W. WHITAKER, B. A. 1778. RICHARD HARRISON, M. A. 1790, an excellent preacher, and worthy pastor. RICHARD LENDON, M. A. 1794.

Albemarle Street, across St. John's Street, along Sutton Street, and Wilderness Row, lead to OLD STREET.

This is a spacious avenue, and undoubtedly received its name on account of being a Roman road, which Dr. Stukeley has named the *Via Iceniana*, or *Trinobantica*; which, he tells us, came from Staines (the Pontes of Antoninus) through Brentford, "being the common road to Turnham Green, where it turns northward from the present road,

passing a little bridge, called from it Stanford Bridge, entering the Acton road at a common and a bridge, a little west of Camden House, so along Hyde Park wall, and crosses the WATLING STREET, at Tyburn, then along Oxford Road, continuing to OLD STREET, on the north side of the city; whence it goes to Colchester, in Essex*.

OLD STREET furnished a prebend to the cathedral of St. Paul, from an early period; in 1291, it was taxed at fifty shillings.

On the north side of the street is situated the parish church of

ST. LUKE, MIDDLESEX.

THIS church arose in consequence of the great increase of buildings in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate; for notwithstanding there were a chapel of ease, and several meeting houses, the parish church could not contain half the inhabitants. The commissioners for erecting the fifty new churches therefore, purchased a piece of ground, and erected one of those churches upon it; after which the

* Itinerary VII. p. 205.

inhabitants applying to parliament had the Middlesex liberty of St. Giles appointed for the parish; and by the same act 3500*l.* was granted to be laid out in fee simple, for the support of a rector, besides the profits of which the churchwardens were to pay him annually 120*l.* to be raised by burial fees.

The church was finished in 1732, and was consecrated the next year on St. Luke's day, when the name of that saint was given as its patron. Though the building is convenient and well enlightened with two rows of windows, it is a very singular structure. In the centre of the west front is the entrance, adorned with coupled Doric pilasters; and to this door is an ascent by a small straight flight of steps. Over the entrance is a round window, and on each side a small tower covered with a dome, and ornamented with two windows in front, one of the usual form, and another over it, answering to that over the door. The tower is carried up square, and behind it the roof of the church forms to the west a kind of pediment, broken by the rise of the tower to which it joins on each side. The uppermost stage of the tower diminishes very considerably, and this, which is the base of an obelisk, supports on each side a dial. From hence rises, as a steeple, a fluted obelisk, reaching to a great height, diminishing slowly, and being of a considerable thickness towards the top; the whole is terminated by a ball and fane.

The great arch of the interior is semi-oval, with plain pannels; the side aisles are also arched, and supported by eight Ionic pillars, four pilasters, and entablature. The altar-piece is Doric, under a Venetian window. The pulpit and its sounding board are supported by two Corinthian pillars; the organ, given by Mr. Buckley, an eminent brewer in Old Street, is a spacious, plain instrument. Here are no monuments worthy of particular notice.

There is one in the church yard to the memory of Mr. Caslon, letter founder, of whom we have already made mention *.

* Vol. III. p. 325.

The

The advowson of this church is in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, and it is not to be held *in commendam*; all licences and dispensations for that purpose being declared void by the before mentioned act.

Near OLD STREET SQUARE, in PESTHOUSE ROW, is THE FRENCH HOSPITAL, erected in the year 1717. By letters patent, granted by George I. in the next year, the governors were constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of "*The Governors and Directors of the Hospital for the poor French Protestants, and their Descendants, residing in Great Britain.*"

This foundation is plentifully supplied; and the benefaction extends to lunatics.

To this charity belongs a chaplain, physician, surgeon, and other assistants, who carefully attend the pensioners, and administer to their several necessities.

Near this hospital is a set of almshouses, founded by GEORGE PALYN, citizen and Girdler, for six poor members of that company; he also endowed the same with an estate of 40*l. per annum*, which he left in trust to the Girdlers Company.

Nearly opposite to the above is another set of almshouses, founded in the year 1616, by EDWARD ALLEYN, a comedian, founder of Dulwich College, for ten poor men and women, who receive sixpence a week each, and a coat and gown every other year.

St. LUKE'S HOSPITAL is appropriated for the reception of lunatics, and supported by private subscriptions.

No person is to be admitted who has been a lunatic above twelve calendar months; or discharged as an incurable from any other hospital for the reception of lunatics; or who has the venereal disease; is troubled with epileptic or convulsive fits, or is deemed an ideot; nor any woman with child.

The patients are not exposed to public view; nor is any money received for the use of the charity expended in entertaining the general court of committee at any of their meetings.

The

The general committee receive immediately any patient who shall have been discharged cured, in case such patient relapses within two months. They likewise take in by rotation such patients as are discharged uncured; but the number of these in the house must not exceed twenty *.

At the corner of the City Road, where it crossed by Old Street, is situated THE CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

This building consists of a centre and two wings, the latter of which project a little from the main building. In the front of the centre is a very neat but plain pediment,

* At the back of this hospital is an elegant pleasure bath, which has been denominated PEERLESS POOL, a name very different from its antient distinction; for on the spot was a dangerous pond, which, on account of the many persons who were drowned in it, was called *Perilous Poole*; in which state it continued till the year 1743, when Mr. Kemp, an ingenious projector, filled up great part of it, converted it to the purposes for which it has been lately used, and altered the name.

This pleasure bath, esteemed the compleatest of a public nature of any in the kingdom, is one hundred and seventy feet long, and above one hundred feet hroad, having a smooth gravel bottom, five feet deep in the middle, four feet at the sides, and but three feet at one end. The descent to it is by several flights of steps conveniently disposed round it, adjoining to which are boxes and arbours for dressing and undressing, some of them open, and others enclosed. On the south side is a neat arcade, under which is a looking-glass over a marble slab; and a small collection of books for the entertainment of the subscribers. The ground about the pleasure bath is agreeably laid out and well planted with trees.

Here is also a cold bath, generally allowed to be the largest in England; being forty feet long, and twenty feet broad, with flights of steps and dressing rooms at each end.

To add to these, there is also a very large fish-pond, three hundred and twenty feet in length, and well stocked with fish, for the use of those subscribers who admire the amusement of angling. On each side of this pond is a very handsome terrace walk, well planted with lime trees, and the slopes are agreeably covered with shrubs.

This useful appendage to a large metropolis will shortly give way to the rage of improvement which has spread itself to this neighbourhood; and Peerless Pool, with its romantic and pleasant garden, is about to be superseded by low, mean rows of houses, extending to the New Road, called the *The City Road*.

and

and beneath it, in a circle, is painted the representation of Charity. In this part of the building is a very neat chapel with a handsome organ, and the top of it is crowned with a light open turret terminated by a vane. The wards for the patients are in the wings, and are eight in number, each of which is so formed as to contain ten beds; behind the building are regular and convenient offices. In the front of the left wing is this inscription: ERECTED BY SUBSCRIPTION MDCCLXXI.; beneath which is painted at full length the figure of *Faith*. In the front of the other wing are these words: SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS; beneath which is the figure of *Hope*. On a slip of stone in the centre, and on the south side, are these words: CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

Though this is a plain building, yet it is very neatly constructed. It stands in an airy and pleasant situation, and is well adapted to the purposes for which it was erected.

This charity was formerly kept in Shaftsbury House, Aldersgate Street, as hath been already mentioned; where also the objects and benefits of this excellent charity have been ascertained.

To the south of the Lying-in Hospital, in St. Luke's parish, lies the antient manor of Finsbury, or Fensbury, which obtained its name from the neighbouring fen or moor now called Moorfields. The antiquity of this manor must have been very considerable, as it appears to have had a prebend in St. Paul's cathedral so far back as the year 1104. We have sufficiently noticed this tract under Moorgate, and Finsbury Square.

The ARTILLERY GROUND is a very spacious piece of grounnd, and has for many years preserved the name it bears, from having been the place of exercise for the *Artillery Company*, of whom we have given an account under Bishopsgate. It is only necessary to add, that this most respectable body of men have been constantly attentive on all occasions to exert themselves, to perform their duty to their fellow citizens and their country as occasion offered.

The

The present Artillery Ground, together with the land on the north side, as far as Old Street, was antiently denominated BONHILL, or BUNHILL FIELDS*; part whereof, at present called Tindal's, or the Dissenters burial ground, was, by the mayor and citizens of London, in the year 1665, set apart and consecrated as a common cemetry, for the interment of such bodies as could not be admitted in their parochial grounds. However, it not being made use of for the purpose intended, Tindal took a lease of it, and converted it into a burial ground for the use of the Dissenters. This burial ground contains a prodigious multitude of grave stones with inscriptions, besides a great number of raised monuments, with vaults underneath, belonging to particular families, and eminent persons.

Opposite is a very handsome chapel, built by the late rev. JOHN WESLEY, for those of the Arminian persuasion. It is a plain structure of brick; the interior very neat; there is also a spacious court before the building, and uniform houses on each side.

This building was erected in place of another, called THE FOUNDERY, which stood on the side of the street, formerly called WINDMILL HILL. Of this foundery it is related, that in the year 1716 it was a place for casting cannon, and that "on the 12th of May that year, about a quarter past nine at night, as the workmen were casting three pieces of cannon of an extraordinary size, soon after the second was poured into the mould, it burst (occasioned by some small damp) whereby Mr. Hall, one of the clerks belonging to the ordnance, was so mangled, that he soon died."† It was in this foundery that St. Paul's great bell was cast.

Further on is a street, formerly calld TABERNACLE WALK, on account of a meeting house for the Methodists, built by the late rev. *George Whitfield*; it is a large square building without elegance, and appropriated for the numerous congregations with which it is filled.

* It should be remembered that the great MILTON died at Bunhill.

† Dawks's News Letter.

At

At the end of this street, in OLD STREET ROAD, is a famous spring, dedicated to St. Agnes; and from the transparency and salubrity of its waters, denominated ST. AGNES LA CLAIR, or vulgarized to ANISEED CLEAR. It has claims to antiquity; for it appears that in the reign of Henry VIII. it was thus named: "*Fons voc' Dame Agnes a Clere*;" and among the possessions of the prebendal estate of Halliwell, alias Finsbury, from a survey taken in 1567, it is noticed as "*The well called Dame Agnes the Cleere.*" In 1622, it was valued at forty shillings *per annum*, and appears to have risen from some small springs at Stoke Newington. It seems to have belonged to the crown; for among the parliamentary surveys taken in 1650, it is stated to have lain upon waste land, and to have belonged to *Charles Stuart, late king* of England.

The spring is eighteen feet deep, and is said to be of great efficacy in all rheumatic and nervous cases, headachs, &c. A good house for the accommodation of visitors and patients, fronts the street; and the spring is divided into two baths, the larger for the use of gentlemen, and the smaller for females.

On the opposite side of the road, at the north end of PITFIELD STREET, is situated ASKE'S HOSPITAL, vulgarly called the THE HABERDASHERS ALMSHOUSES.

This edifice was erected in 1692, by the company of Haberdashers, pursuant to the will of ROBERT ASKE, Esq. one of their members, who left thirty thousand pounds for the building, and the relief of twenty poor members of the company of Haberdashers, besides the maintenance and education of twenty boys, sons of decayed freemen of the same company. The men, who are all to be single, have each an apartment of three rooms, with proper diet and firing, a gown once in two years, and 3*l. per annum* in money. The boys have also a ward to themselves, with all necessaries: their master, who reads prayers twice a day in the chapel, has, besides a house, 40*l. per annum*, which, together with the salaries of the clerk, butler, porter, and other domestics, amounts to about 800*l.* a year.

The building, which is of brick and stone, is four hundred feet long, with an ambulatory in front of three hundred and forty feet, under a piazza, elevated on stone columns of the Tuscan order. In the middle of the building is a chapel, adorned with columns, entablature, and pediment of the Ionic order; and under the pediment is a niche, with a statue of the founder in his livery gown. Under him is the following inscription:

ROBERTO ASKE Armigero, hujus Hospitii Fundatori, Socie. Haberda. B. M. P. C.

And one side of him is this inscription:

Anno Christi MDCLXXXII. Societas Haberdasherorum de London hoc Hospitium condiderunt, ex Legato & Testamento Roberti Aske Armigeri, ejusdam Societatis; ad viginti Senum Alimenta, & totidum Puerorum Educationem.

On the other side the following:

The worshipful Company of Haberdashers built this Hospital, pursuant to the gift and trust of R. Aske, Esq. a late worthy member of it, for the relief of twenty poor members, and for the education of twenty boys, sons of decayed freemen of that company.

Fronting the entrance of the chapel is a large pair of very handsome iron gates, and at each end of the hospital is a wing of the same height as the chapel.

This edifice narrowly escaped destruction by fire, which broke out at a feather manufactory adjoining, on Thursday night, August 6, 1807, which destroyed those premises, and the north wing of the hospital.

OLD STREET ROAD continues to the London 'Prentice, a public house, which has borne that sign many years, and is crossed by the CURTAIN ROAD, which received its denomination from one of the most antient theatres in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. It is mentioned as early as 1578, in a sermon at Paul's Cross; and in 1579, in Northbroke's "Treatise against idleness, vain playes, and enterludes." In 1600 the privy council printed an order for restraining the number of playhouses, and the Curtain

was

Drawn by Schoebbelie & Engraved by Hay

For D. Hughson's Description of London

Entrance to London at Shoreditch Church.

Published by J. Stratford 112, Holborn Hill, May 31, 1810

was ordered "either to be ruined or plucked down, or to be put to some other good use." To shew, however, the inefficacy of this order, it appears that it was open in 1610, and that the Hector of Germany, was performed at it by a company of young men in 1615. The original sign hung out at this playhouse was the painting of a striped curtain. The performers were stiled the "Prince's servants, till the accession of Charles I. to the crown, when it diminished to a place for prize fighters; its site is uncertain."

In this theatre the following eminent persons in their profession exhibited their abilities before the public: RICHARD TARRELTON, one of the queen's twelve players, with wages and livery, as grooms of the chamber, at BARN ELMS, 1588, but discharged for some scurrilous reflections on the earl of Leicester, and Sir Walter Raleigh; he was buried at Shoreditch. RICHARD BURBAGE, called by Camden, "*alta Roscius*," buried at Shoreditch. BEN JONSON, &c.

Facing the end of Old Street Road is situated the parish church of

ST. LEONARD, SHOREDITCH.

THERE was a church in this place dedicated to the same saint in very early times, and there are records of a dispute concerning it in the reign of Henry II.

On Sunday, December 23, 1716, the walls of the old church rent asunder with a frightful sound, during divine service; and a considerable quantity of mortar falling, the congregation fled on all sides to the doors, where they severely injured each other by their efforts to escape. John Denne, D. D. vicar, and the officers of the parish, afterwards represented the church as built of chalk and rubble; and Flitcroft and Cordwell, surveyors, reported that the walls were utterly decayed, the pavement eight feet lower than the street, and the cieling very low. The present church was erected about the year 1735.

To this church there is an ascent by a double flight of plain steps, which lead to a portico of the angular kind, supported by four Doric columns, and bearing an angular pediment. The body of the edifice is plain, but well enlightened, and the steeple light, elegant, and lofty. The tower at a proper height has a series of Ionic columns, and on their entablature are scrolls which support as many Corinthian columns on pedestals, and supporting a dome, from whose crown rises a series of columns of the Composite order, on whose entablature rests the spire, standing upon four balls, which give it an additional air of lightness, and on the top is a ball and fane. In the tower is a good ring of ten bells.

The interior is equally handsome, with galleries; in the west gallery is a fine organ. The east is decorated with a window, of painted glass. One compartment of which represents the Saviour sitting at his last supper, with his disciples upon forms. Judas appears with the purse in his hand, and beneath him is his resemblance in small, represented as hanging upon a tree. The table is furnished with a standing cup, candle, saltceller, two small loaves, a knife, square trenchers, and the Paschal Lamb in a dish. In the back ground are small representations of Our Saviour washing his disciples' feet, Judas betraying him; his

agony in the garden, &c. It was bought and set up at the charge of certain parishioners; and, in 1735, at the rebuilding of the church, this, with the other windows, was cased in wood, pitched, and buried under ground*.

On one side of this painting is another (which was in the east window of the third aisle of the old church); the subject of one compartment is the reconciliation of Jacob and Esau†. Under the three compartments is written in one line:

Ex dono Thomæ Austin, Civis & Clothworker, Londini, Anno Domini 1634.

This part of the window is said by the late earl of Orford, in his "Anecdotes of Painting," to have been painted by Baptista Sutton.

The second light of this latter compartment is the Vision of Jacob; the third represents Jacob on his knees, with this scroll from this mouth:

Minor sum cunctis miserationibus tuis, et
Veritate tuâ quam expluristi servo tuo.‡ Genesis xxxii. 10.

Over these, in smaller lights, are the Evangelists, with their proper symbols. On one side are the arms of the Company of Clothworkers, and on the other those of Mr. Austin §.

The pictures of Moses and Aaron, on each side of the altar, were given by Mr. Thomas Page, in 1740.

* In Dr. Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, it seems that the tenth article exhibited against Mr. Squire, the vicar, in 1642, was, "allowing the picture of the Virgin Mary, and Our Saviour and his twelve Apostles at his last Supper, in glass." "In return to which," saith Dr. Walker, it must be known that there was no picture of the Virgin Mary in his church; of Our Saviour and his Apostles, there was indeed. The parishioners (which is owned by the article itself) would have had these taken down, and a crucifix erected in the room of them; but this Mr. Squire opposed." The figure taken for that of the Virgin was no other than that of St. John, who has a very effeminate face, and sits before Our Saviour.

† In Strype's Stow, it is said to be the parable of The Prodigal Son.

‡ "I am not worthy of the least of all the mercies, and of all the truth which thou hast shewed unto thy servant."

§ Ellis's Hist. of Shoreditch.

The

The present church was repaired in 1766, and again thoroughly repaired and beautified in 1792.

Its length from east to west is one hundred and thirty feet; breadth seventy-two feet; height from the pavement of the portico one hundred and ninety-two feet; from the ground in the vault under the spire two hundred feet; from the pavement of the communion table to the upper part of the ceiling of the attic story, fifty feet. There are no monuments of peculiar notice.

VICARS OF EMINENCE. JOHN SQUIER, M. A. a sufferer during the grand rebellion. JOHN DENNE, D. D. JOHN HOTHAM, D. D. afterwards bishop of Cloghen, in Ireland; he died at Bath the 4th of November, 1795.

Stow informs us, that "from Holywell, in the high street, is a continual building of tenements to Shoreditch, leaving one small side of a field, already made a garden plot. Over against the north corner of this field, between it and the church of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, sometime stood a *Cross*, now a smith's forge, dividing three ways."* There are no traces remaining.

In

* *Sordig*, *Sordich*, *Soresditch*, and *Shordych*; for by these names it is called in antient records, are of imperfect origin; but with respect to the idle story of *Jane Shore* dying for want, in the reign of Richard III. and this parish being named from that circumstance, the following testimonial of Sir Thomas More, is a sufficient objection: "Proper she was and fair; nothing in her body that you would have changed, but you would have wished her somewhat higher. Thus say thei who knew hir in hir youthe. Albeit some that *now* see her (for she *yet* liveth) deem her never to have been well-visaged; for, *now* she is old, leue, withered, and dried up, nothing left but ryvilde skin and hard bone."

The manor of Shoreditch gave name to a very eminent family, of whom Sir John de Sordig was ambassador from Edward III. to the pope, to remonstrate to his holiness on account of his claim to present foreigners to English livings, and were non-residents. He was buried in Hackney church. We are not informed by what means the turbulent John de Northampton, lord mayor of London, in 1381 and 1382, obtained possession; but we find that the next year, when his goods were confiscated to the crown for sedition, that this manor was granted to Edmund

In Holywell Lane, in this parish, antiently stood the priory, dedicated to the honour of Christ, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. John Baptist, for Benedictine nuns, founded by Robert Fitz Gelran, prebendary of Haliwell, and confirmed by a charter of Richard I. in the year 1189. This priory, after many reparations, was re-edified by Sir Thomas Lovell, knight of the Garter, in the reign of Henry VII. who, after having given considerable benefactions to the same, was interred here in a chapel erected at his own expence: and in commemoration of so great a benefactor, the following lines were painted on most of the windows:

"All the nunnes in Holy-well,
"Pray for the soul of Sir Thomas Lovell."

At the general suppression of religious houses, this monastery was surrendered to Henry VIII. in the year 1539, at which time its revenues amounted to 347*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* *per annum*. The ruins of this priory, which are still to be seen in king John's court, have been conceived by some to be the remains of a royal palace, though it does not appear that such a mansion was ever situated in this neighbourhood.

A little to the west of Holywell Lane, is a spot of ground called HOLYWELL MOUNT, near which was antiently the spring, or well, whence the whole liberty was named. This spot became elevated to a mount, from the great number of people who died of the plague, and were interred in the calamitous year 1665. About the year 1787 it was levelled, and several streets of houses built upon the site.

In Stow's time the east side of Bishopsgate Street, to Shoreditch, exhibited a very different aspect to what it does at present; he says, "On the other side of the highway, from Bishopsgate and Houndsditch, the first building is a large inn, called the *Dolphin*, for receipt of travellers;

mund duke of York, and earl of Cambridge; Isabel, his wife, and Edward earl of Rutland, their son. The family of Shoreditch afterwards removed to Ickenham, in Middlesex, where it devolved to Elizabeth Shoreditch, of Ickenham Hall, born 1784.

then

then a fair house, built by the lord JOHN POWLET. Next to that is a large house, with gardens of pleasure, built by JASPER FISHER: from this up to the west end of BERWARD'S LANE (probably Artillery Lane) is a continual building of small cottages. Then was the hospital called ST. MARY SPITTLE, just within the bars, whereof I have spoken in Bishopsgate ward.

"From which bars, towards Shoreditch (on that side) is all along a continual building of small and base tenements, for the most part lately erected.

"Amongst which I mean of the ancientest building, was one row of proper small houses, with gardens for poor decayed people, there placed by the prior of the said hospital; every one tenant whereof paid one penny rent *per* year at Christmas, and dined with the prior on Christmas day. But after the suppression of the hospital these houses, for want of reparations, in a few years were so decayed, that it was called Rotten Row, and the poor worn out; for there came no new in their place. The houses for a small portion of money were sold from Goddar to Russell, a draper, who new built them, and let them out for rent enough; taking also large prices of the tenants, near as much as the houses cost him in purchase and building; for he made his bargains so hardily with all men, that both carpenter, bricklayer, and plasterer, were by that work undone. And yet in honour of his name it is now called RUSSELL'S ROW."

NORTON FALGATE, probably derives its name from being the gate of the Northern Fold, without Bishopsgate; as THE NORTHERN FOLD GATE, might easily be corrupted to its present denomination.

Domesday Book informs us, that "The canons of St. Paul possessed near Bishopsgate, ten cottages, upon nine acres of land, which rented *per annum* eighteen shillings and sixpence in the time of king Edward."

Part of this liberty is extra-parochial; the other in the parish of Shoreditch. The inhabitants maintain their own poor, and marry and bury where they please; but generally

nerally make use of a tabernacle, built originally for them near Spital Yard, by Sir George Wheeler, prebendary of Durham. In 1756, the tabernacle having fallen to decay, was rebuilt with brick, at the expence of the neighbouring inhabitants.

SPITALFIELDS, of which mention has already been made in the preceding parts of this work*, was originally a hamlet belonging to the parish of St. Dunstan, Stepney; but from the great increase of inhabitants, was made a distinct parish in the year 1723; the church is one of the fifty ordered to be built by act of parliament.

The building, situated on the south side of Church Street, was begun in 1723, and finished in 1729; when it was called

CHRIST CHURCH, SPITALFIELDS.

THE edifice is very stately, being built of stone, with a lofty steeple, in which is a good ring of twelve bells and chimes. The body is solid and well proportioned. The fabric is one hundred and eleven feet in length, and eighty-seven in breadth; the height of the roof forty-one feet, and

* Vol. I. 278. II. 395.

of the steeple two hundred and thirty-four feet. It is ornamented with a Doric portico, to which there is an handsome ascent by a flight of steps; upon these the Doric order arises, supported on pedestals. The tower has arched windows and niches; and, on its diminishing for the steeple, is supported by the heads of the under corners, which form a kind of buttresses: from this part rises the base of the spire, with an arcade; its corners are in the same manner supported with a kind of pyramidal buttresses ending in a point, and the spire is terminated by a vase and fane.

The interior, though grand, is heavy; the altar has a majestic appearance, and the church is ornamented with a fine toned organ.

The only monument worthy of particular notice is to the memory of Sir ROBERT LADBROKE, knight, alderman, sheriff, lord mayor, father of, and member of parliament for the city of London. It is a beautiful specimen of the abilities of Mr. Flaxman. The alderman is represented standing, adorned with all the paraphanalia of office.

The church is a rectory, under the patronage of the principal and scholars of Brazen-nose College, Oxford. The whole building is said to have cost 60,000*l.*

SPITALFIELDS MARKET is well supplied with provisions of every kind. The manor has descended from the Wentworth family to that of Dacre, the steward of which holds a court leet for determining all causes respecting the tenantry.

The hamlet of BETHNAL GREEN, adjoining to Spitalfields and Shoreditch, formerly belonged to Stepney, from which it was separated and made a distinct parish in the thirteenth year of the reign of George II.

The Roman way from London, led through it; and joining the military way from the west, passed with it to Lea Ferry, by Old Ford, &c.

On the GREEN, which is a very pleasant spot, was lately an antient house, called BISHOP BONNER'S PALACE. We do not find that Bonner resided here. That it was originally part of a manor belonging to the bishops of London, is

evident; but we find that Roger de Winchcombe, held the manors of Hackney, Shoreditch, and Stepney, in the reign of Edward III.; and that he, jointly with John de Leycester, and John de Haveryng, in the year 1376, gave eighty acres of land, to the new hospital of Our Lady without Bishopsgate; and after the dissolution, it was granted by Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Wentworth, lord chamberlain, as part of his late received gift of the lordships of Stepney and Hackney, with all the members and appurtenances thereto belonging in Stepney, Hackney-way, Shoreditch, Holywell Street, &c.*

Near the north-east corner of Hare Street, is situated the parish church of

ST. MATTHEW, BETHNAL GREEN.

THIS building was erected in the year 1740. It is a neat commodious edifice, built with brick, coped and coined with free stone; and the tower, which is not high, is of the same materials. The interior is plain but handsome, and well lighted. In the west gallery is a good organ. The tower contains eight small bells.

It is a rectory, in the gift of the principal and scholars of Brazen Nose College, Oxford.

Having been favoured by a Letter from Mr. GRETTON, *Proprietor of Aldgate House, to whom we are under*

* Esch. et Pat. 50 Ed. III. p. 2. m. 9. Lysons's Environs, II. 458. Strype's Stow, II. 121.

many Obligations for useful Notices in the Course of our Labour, we cannot do better than give his Remarks in his own Words:

" Sir,

" In conformity to your wish I send you some particulars of this parish, and of Aldgate House, &c.

" Bethnal Green was one of the five antient hamlets to the mother parish of St. Dunstan Stebenheath, now called Stepney, until severed therefrom about the year 1750, by act of parliament; at which time the present beautiful church was built, and dedicated to St. Matthew; the first stone was deposited with great solemnity by Ebenezer Mussell, Esq. Upon this stone is inscribed the day and year of our Lord when it was laid, and also the year and reign of the king; in an oak box lined with lead, and cased with tin, is inclosed a large silver commemorative medallion, expressing more at large the particulars; as also by whose gift it was deposited; namely, by the aforesaid gentleman, Mr. Mussell, who at that time resided in Aldgate House, and was the principal inhabitant of the Hamlet. This village and its vicinity enjoys a very salubrious air, and dry soil; it is well supplied with water, and has the advantage of excellent walks, and public roads; not only to the metropolis, but to Essex, and the adjoining counties.

" Aldgate House, which stands on the east side of the Green, is a noble mansion, and was built by Sir John Gooldsborough, in the year 1643. It came into the possession of Mr. Mussell, with some fields adjacent thereto, by purchase, under a decree in chancery, about the year 1760. The citizens of London having ordered the city gates to be pulled down, this gentleman purchased the antique and most valuable part of Aldgate, consisting of Roman, Runic, Saxon, Danish, Norman, and English bricks, stones, bass-relievo's, and sculptures, which he re-edified as an adjunct to Aldgate House. The heads of the emperors you have already noticed, when speaking of Aldgate; the carving in wood, according to tradition, was by order of a wardmote; from a part of the oak felled on Bow Common, under

Drawn by Schnebbelie & Engraved by Barlow

For Dr. Hughson's Description of London

ALDGATE HOUSE,

Bethnall Green?

Published by J. Stratford 112 Holborn Hill, June 15th 1809.

under which the Essex rebels held a council before they marched to join Wat Tyler in Smithfield, where he was slain by William of Walworth, and the rebel miscreants put to flight.

"Upon the death of Mr. Mussell, in October 1764, this house and lands devolved to his widow, Sarah, who intermarrying in May 1765, with John Gretton the younger, of Hampstead, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. they passed by settlement to him, and are now in his possession.

"The living of Bethnal Green is in the gift of Brazen Nose College, Oxford. A little beyond Aldgate House the cruel bishop Bonner is said to have had his country residence, rendered infamous by the torments inflicted in it upon the victims who were so unhappy to be the objects of his persecuting power. A part of this building still remains on the north side of the field, called Bonner's Field; and retains its pristine name of Bishop Bonner's Hall, or Bishop's Hall.

"In a six acre field, facing the great west wall of Aldgate House gardens, but on the other side the high road to Bow, is a fine spring of excellent water, dedicated so early as the year 1160, to St. Winifrid; till of late years it was enclosed in a Gothic building, and from it were placed pipes of copper, to convey the water under ground to the villages, monasteries, and other religious foundations in its vicinity; but the Bow water being laid into Bethnal Green, the spring was closed, the building pulled down, and the land made good for pasturage over it.

"I have thus given you, gentlemen, a sketch of what I know respecting my house, the village in which it stands, &c. &c. and am

"Your friend and well wisher,

"JOHN GRETTON."

Belmont Place, Vauxhall,
April 30, 1806.

Returning to BRICK LANE, and passing the house for the Court of Requests belonging to the Tower Hamlets, we arrive at the high road, and the parish church of

ST.

St. MARY, WHITECHAPEL.

THE first church that stood on this spot, after that erected as a chapel of ease to St. Dunstan's, Stepney, was called St. Mary Matfellon; a name which has produced many strange conjectures respecting its origin: however, it appears to have been derived from the Hebrew or Syriac word *Matfel*, which signifies a woman who has lately brought forth a son, alluding to Mary's being delivered of Our Saviour: so that the church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, though it afterwards obtained the antient name of Whitechapel, which was also given to the long street at the end of which it is situated*. Hugh de Fulbourn was rector in the year 1329.

The

* Mr. Wells's Explanation of Matfellon to Strype, copied by Mr. Pennant, in his London, p. 249, from an oriental etymology, is rather doubtful. I have been informed by the rev. Edward Robson, the worthy curate of this parish, to whom I am indebted for part of the following fact; that a friend saw in an old French heraldic book at the British Museum the emblazoned arms of a family of Mathefelon: this circumstance appears conclusive, in fixing the derivation of Matfellon; and it is corroborated by Stowe, who says he had seen records, in which the parish is termed *Villa beatæ Mariæ de Matfellon*, dated 21 Richard II. It is therefore extremely probable that some of the above family

The old church being in a very ruinous condition, it was taken down in 1673, and the present edifice was soon after erected in its stead. The building is nearly square, and separated into three ailes, by four round and four square pillars. The centre intercolumniation on each side forms a large arch, similar to those of transepts, nearly plain; this intersects that of the nave; two others on the sides inclose diminutive Venetian clerestory windows: pilasters on the north and south walls support the entablatures of the pillars, between which are large Venetian windows. The galleries do not interfere with the pillars; that for the organ is remarkably handsome, on Composite pillars, and has a rich carving, on the front, of David playing on the harp, surrounded by musical instruments, and fruit in festoons. Two gilt frames surmount the cornice.

The organ is in a fine case, profusely carved, and loaded with no less than six figures of Fames and urchins, gilt. A new organ, by Shreider, was opened on the anniversary of the Restoration, 1715.

The altar-piece consists of two Composite pillars, imitations of lapis lazuli, supporting a pediment; the carvings are gilt and elegant. A window in the east wall has been closed, and inscribed with I H S; over it is a painted glory, and on the sides are painted figures of Moses and Aaron *.

MONUMENTS

mily were the antient lords of the manor, and that it bore their name. The subsequent appellation of Whitechapel, seems to have been taken from the colour of the walls of the chapel, as we have many parishes in the kingdom that bear the name of Whitechapel.—*Malcolm.*

* This supplies the place of the picture alluded to in the following advertisement, which represented Dr. White Kennet, bishop of Peterborough, as Judas in the Last Supper, and was generally attributed to the political malice of Dr. Welton, the non-juring rector of this church.

" Whereas there is a new alter-piece, or painting, put up in the chancel of the church of Whitechapel, within the diocese of London (belonging to the rector of the said parish) is drawn as sitting in an elbow chair in a priest's gown and band, and other appearances of a dignified

MONUMENTS. On the north wall, a female reclining on the base of a sarcophagus, with the following inscription:

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. ROBERT MARKHAM, D. D. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty George III. and Rector of this Parish, who died September 25, 1786, aged fifty-nine years. In testimony of the high esteem in which they held his character as a zealous Pastor of a numerous flock, as an earnest and orthodox preacher of the Gospel, as a truly pious and benevolent man, as a peace maker, and a spiritual father and friend, his Parishioners have erected this monument.

"The Righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance." Psalm cxii. 6.

Immediately facing is a plain tablet, inscribed:

In memory of THOMAS DICKSON, M. D. F. R. S. born at Dumfries, educated at Edinburgh and Leyden, twenty-five years Physician to the London Hospital; a man of singular probity, loyalty, and humanity, kind to his relations, beloved by all who knew him, learned and skilful in his profession, unfee'd by the poor, he lived to do good, and died a Christian believer, June 1, 1784, aged fifty-eight years.

His sorrowing and only daughter caused this monument to be erected.

On the staircase wainscot, a plain tablet, on which is the following character of another worthy pastor of the established church of England.

M. S.

THOMÆ GRIFFITH, S. T. P. Coll. Pemb. Oxon. olim Socii, deinde Parochiæ de Bishop-Stoke in Diœcesi Winton. Rectoris. Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit. Feb. 11, anno ætatis 51, humanæ Salutis 1774.

nified clergyman of the church of England; these are to give notice, that if any person or persons will discover who was the designer and director of that impious fancy, they or either of them shall have ten guineas reward immediately paid, upon information and evidence so given, in order to prosecute any prophane fellow concerned in it, by me,

"WILLOUGHBY WILLEY."

To this letter an answer was presently published.

That altar-piece was taken down by order of the bishop of London, May 3, 1714; and the obnoxious picture is now the altar-piece of St. Alban's abbey church, by the gift of some person who purchased it. —*Malcolm.*

There

There were no rectors of peculiar eminence, except Dr. ROBERT MARKHAM, whose character is so justly pourtrayed on his monument; and in whom the piety, virtue, and benevolence of the Christian were most peculiarly united. His attendance to his duty, even in the latter period of his life, while labouring under the weakness of a severe asthma, was constant and regular; and his earnest attentions in propagating the true principles of the Christian religion among the younger branches of his parishioners, will hold his remembrance dear to posterity. By his charity and benevolence, though possessed of a good patrimony, and of respectable family, being brother to the present venerable archbishop of York, he died in very inferior circumstances.

This church was a rectory, in the gift of the minister of Stepney, in the year 1329; in whose successors the patronage continued till 1711, when it was purchased by the principal and scholars of King's and Brazen-nose College, Oxford, in whom the advowson still remains.

In a tenter ground in this parish, near Goodman's Fields, was discovered, in 1787, a stone about fifteen inches by twelve inches, and three inches thick, besides several fragments of Roman urns and lachrymatories. On the stone was the following inscription:

D. M.
FL. AGRICoLA. MIL.
LEG. VI. VICT. V. AN.
XLII. D. X. ALBIA.
FAVSTINA.CoNIVGI
INCoNPARABILI.
F. C.*

In

* Horsley Brit. Rom. p. 79. "Legio Sexta Victrix." I do not find it is mentioned in any inscription belonging to the southern parts of this island.

The sixth legion is mentioned in Collinson's History of Somersetshire, in two instances, vol. I. p. 9, at Bath.

DEAE. SVLI.
PRO. SALVTE. ET.
INCOLVMITA
TE. MAR. AVFID
MAXIMI. LEG
VI. VIC.
AVFIDIVS. EV
TYCHES. LE. B.
V. S. L. M.

In digging a family vault, 1776, in a burial ground in Church Lane, Whitechapel, the end leading to Rosemary Lane, six feet under the ground, one end being almost sunk, and the inscription lying uppermost, was found a stone, inscribed:

D. M
IVL. VALIVS
MIL. LEG. XXVV
AN. XL. H. S. E.
C. A. FLAVIO
ATTIO. FER

The stone was given by Mr. Langford, Baptist minister in Black's Fields, Southwark, on whose leasehold it was found, to the late Dr. Gifford, of the British Museum, for that collection; but the doctor neglecting to deposit it there, it was returned by his executors to the donor; and was, in 1784, at Mr. King's, undertaker in the Old Bailey. *Gent. Mag.* vol. LIV. p. 485, 672, where it is engraved.

In Whitechapel Road, on the north side, is a freeschool belonging to the parish, for the education of poor children gratis. It was founded in the reign of Charles II. by the

Deae Sulivae, pro Salute et Incolunictate Marci Aufidii Maximi Legionis Sextae Victricis Aufidius Eutuches Legatus Britannicus Votum solvit lubens merito.

And volume I. page 12.

FORTVNAE.
CONSERVA
TRICI.
L. SENECIA
NIVS. MAR
TIVS. LEG.
VI. VICT.

Fortunae conservatrici Lucius Senecianus Martius, Legionis sextae Victricis.

From the above discovery it may be inferred that the sixth legion was stationed at least for some time in or near London; the lachrymatories found with the sepulchral stone, clearly prove this spot to have been a Roman burying ground, as was usual, without the walls of their stations.—*Malcolm.*

reverend

reverend Mr. RALPH DAVENANT, then rector. But wanting endowment, it was enriched by the benefaction of 1000*l.* The benevolent person is unknown, though suspected to be a lady, who, going out of town, was informed of the generosity of the institution, with the inability of the parish to maintain it as they wished: this induced the benefaction, thus recorded on a gallery in the church:

"Anno 1701, a worthy benefactor unknown, gave one thousand pounds towards the further maintenance of the poor children educated at the school house of Whitechapel, towns-end, erected and built at the proper cost and charges of Mr. Ralph Davenant, late rector of this parish; which one thousand pounds purchased fifty-five pounds a year at East Tilbury, in the county of Essex; being chiefly managed and completed by the care and industry of Mr. Richard Welton, rector; and Mr. Watmore, Mr. Thomas Palmar, Mr. Benjamin Desarmeus, churchwardens."

On the south side of the road stood WHITECHAPEL MOUNT, which was raised by order of parliament to oppose their sovereign, Charles I. It was afterwards said to have been used as a repository for the dead during the plague, in 1665; but to prove the fallacy of such an assertion, the corporation of London, previously to its being lately levelled, caused the earth to be pierced, to convince the public that there was no ground for the tradition. It was found to contain the rubbish usually for raising streets, and is at present covered with good houses.

Nearly adjoining is one of the most distinguished charitable foundations of any in England, THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

This excellent charity was instituted in the year 1740, for the relief of all sick and diseased persons; particularly manufacturers, seamen in the merchants service, and their wives and chileren. It was at first kept in a large house in Prescot Street, Goodman's Fields, (afterwards used for the Magdalen charity) but that being too confined a building for the purposes of such an extensive charity; the present structure was erected in a more commodious, capacious,

and airy situation, by the contributions of several worthy benefactors.

The edifice is neatly constructed of brick, plain, yet elegant, without being expensive; and, consisting of one extended front, without either wings or inner courts, the whole is seen at one view. To the middle door is an ascent by a flight of steps, and over this part extends a very large angular pediment, within which is a dial. Above the ground floor extend two series, of each twenty-three sash windows, their number and the length of the building giving it an air of dignity. The architect has properly considered the use for which it is designed, and has suited every thing to convenience. It is properly furnished, and fitted up with beds for the reception of the patients.

The corporation consists of a president, two vice presidents, and a treasurer, annually elected out of the most considerable benefactors to this charity, and of such persons, who by giving a benefaction of thirty guineas or more at one time, become governors for life; and those who subscribe five guineas or more a year, are governors during such subscription.

Three physicians attend alternately; two of the surgeons daily, from eleven o'clock till one, without fee or reward, and give their advice and assistance to all such objects as come within those hours, whether recommended or accidental. A surgeon extraordinary attends in consultation, in all dangerous cases. The surgeons in waiting have an apprentice, or pupil, constantly in the house, to receive, and, if necessary, to call the surgeon to such accidents as shall be brought in at any hour of the day or night.

An apothecary (with an assistant) constantly resides at the hospital, who compounds and dispenses all medicines, and solely attends the business of pharmacy, and a clergyman of the established church regularly attends the patients.

Every governor is entitled to send one in-patient at a time, and out-patients without limitation. Subscribers of smaller sums may likewise send what number of out-patients they

they please. All subscriptions are during pleasure, and any small sums from well-disposed persons have always been thankfully received; but in order to carry on this undertaking, all persons are desired to pay their subscription at the time of subscribing.

The poor objects recommended as in-patients, if there are beds empty, are received at any hour without difficulty or expence, and are supplied with advice, medicine, diet, washing, lodging, and every comfortable assistance during their cure: nor is any security required against future contingencies, they being, in case of death, buried at the expence of the charity, if not removed by their friends. All out-patients have advice and medicines administered from eleven till one.

All accidents, whether recommended or not, are received at any hour of the day or night.

It is a great pity that the charitable purposes of this excellent institution should be suffered to diminish; but such has been the complexion of the times, that the governors were compelled recently to solicit the assistance of the public to maintain the hospital and its concerns. We are happy to state, that, alive to every sentiment of benevolence, a multitude of worthy individuals have stepped forward to rescue the London Hospital; and it hoped that every purpose will be answered to establish such a philanthropic undertaking on a firm basis.

The TURNPIKE at Mile End terminates the boundaries of the metropolis towards Essex.

Proceeding down CANNON ROAD, we pass a tract formerly distinguished by the name of SPICE ISLAND, a term of ridicule, on account of the soil from the eastward of the city being deposited in that place. It has, however, lately assumed a different and more respectable appearance; it is covered with good houses, and forms part of the COMMERCIAL ROAD to the docks at Poplar.

At the bottom of Cannon Road is situated the parish church of

ST.

St. GEORGE IN THE EAST.

THIS is one of the fifty new churches appointed to be built by act of parliament; the foundation was laid in 1705, but the building was not consecrated till 1729.

This is a massy structure, erected in a very singular taste, by Hawksmoor and Gibbs. The floor is raised a considerable height above the level of the ground; and to the principal door, which is in the west front of the tower, is an ascent by a double flight of steps, cut with a sweep, and defended by a low wall of the same form; but the most remarkable thing is, there are four turrets over the body of the church, and one on the tower, which last is in the manner of a fortification, with a staff on the top for an occasional flag.

The interior is of the Doric order, containing two pillars on each side, a massy intercolumniation, and semi-oval arch, crossed by an enriched band. The east and west ends are supported by strong square pillars and entablature. These, with their pilasters, form four small squares; beyond which are aisles, terminating east and west. The organ is very plain; and the altar a semicircle, with a good painting of *Jesus in the Garden*, by CLARKSON.

In the church-yard is a tomb to the memory of Mr. JOSEPH AMES, F. R. S. A. S. secretary to the latter society, and author of a History of Printing.

This parish is taken out of that of Stepney; and by act of parliament the hamlet of Wapping Stepney is appropriated to that purpose, and in all respects rendered independent of Stepney parish. Towards the maintenance of the rector and his successors the parliament gave the sum of 3000*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of lands, tenements, &c. in fee simple; and as a farther provision, the churchwardens are annually to pay him the sum of 100*l.* to be raised by burial fees. The advowson of this rectory, like that of Stepney, is in the principal and scholars of Brazen-Nose college, Oxford.

RECTORS. WILLIAM SIMPSON, D. D. 1731. HERBERT MAYO, D. D. 1764.

Near the east end of Rosemary Lane, at the extremity of this parish, is WELLCLOSE SQUARE, which has been also called MARINE SQUARE, from the number of sea officers who generally reside in it. It is a very neat square, though of no great extent. The principal ornament in it is the DANISH CHURCH, which is situated in the centre, in the midst of a church-yard, well planted with trees, and surrounded by a handsome wall, adorned at equal distances with iron rails.

The church is a commodious and elegant structure; and though the architect appears to have understood ornaments, he has not been too lavish in the use of them. The edifice consists of a tall and handsome body, with a tower and turret. The body is divided by the projection of the middle part, into a fore-front in the centre, and two small fronts. At the west end is the tower, and at the east it swells into the sweep of a circle. The corners of the building are faced with rustic: the windows, which are large and well proportioned, are cased with stone, with a cherub's head at the top of the arch; and the roof is concealed by a blocking course. The tower has a considerable diminution in the upper stage, which has on each side a pediment,

diment, and is covered by a dome, from which rises an elegant turret, supported by Composite columns.

This structure was erected at the expence of Christian V. king of Denmark, in 1696, as appears by the following inscription over the entrance: "*Templem Dano Norwegicum, intercessione et munificentiâ serenissimi Danorum Regis Christiani quinti erectum*—MDCXCVI." CAIUS GABRIEL CIBBER was the architect, who erected also a monument within the church, to his wife Jane, daughter of William Colley, Esq. and mother of Colley Cibber, the famous dramatist; the architect himself also rests here. The church was visited in 1768 by Christian VII. king of Denmark, when on a visit to this country.

On a line with this square, but farther to the east, is another, called PRINCE'S SQUARE, which is neat, and chiefly inhabited by the families of gentlemen belonging to the sea. The principal ornament of this square is the SWEDES' CHURCH. The front of this building is carried up flat with niches and ornaments, and on the summit is a pediment. The body is divided into a central part projecting forwarder than the rest, and two sides. The central part has two tall windows, terminated by a pediment, in the midst of which is an oval window; but in the sides there is only a compartment below, with a circular window above. The corners of the building are wrought in a bold plain rustic. The tower rises square from the roof, and at the corners are placed urns with flames: from thence rises a turret in the lanthorn form, with flaming urns at the corners; the turret is covered with a dome, from which rises a ball supporting the vane, in the form of a rampant lion.

In the vestry are several portraits of eminent persons, among which that of JACOB SERENIUS, D.D. bishop of Strengnes, first minister of the Swedish church, a man of considerable learning, and compiler of a dictionary of his own language.

RAINE'S HOSPITAL, which is a very handsome edifice, is situated in Fowden Fields. It was erected by Mr. Henry

Raine, brewer, in the year 1737, who endowed it by a deed of gift with a perpetual annuity of 240*l. per annum.*

The children of this hospital, which contains forty-eight girls, are taken out of a parish school almost contiguous to it, erected in the year 1719, by the above gentleman, at the expence of about 2000*l.* who also endowed it with a perpetual annuity. These children are supported with all the necessaries of life, and are taught to read, write, sew, and houshold work, to qualify them for service, to which they are put, after having been three years on the foundation. Before Mr. Raine died, he directed his executors "to establish a fund * for the purpose of continuing a most excellent charity, which he had planned and executed for some years before he died, *viz.* The payment of two annual prizes of 100*l.* each, as a marriage portion, to be drawn for in Christmas week, and on the 1st of May, by six of the most deserving young women (being of the age of twenty-two or upwards), who shall have been educated at his charity schools; and the further sum of 5*l.* for a dinner in the great room at the school house, for the new-married couple, the trustees, visitors, &c. The losing girls, if they should continue unmarried, a nd maintain a good character, are always to draw for the next prize till each has been successful. By an act of parliament, which was obtained in 1780, for incorporating the trustees of Raine's charities, it is provided, 'that if there should not be six young women properly qualified, a smaller number may draw for the prize; if one only should offer, she (if of a good character) is to receive the marriage portion; if none should offer, the money is to go to the general stock.' By Mr. Raine's appointment the husbands must be of the church of England, and inhabitants of the parishes of St. George in the East; St. Paul, Shadwell; or St. John, Wapping."

* The sum of 4000l. 3 per cents. with the accumulated produce, amounting in the whole to 7000l. was appointed for this purpose out of the testator's effects, by a decree of the Court of Chancery.

The boys educated here, on leaving the school, to have 3*l.* as an apprentice fee, which the donor intended at a future time, to be encreased to 20*l.* This augmentation will take place when the leases fall in*.

The village of Radcliff is of some antiquity. From hence the gallant Sir Hugh Willoughby, on May the 20th, 1553, took his departure on his fatal voyage for discovering the North East passage to China. He sailed with great pomp by Greenwich, where the court then lay. Mutual honours where paid on both sides. The council and courtiers appeared at the windows, and the people covered the shores. The young king, Edward VI. alone lost the noble and novel sight, for he then lay on his deathbed, so that the principal object of the parade was disappointed †.

Adjoining the parish of St. George is that of St. Paul's, Shadwell. This parish originated from the great increase of population on the eastern extremity of London, and was separated from Stebenheath, or Stepney, by act of parliament, 1666; when the chapel erected by Thomas Neale, Esq. lessee in the hamlet, in 1656, was converted into a church, and the patronage given to the dean of St. Paul's.

The name of this district is derived from a copious spring of water, supposed to be dedicated to St. Chad, issuing through the base of the church-yard wall, on the south side, which is used freely by the inhabitants near it, and pronounced fine water.

Another spring in Sun Tavern Fields, is said to have been impregnated with sulphur, vitriol, iron, and antimony, of great effect in curing cutaneous disorders. It was celebrated by Dr. Linden, 1742, but of late has been principally used for extracting salts ‡.

The

* Lysons's Environs of London. II. 435.

† Pennant.

‡ The author of "A new and complete Survey of London," 1742, informs us, that "In the north-east part of this parish (at present denominated Sun Tavern Fields) where formerly gravel was dug for ballasting

The parish is divided into Upper and Lower Shadwell, the latter of which is so distinguished from its having been antiently a part of Wapping Marsh. This hamlet is a continuation of the buildings along the river. Between the houses and the water in all this long tract of street are frequent docks, and small building yards. The passenger is often surprised with the sight of the prow of a ship rising over the street, and the hulls of new ones appearing at numbers of openings *.

In

lasting ships, a Roman cemetery was discovered about the year 1615, wherein were found two coffins; one whereof, being of stone, contained the bones of a man; and the other of lead, beautifully embellished with escallop shells, and a crotister border, contained those of a woman, at whose head and feet were placed two urns, of the height of three feet each; and at the sides divers beautiful red earthen bottles, with a number of lachrymatories of hexagon and octagon forms; and on each side of the inhumed bones were deposited two ivory sceptres, of the length of eighteen inches each, and upon the breast the figure of a small Cupid, curiously wrought; as were likewise two pieces of jet, resembling nails, of the length of three inches.

The person here interred (according to the opinion of that judicious antiquary Sir Robert Cotton, who made the discovery, must have been the consort of some prince, or Roman praetor, by the decorations of the coffin, and things therein contained.

In this place were likewise discovered divers urns, with a Roman coin, which on one side had this inscription: IMP. CAES. PVPIENVS MAXIMVS - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

P. F.

And on the reverse: PTRES. SENATVS.

Pupienus war associated with Balbinus against Maximus, whom he defeated; but both being slain in a sedition of their own soldiers, the empire devolved on the younger Gordian, A. D. 237.

* One of the most dreadful calamities that has happened in the metropolis, occurred in this neighbourhood in the year 1794. On July 25, three o'clock in the afternoon, a dreadful fire broke out at Ratcliffe Highway, about a mile below the Tower, which consumed more houses than any one conflagration has done since the Great Fire of London. It began at Mr. Clowes's, barge-builder, at Cock Hill, near Ratcliffe; and it was occasioned by the boiling over of a pitch-kettle that stood under his warehouse, which was consumed in a very short time. It then communicated to a barge, it being low water, lying adjoining to the premises, laden with saltpetre, and other stores. This caused the

In the Upper Street stands the parish church of

ST. PAUL, SHADWELL.

THIS is but a mean edifice, built with brick, is eighty-seven feet long, and sixty-three broad; the heighth to the roof is twenty-eight feet, and that of the steeple, sixty feet. The body has but few windows, with rustic arches, and some very mean ones in the roof. At the corners of the building are balls placed on a kind of small pedestals. The tower,

conflagration to spread widely in a short time. Several other vessels and small crafts lying near the barge soon after took fire, without any possibility of getting them off. The blowing up of the saltpetre from the barge occasioned large flakes of fire to fall on the warehouses belonging to the East India Company, from whence the saltpetre was removing to the Tower (twenty tons of which had been fortunately moved the preceding day.) The flames soon caught the warehouses, and here the scene became dreadful; the whole of these buildings were consumed, with all their contents, to a great amount. The wind blowing strong from the south, and the High Street of Ratcliffe being narrow, both sides caught fire, which prevented the engines from being of any essential service; and, in the course of the evening, it extended itself to the premises of Mr. Joseph Hanks, timber merchant, in London Street, where it again raged most furiously, and communicated to Butcher Row, the whole of the west, and part of the east side of which was consumed. The fire then took its course up Brook Street, Stepney Causeway, caught the premises of Mr. Shakespeare, ropemaker, and burnt through to the fields on the one side, and the whole of the dwellings

LONDON DOCKS, WAPPING.

tower, which contains six bells, is carried up without ornament: it is terminated with balls at the corners in the same manner as the church, and is crowned with a plain low turret. The interior is obscured by galleries, which are gaudily ornamented with gold. There is, however, an organ in the west gallery.

The church is a rectory, the patronage in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's.

RECTORS OF EMINENCE. WILLIAM HIGDEN, D.D. 1711; author of "A View of the English Constitution." BENJAMIN ABBOT, D.D. 1715.

The water works in this parish were first established, 1669, by Thomas Neale, Esq. lessee of the dean of St. Paul's; and 1691 the proprietors were made a body incorporate. In 1750 the water, raised before by horses, was

lings on the other; forming altogether a square of great extent. What is very remarkable, the dwelling house of Mr. Bear, an extensive building, although surrounded by the flames, was fortunately preserved without the least injury.

A survey was taken by the warden and officers of the hamlet, whose report was, "That out of one thousand two hundred houses, of which the hamlet consisted, not more than five hundred and seventy were preserved from the general conflagration." It having been reported that the fire was maliciously occasioned, upon the most minute enquiry it is clearly ascertained that it was entirely accidental, from the cause above mentioned. It raged with so much violence, that it was with the greatest difficulty Mr. Cloves and his servants escaped, one of whom was terribly burnt; and Mr. Cloves himself had his arm broke, and is otherwise much hurt. From the great distress the fire occasioned to a great number of poor families, government immediately ordered one hundred and twenty tents to be immediately pitched for their accommodation in Stepney fields, till they could be more comfortably provided for.—That some idea may be formed of the very great loss sustained by this unfortunate event, the warehouses of Mr. Whiting contained sugars to the amount of upwards of 40,000l. which were entirely destroyed. The distress of the miserable inhabitants exceeded all description. In the surrounding fields were deposited the few goods, consisting chiefly of bedding, they were able to save. Stepney church was opened for their reception, and above a thousand people were obliged to remain all night in the fields, watching the remnant of their property;—children crying for their lost parents, and parents lamenting the fate of their children, added to the horrors of a scene not equalled during the last century.

raised

raised by a steam engine; and 1774, one erected on the plan of Bolton and Watt, serving a district of near eight thousand houses. These works were purchased in 1800 by the London Dock Company, for 50,000*l.*

WAPPING is chiefly inhabited by seafaring men, and tradesmen dealing in commodities for the supply of shipping. It is very populous. Both the hamlet and neighbourhood of WAPPING were formerly one great wash, covered with the waters of the Thames; afterwards having been gained from the river, and made a marsh or meadow ground, it was commonly called Wapping Marsh, and was defended from the eruptions of the Thames by walls, which were very chargeable to the projectors. Between the years 1560 and 1570, the force of the water was such, that it broke the wall in several places, and overflowed the whole marsh. About the year 1580, the most part of these possessions came to queen Elizabeth, in consequence of an extent, and so remained till a great fine was paid; and she rented out the land. But the rents being uncertain, in consequence of the breaches of the river into the grounds, a view was made by the commissioners of sewers, who thought it necessary that the wall should be built upon by any who were so inclined: consequently many took land upon the walls on building leases; and among the rest William Page, who took a lease of an hundred and ten feet of the wall, laid the foundation of his building, and bestowed a great sum of money in making the wall secure in buildings for the defence of the marshes, and the ease of the repairers and maintainers of the wall. But in the year 1583, the queen issuing out a proclamation for stopping all new buildings, this work was hindered, and Page obliged to make an humble petition, setting forth his case to the lord treasurer, "And praying his allowance to go on with the building, shewing how it would be a benefit to her majesty in continuance of her rent, and that it was not hurtful to any, and that his building began from the proclamation." But what success Page's petition had we are not

not informed: it appears, however, that it afterwards went forward, and was completed*.

The parish of Wapping consists of very narrow streets, with very indifferent buildings; but it is one of the most populous places of its size in or about London, and is inhabited by seamen, masters of ships, or such other persons whose business consists in working for the merchants service. It is amazing to consider the vast numbers of people in this place, and some idea may be formed of the riches and trade of the metropolis from a view of the ships of all sizes, and from every mercantile nation in Europe, that are constantly either coming up, lying at anchor, or going down the river.

In this parish is a place called Execution Dock, where all pirates and others condemned for offences on the high seas, at the Admiralty sessions, are executed on a gibbet at low water mark.

On the north side of the street, called Wapping High Street, which extends along the back of the Thames, stands the parish church, called

St. JOHN, WAPPING.

* King Charles having hunted a stag on Friday, July 24, 1629, from Wanstead, in Essex, killed him in a garden near Nightingale Lane.

THE old church was erected in 1617, as a chapel of ease to St. Mary's, Whitechapel: but by the great increase of buildings, the hamlet of Wapping was, in 1694, constituted a distinct parish. The present edifice has been erected but a few years since, and cost 1600*l.* It is built entirely of brick, and consists of a plain body, with a tower, from which rises a vane. The interior is also very plain: in the west gallery is an organ.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which is in the principal and scholars of King's Hall, and Brazen Nose college, Oxford.

There are no monuments of consequence within the church.

In July 1786 the will of Mr. Daniel Day was proved at Doctors Commons, who received his education at a charity school in this parish, and died in India, where he accumulated large possessions. As he had no near relations, gratitude impelled him to bequeath a large sum to his native parish, part of which he appropriated for erecting and endowing a school for the maintenance, clothing, and educating of sixty boys. Lord Macartney, his acting executor, the archbishop of Canterbury, bishop of London, and the other bishops, were appointed trustees and visitors; and the rectors, churchwardens, and overseers for the time being, directors of the school*.

Great part of the parish of Wapping has been excavated for

THE LONDON DOCKS;

the express purposes of which are the securing vessels from the various accidents hitherto incidental to their crowded assemblages in the stream of the Thames, and preventing depredations committed almost with impunity on their ladings during the transit from lighters to warehouses. The magnitude of the undertaking is only equalled by the rapidity with which the docks were completed in three

Lane, in the hamlet of Wapping; in which great damage ensued, in consequence of the multitude of people suddenly assembled.—*Stow.*

* Malcolm.

years. They extend from the Thames, almost to Ratcliff Highway, and are inclosed by a wall of brick, lined with warehouses.

One immense dock, called St. George's Dock, covers the space extending from Virginia Street, almost to Old Gravel Lane, in one direction; and in the other from Artichoke Lane to the south side of Pennington Street. This dock alone is capable of holding five hundred ships, with room for shifting. Another dock, called Shadwell Dock, adjoining, will hold about fifty ships. The entrance to the docks is from the Thames by three basons, capable of containing an immense quantity of small craft; and the inlets from the Thames into the basons, is at the Old Hermitage Dock, at Old Wapping Dock, and Old Shadwell Dock.

The capital of the London Dock Company is 1,200,000*l.* they have been at incredible expence in purchasing the houses and streets which stood on the space appropriated to these docks.

On the 26th of June, 1802, the foundation of the entrance bason was laid by the chancellor of the Exchequer; and the first stone of a tobacco warehouse; and also the first stone of a range of warehouses for general merchandize, were laid at the same time.

The warehouses for the reception of tobacco only, are immense. The largest is seven hundred and sixty-two feet long, and one hundred and sixty feet wide, equally divided by a strong partition wall, with double iron doors. The smallest is two hundred and fifty feet by two hundred. Both consist of ground floors and vaults; the cellars in the smaller warehouses are for wines. The whole is under the care and control of the officers of the Customs; the proprietors only receiving the rents.

On the 25th of May 1805, a general inspection of these docks took place; at which the principal officers of state were present. Two vessels from Oporto, decorated with colours, entered the dock from the bason, amid the shouts of an immense number of spectators, who had been attracted

tracted to the spot by a report that the king was to have been present. A number of persons partook of a cold collation, which had been prepared in two of the warehouses, purposely fitted up for the occasion. A grand dinner was afterwards given at the London Tavern, by the dock directors; at which were present earl Camden, lords Hawkesbury, Ellenborough, and Harrowby; the lord mayor, and corporation of London; the chancellor of the Exchequer; the speaker of the House of Commons; the attorney and solicitor general; Sir Andrew Snape Hammond; the directors of the West India docks, and about one hundred merchants of the city of London.

The last object of notice in this portion of the metropolis is THE ROYALTY THEATRE, near Wellclose Square, which, about twenty years ago, was built by subscription for the representation of plays, agreeably to a scheme of the late Mr. John Palmer, by whom it was for some time afterwards conducted. The proprietors, however, not being able to obtain a patent, or licence, the undertaking failed, and the house was shut. It has since been occasionally opened by various adventurers; and is at present occupied by Mr. Astley, jun. during the winter season. The performances are chiefly pantomime and ballet.

END OF THE SECOND ROUTE.

SOUTHWARK.

For Dr. Hughson's Description of London

... from a Drawing by Schnebbelie

...DON FROM CHATHAM PLACE, BLACKFRIARS.

SOUTHWARK.

ROUTE I.

From the Foot of London Bridge, down Tooley Street, to Horslydown and Bermondsey; return through Bermondsey Street to the Maze; and, by St. Thomas's Hospital, to High Street; thence through St. Saviour's Churchyard to Montague Close, Bankside, Borough Market, and Blackman Street, to the Obelisk, St. George's Fields.

WE have in several preceding parts of this work plainly shewn that the Borough of Southwark was made an essential part of the city of London, though lying in the county of Surrey, with a jurisdiction as antient as the first of king Edward III. confirmed, strengthened, enlarged, and fully established by the late grant of king Edward VI. Nevertheless, we find that the magistracy of the city of London have adopted this ward only as a *sine cure* for the senior alderman for the time being; and neglected the more essential interest of the inhabitants of said ward; and the justices of the county of Surrey have not failed to take the advantage

of their indifference and neglect of their jurisdiction within the borough of Southwark, and now have so far encroached upon the chartered rights and privileges of the city of London, confirmed by parliament, as to contend with the citizens for their jurisdiction within the said borough; even so far as to take upon them, without interruption, to exercise the power of a justice of the peace within the said borough, and to appoint constables, to licence victuallers, and to exercise other powers, as justices of the peace for the county of Surrey in the borough of Southwark, to the great inconvenience and hardship of the inhabitants, who are entitled to the freedom and privileges of the city of London; in an equal degree to any of their fellow citizens whose more fortunate situations in the heart of the city, have hitherto rendered their rights undisputed.

But in opposition to the royal grants made to the city of London in behalf of the Borough of Southwark, the county magistrates have illegally assumed, and preserve an authority to themselves of appointing constables, licensing victuallers, and exercising other powers, as justices of the peace for Surrey.

Leaving this matter in its present neglected, and reprehensible state of incroachment by foreigners, we proceed to state that, *of right*, this borough is under the jurisdiction and protection of the city of London, without the INTERMEDDLING OF ANY SHERIFF, OR OTHER OFFICER WHATEVER; agreeably to the charter of Edward VI.*, and by the corporation, it was and is still denominated

BRIDGE WARD WITHOUT.

According to modern arrangements, this ward is, however, only nominal; for though it is governed by an alderman, yet it does not send any members to the court of common council. The senior alderman of London, who is termed FATHER OF THE CITY, is therefore removed to this ward as an honourable sinecure, which releases him from the fatigues usually incurred in the other wards of the city.

* Vol. I. p. 130.

Some

Some authors suppose Southwark to have been the first place used for trade by the Romans in this island, and that London rose out of it many years after. Be this as it may, it is however certain, that ever since London began to flourish, Southwark has always been considered as one of its appendages, and connected with it in commerce.

The first mention we find of Southwark in history is, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, about the year 1053; at which time it appears to have been a corporation governed by a bailiff, and continued in that state till the year 1327, when the city of London obtained a grant of it from the crown, and the mayor was to appoint all its officers. Some few years after the inhabitants recovered their former privileges, and kept possession of them till the reign of Edward VI. when the crown made a second grant of it to the city of London, for a valuable consideration, as before related.

That part of the district which *ought* to be subject to the city of London, is called THE BOROUGH LIBERTY; the other division is called the THE CLINK, and belongs to the bishop of Winchester, who appoints a steward and bailiff, under whom that portion of the Borough is governed.

Southwark comprehends the parishes of St. Olave, St. Saviour, St. John, St. Thomas, and St. George; which, together with the adjacent parishes, compose that part of the district within the bill of mortality, situate south of the river Thames, in the hundreds of Kingston and Brixton, and county of Surrey.

The Borough extends southward from London Bridge to Newington; to the south-west, almost to Lambeth; and to Rotherhithe in the east. The principal streets in it are, the Borough, or High Street, Blackman Street, Long Lane, Kent Street, Tooley, or St. Olave's Street, and Bermondsey, corruptly called Barnaby Street.

The peculiar traffic is in hops. Mr. Hasted, in his History of Canterbury, observes, that "the plantation of hops in the eastern division of Kent, pays in general a fourth part

part nearly of the produce of the whole kingdom to the hop duty. In the circuit of two miles and an half round Canterbury, it is computed there are between two and three thousand acres of hop ground. The hops growing here are of a very fine rich quality, and if well managed are of a good colour; they are highly esteemed by the London brewers for their great strength; doing more execution in the copper than those of any other district. The return of money from London, at the latter end of the year, upon the hops, is so great, that it is felt by all ranks of people, and diffuses a universal plenty and prosperity."

The Borough, or High Street, reaches from the south end of London Bridge to St. Margaret's Hill. It is a long spacious street, well built and inhabited. One side of it is principally occupied by butchers, and the other with hop-factors and other considerable tradesmen; on which side also are several large inns for the accommodation of carriages and passengers to and from the various parts of the counties of Surrey and Kent. From St. Margaret's Hill the high street takes the name of Blackman Street, till it reaches Newington Causeway.

We commence our survey at St. Olave's, corruptedly Tooley Street. This street is long, but in some parts narrow, and is in general exceedingly dirty, owing to the great number of carts continually passing with goods from the different wharfs on the south side of the river Thames.

Before we enter Tooley Street, looking northward over the bridge, a grand entrance to the city presents itself. The fine steeple of St. Magnus, the Monument, the rise of Fish Street Hill, Fishmongers Hall, St. Michael, Crooked Lane, and a number of spires and towers in the back ground, form an assemblage very striking and magnificent.

At a small distance from London Bridge, on the north side of this street, stands the parish church of St. Olave, vulgarly denominated St. Tooley, whence the street takes its present name.

St. OLAVE.

THOUGH it cannot be ascertained at what time a church was first situated on this spot, yet it is mentioned as early as the year 1281. However, part of the old church falling down in 1736, and the rest being in a ruinous condition, the parishioners applied to parliament for a power to rebuild it, which being granted, the remains of the old building were taken down in the year 1737, and the present structure finished in 1739.

It consists of a plain body, strengthened with rustic quoins; the door is well proportioned without ornament, and the windows are placed in three series; the lowest upright, but very broad; those above them circular, and others on the roof large and semicircular. The tower, in which are eight bells, consists of three stages, the uppermost of which is greatly diminished: in this stage is the clock, and in those below are large windows. The top of the tower is surrounded by a substantial balustrade; and there is a plain uniform simplicity throughout the whole building. The interior is very grand; and in the west gallery is a good organ.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which is in the gift of the crown.

Stow

Stow informs us that over against this church, on the south side the street, had been "a great house built of stone, with arched gates, which pertained to the prior of *Lewes*, in *Sussex*, and was his lodging when he came to *London*. It was afterwards a common inn for travellers, and hath the sign of *the Walnut Tree*."

St. Olave's free-school is called, "The Free School of Queen Elizabeth, in the parish of St. Olave's, Southwark;" that queen having incorporated sixteen parishioners to be governors. The lands and revenues for the endowment of this foundation were purchased by the parish, and consist chiefly of ground rents in and about Horsleydown, augmented by various pious donations and benefactions. Here are a chief, a second, and other masters, to teach the youth belonging to this parish. Forty girls are also educated and clothed in the charity school.

Eastward from the church is a key, which, in the year 1330, by the licence of *Simon Swanland*, mayor of London, was built by Isabel, widow to Hamond Goodcheape. Adjoining to which was "a great house of stone and timber, belonging to the abbots of St. Augustine, without the walls of Canterbury, which was an antient piece of work, and seemeth to be one of the finest built houses on that side the river over against the city." This structure was held of the earls of Warren and Surrey, as appears by a deed made 1281: the translated purport of which is as follows:

"To all to whom this present writing shall come *John* earl *Warren* sendeth greeting, Know ye that we have altogether remised and quit claimed for us and our heirs for ever to *Nicholas* abbot of St. *Augustines* of *Canterbury* and the convent of the same and their successors suit to our court of *Southwark* which they owe unto us for all that messuage and houses built thereon and all their appurtenances which they have of our fee in *Southwark* situate upon the Thames between the *Bridge House* and church of St. *Olave's* And the said messuage with the buildings thereon built and all their appurtenances to them and their successors we have

granted in perpetual alms to hold of us and our heirs for the same, saving the service due to other persons if any such be, then to us And for this remit and grant, the said abbot and convent have given unto us five shillings of rent yearly, in Southwark, and have received us and our heirs in all benefices, which shall be in their church for ever.

" This suit of court one *William Graspeis* was bound to do to the said earl for the said messuage And heretofore to acquit in all things the church of St. *Augustine* against the said earl" *

This mansion afterwards belonged to Sir Anthony St. Legar, and his descendants. In Stow's time it was called St. Legar House, and divided into tenements.

BRIDGE HOUSE.

This foundation seems to have been coeval with London Bridge, and was appointed as a storehouse for stone, timber, and other materials for its reparation. The Bridge House was also a granary for corn in times of scarcity, and had ovens to bake bread for the poor. It was also the city brewhouse. The government is by officers, appointed by the city, denominated BRIDGEMASTERS. The keepers of the Bridge House had antiently an interest in mills upon the river Lea, and were accustomed to repair the bridges at Stratford, for which reason the Bridge House arms are still cut on some of those bridges.

" At a common council, July 14, *anno* 53. Henry VIII. it was ordered that the seal of the Bridge House should be changed, because the image of Thomas Becket, some time archbishop of Canterbury, was graven therein, and a new seal to be made, devised by Mr. HALL, to whom the old seal was delivered."

This was occasioned by a proclamation, commanding the names of the Pope, and Thomas à Becket, to be put out of all books and monuments; which is the reason that they are so often seen blotted out in all old chronicles, legends, primers, and service books, printed before those times.

* Stow.

Below the Bridge House, on the banks of the Thames, stood the abbot of *Battle's Inn*. The walks and gardens belonging to the abbot, on the other side of the way before the gate of that house, was called THE MAZE.

There was also an inn called the *Flower de Lis*, on the site of which was afterwards built several small tenements, for the accommodation of strangers and poor people.

BATTLE BRIDGE was so called, because situated on the ground and over a watercourse flowing out of the Thames, pertaining to BATTLE ABBEY; and was both built and repaired by the abbots of Battle, on account of its contingency to the abbot's lodging.

Farther to the east is the parish of Horslydown, corruptly so called from Horse-down, as having been originally a grazing ground for horses. The great increase of the parish of St. Olave, occasioned this spot of ground to be constituted a parish, which, from the saint to whom the church is dedicated, is called

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

THIS church was finished in the year 1732, and is one of the fifty new churches ordered to be built by act of parliament; and an act was also passed for making a provision for

Drawn by Schnebbelie & Engraved by A Warren

For Dr Hughans Description of London

BERMONDSEY PRIORY.

for the minister. The body of the church is enlightened by two ranges of windows, with a Venetian one in the centre. The tower rises square, with a balustrade on the top; from whence rises a spire, in form of a Corinthian pillar, which is well wrought and very properly diminished. In the tower are ten good bells. The church is handsomely and neatly ornamented, and is graced with a good organ.

Returning westwardly we arrive at Bermondsey Street, at the south end of which was a priory, dedicated to St. Saviour, founded by Alwin Child, a citizen of London in the year 1081.

In 1094, William Rufus endowed it with the manor of Bermond's Eye, which was confirmed by Henry I. in 1127, who at the same time gave unto this priory the manor of Rotherhithe and Dulwich: and William Maminot gave them a moiety of the manor of Greenwich. In 1159 king Henry II. confirmed to them the donation of the church of Camberwell, and others. And Henry III. granted these monks a market every Monday at their manor of Charlton, in the county of Kent; and a fair on Trinity Sunday yearly. The manor of Bermond's Eye was an antient demesne of the crown, and all the lands and tenements belonging to it, among which were Camberwell, Rotherhithe, the hide of Southwark, Dulwich, Waddon, and Reyham, with their appurtenances, and were impleadable in the court of this manor only, and not at the common law: this house was, however, no more than a cell to the priory of Charity in France; and therefore accounted a priory alien till the year 1380, when Richard II. in consideration of two hundred marks paid into his exchequer, made it a denizen; when it was also made an abbey. After its dissolution it was valued at 474*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* and was granted by king Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Pope, who pulled down the church and built a large house upon its site, which afterwards became the possession and residence of the earls of Sussex, who were obliged to build a place for public worship, which was done in or near the place where the church now stands.

"It received the addition of Bermondsey from its situation in or near the royal manor, called Bermond's Eye, corruptly Bermondsey; on which there stood a royal mansion in the reign of Henry VIII. the remains of which are still to be seen in the gateway that leads into a court at the south end of the church-yard.

The parish church of

ST. MARY MAGDALEN

was built in 1680, at the charge of the parish; and is a plain structure, seventy-six feet long, sixty-one feet broad, thirty feet high to the roof, and eighty-seven feet to the top of the steeple. The walls are brick, covered with stucco, and the door cases and arched windows are cased with stone. The advowson of this church is in lay hands; and the rectory is valued at 200*l. per annum* in lieu of tythes.

Here is an organ and eight bells.

Bermondsey Street is mostly inhabited by fellmongers, hat manufacturers, and other respectable tradesmen whose businesses require extensive premises.

Here is a very old inn, called *Christopher's Inn*, on which is a rude emblem in stucco of St. Christopher. Christopher's

topher's (vulgarly Crucifix) Lane, leads to Snow's Fields, and the Maze, before mentioned, whence there is an avenue to St. Thomas's Street, in which is situated

GUY's HOSPITAL;

a foundation, perhaps, with the greatest endowment that ever was made by one person, especially one in private life. The expence of erecting and furnishing this hospital amounted to the sum of 18,793*l.* 16*s.* and the endowment to 219,499*l.* It is situate in a very narrow street, which deprives the spectator of a proper view of this building, into which we enter by a very elegant and noble iron gate, hung on very handsome piers, which open into a square: in the middle of which is a brazen statue of the founder in his livery gown, very well executed. In the front of the pedestal is this inscription:

THOMAS GUY, SOLE FOUNDER OF THIS HOSPITAL IN HIS LIFE-TIME.
A. D. MDCCXXI.

On the west side is represented, in relievo, the parable of the good Samaritan; on the south Mr. Guy's arms; and on the east our Saviour healing the impotent man.

The superstructure of this hospital contains three stories, besides garrets, divided into twelve wards, in which are four hundred and thirty-five beds; and the whole building is so well planned and executed, that it does honour to the architect, and well accommodates both the patients and those who attend them. Soon after Mr. Guy's decease, his executors applied to parliament for an act of incorporation, and obtained their petition; by which an act was obtained to make sixty governors a body corporate, who have power to chuse new governors, as the old ones decease, and officers and servants. This noble charity has been conducted in such a manner as to restore health and ease to a great many thousands, exclusive of out-patients.

It may not be improper, in addition to what we have already said in our second volume, p. 118. to mention some other particulars relating to Mr. Guy, in order to do justice

to the character of that great benefactor to the public, in opposition to the general but ill-founded opinion of his being remarkable only for his parsimony and avarice.

He was a patron of liberty and of the rights of his fellow-subjects, which, to his great honour, he strenuously asserted in the several parliaments, of which he was a member for the borough of Tamworth, in Staffordshire, the place of his birth. To this town he was a general benefactor; and early in his life he not only contributed towards the relief of private families in distress, but erected an alms house, with a library, in that borough, for the reception of fourteen poor men and women, to whom he allowed a certain pension during his life, and at his death he bequeathed the annual sum of 125*l.* towards their future support, and for putting out children apprentices, &c.

In the year 1701 Mr. Guy built and furnished, at his own expence, three wards on the north side of the outer court of St. Thomas's Hospital, and gave to those wards 100*l.* a year, for eleven years immediately preceding the foundation of his hospital. Some time before his death he removed the frontispiece of St. Thomas's Hospital, which stood over the gateway in the Borough, and erected it in the place where it now stands, fronting the street: he also enlarged the gateway; rebuilt the two large houses on its sides, and erected the fine iron gate between them, at the expence of 3000*l.* At his death, he left to his poor aged relations the sum of 870*l.* a year during their lives; and among his younger relations, who were very numerous, and his executors, be left the sum of 75,589*l.* He bequeathed to the governors of Christ's Hospital, a perpetual annuity of 400*l.* for taking in four children annually, at the nomination of the governors; and 1000*l.* for discharging poor prisoners within the city of London, and the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, who could be released for the sum of 5*l.* by which sum, and the good management of his executors, there were above six hundred poor persons set at liberty from the several prisons within the bills of mortality.

On

On the south side of St. Thomas's Street, is situated the parish church of

ST. THOMAS.

THE citizens of London having purchased the hospital of St. Thomas, to which this church was annexed, re-founded the whole, of which the following is a memorial: "Edward VI. of most famous memory, king of England, &c. of his Christian zeal and gracious bounty in the year of our Lord 1552, in the sixteenth year of his age, and seventh of his reign, was founder of this parish, and church and hospital; and Christchurch Hospital, and that of Bridewell, and was to them a most worthy and bountiful benefactor."

The church was rebuilt in 1702, to defray the expence of which 3000*l.* was appropriated from the duty on coals; the rest was bestowed by Sir Robert Clayton, president, and the other governors of the hospital: it having been judged necessary, in consequence of the increase of buildings, to make the church parochial, and to erect a chapel within the hospital for the use of the patients. The living is therefore neither a rectory, vicarage, or donative; but a sort of impropriation, in the gift of the governors, who elect one out of two ministers presented by the parish.

The fabric is plain, constructed with brick, and enlightened by a single series of large windows. The corners are strengthened and adorned with rustic, as are the corners of the tower, which is crowned with a blocking course of attic,

attic, instead of a balustrade. The principal door has a cornice supported by scrolls, with a circular pediment. The interior has nothing peculiar to attract notice; but it is handsome, spacious, and neat.

St. THOMAS's HOSPITAL.

This was a very noble and extensive charity, founded for the reception of the necessitous sick and wounded.

The priory of St. Mary Overy being destroyed by fire in the year 1207, the canons erected at a small distance an occasional edifice to answer a similar purpose, till their monastery could be rebuilt; which being accomplished, Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, for the greater convenience of air and water, thought it necessary to have it pulled down in 1215, and re-erected in a place where the prior of Bermondsey had two years before built an almonry, or almshouse for the reception of indigent children, and necessitous proselytes; and having dedicated the new structure to St. Thomas the Apostle, he endowed it with land to the value of 343*l. per annum*; from which time it was held of the abbot of Bermondsey, and an hospital has continued there ever since.

In 1428 one of the abbots granted the foundation lands to Nicholas Buckland, master of the hospital, and in that condition they remained till its dissolution, in the reign of Henry VIII.

In the year 1551 the lord mayor and citizens having purchased of king Edward VI. the manor of Southwark, with its appurtenances, for the sum of 647*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* a part whereof being this hospital, the city immediately repaired and enlarged it at the expence of about 1100*l.* and in November following received into it two hundred and sixty poor sick and helpless objects: the hospital still retained its antient name of St. Thomas; in 1553 the king incorporated a society of persons for its government, in common with the two other great charities, Bridewell and Christ's Hospital.

Though this hospital escaped the fire of London in 1666, yet it destroyed a great part of its possessions; and two others

others which happened a few years after in Southwark, contributed to increase the distress. By these accidents the hospital of St. Thomas was almost reduced to ruin. The building was old, and wanted great repairs, and the funds that should have supported it were exhausted. But in the year 1699 the governors set on foot a voluntary subscription, which they opened by large donations from themselves and their friends, and the public followed the example. The building was begun upon a larger and more commodious plan, and erected at different times by the assistance of various benefactors, till it became entirely completed, and consists in the whole of three quadrangles or square courts.

Next the street is a handsome pair of large iron gates, with a door of the same work on each side for the convenience of foot passengers. These are fastened on the sides to a stone pier, on each of which is a statue representing one of the patients. These gates open into a very neat square court, encompassed on three sides with a colonade, surrounded with benches next the wall, for people to sit down. On the south, under an empty niche, is the following inscription:

This building on the south side of this court, containing three wards, was erected at the charge of Thomas Frederick, of London, Esq. a worthy governor, and liberal benefactor to this hospital, Anno 1708.

Under the same kind of niche, on the opposite side, is this inscription:

This building on the north side of this court, containing three wards, was erected at the charge of Thomas Guy, Esq. citizen and stationer of London, a worthy governor, and bountiful benefactor to this hospital, Anno 1707.

The centre of the principal front, which is on the west side, facing the street, is of stone. On the top is a clock under a small circular pediment, and beneath a niche with a statue of Edward VI. holding a sceptre in his right hand, and the charter in his left. A little lower, in niches on each side, is a man with a crutch, and a sick woman; and under

niches, a man with a wooden leg, and a wo-
arm in a sling: over the niches are festoons,
he last mentioned figures the king's arms in re-
which is the following inscription:

l the Sixth, of pious memory, in the year of our
nded and endowed this hospital of St. Thomas the
tog ier with the hospitals of Christ and Bridewell in
on.

derneath is a spacious passage down several steps into
econd court, which is by far the most elegant. It has
nades like the former, except at the front of the chapel,
h is on the north side; and is adorned with lofty pi-
s of the Corinthian order, placed on high pedestals
rise from the ground, and on the top is a pediment;
e is also on the centre of the west and east sides. And
nts of the wards, above the piazzas, are ornamented
me Ionic pilasters.

In the midst of this court is a good brass statue of king Edward VI. by Mr. Scheemakers, and behind him is placed upon a kind of small pedestal his crown laid upon a cushion. This statue is surrounded with iron rails, and stands upon a lofty stone pedestal, upon which is the following inscription in capitals:

This statue
Of king Edward the Sixth,
A most excellent prince,
Of exemplary piety and wisdom
above his years;
The glory and ornament of his age,
and munificent founder
of this hospital,
Was erected at the expence
of Charles Joyce, Esquire,
in the year MDCCXXVII.

On the opposite face of the pedestal is the same inscription in Latin.

In the middle of the east side of this court is a spacious passage into the next, the structure above being supported by

by rows of columns. The buildings in the third court are older than the others, and are entirely surrounded with a colonade, above which they are adorned with a kind of long slender Ionic pilasters, with very small capitals. In the centre is a stone statue of Sir Robert Clayton, dressed in his robes as lord mayor, surrounded with iron rails; upon the west side of the pedestal is his arms in relievo, and on the south side the following inscription:

To Sir Robert Clayton, knt. born in Northamptonshire, citizen and Lord Mayor of London, president of this hospital, and vice-president of the new work-house, and a bountiful benefactor to it; a just magistrate, and brave defender of the liberty and religion of his country. Who (besides many other instances of his charity to the poor) built the girls ward in Christ's Hospital, gave first towards the rebuilding of this house 600l. and left by his last will 2300l. to the poor of it. This statue was erected in his life-time by the governors, An. Dom. MDCCI. as a monument of their esteem of so much worth; and to preserve his memory after death, was by them beautified An. Dom. MDCCXIV.

By this noble charity many hundred thousand of the poor have since its foundation received relief; and been cured of the various disorders to which human nature is subject; and though the estates at first belonging to this foundation were ruined, yet by the liberal munificence of the citizens since that time, the annual disbursements have of late amounted to near 8000*l.* The house contains nineteen wards, and four hundred and seventy-four beds, which are constantly occupied; beside these they have a considerable number of out-patients.

The number of governors in this and the other city hospitals, are unlimited, and therefore uncertain. They chuse their own officers and servants, both men and women: these are, a president, a treasurer, an hospitaller or chaplain, four physicians, three surgeons, an apothecary, a clerk, a steward, a matron, a brewer and butcher, and other officers and servants.

been cured and discharged from St. THOMAS's
Southwark, during the year 1805, of wound-
sick, and diseased persons two thousand five
fifty-two in-patients, and four thousand three
seventy-nine out-patients, many of whom were
money and necessaries at their departure, to
and support them in their journies to their se-
habitations - - - - - - 6931

Buried from thence, after much charge in their sick-
ness - - - - - - 170

under cure, { In-patients - - 411
Out-patients - - 179

So that there were and had been, during that year, of
r miserable objects under the cure of the said hos.
l, and destitute of other proper care, in all 7691

The number of persons constantly relieved in this hospital being so large, as from the above and other annual accounts appears, the expences also, in all the following articles, being enormously increased; for instance, in food and physic;—for necessary repairs, both on the estate and in the hospital itself; particularly for the late gradual repair of all the wards, and furnishing them with iron bedsteads, and other appurtenances to the same. It is therefore of the highest consequence to the community, that this, as well as other excellent charitable foundations, should be amply provided for by the public, when such ample benefit is returned.

At the north end of the high street, formerly called LONG SOUTHWARK, is a disagreeable narrow passage, denominated PEPPER ALLEY, a plying place for watermen, through which is an avenue to ST. SAVIOUR'S CLOSE, vulgarly called MONTAGUE CLOSE, on account of having been the residence of lords Montague and Monteagle, by means of a letter sent to the latter nobleman, desiring him to look to his safety, the Gunpowder treason was discovered. The letter was not, however, sent to him here, as has been generally imagined, but in the Strand, according to the following extract

extract from Howe's edition of Stow's Chronicle: "About ten days before the parliament should begin, the lord Mounteagle, son and heir to the lord Morley, being then in his own lodging at the Strand, ready to go to supper at seven of the clock, one of his footmen whom he had sent of arrand over the street, was met with an unknown man of indifferent appearance, who suddenly delivered him a letter, charging him to put it presently into his lord's hands; the which letter so soon as his lord could open it began to peruse, and perceiving the same to be an unknown, and somewhat an unlegible hand, without either date or subscription, called one of his men unto him, to help him to read it," &c.

Crossing St. Saviour's Dock we arrive at the ruins of WINCHESTER HOUSE, which is said by Stow to have been built about the year 1107, by William Gifford, at that time bishop of Winchester, upon a piece of ground belonging to the prior of Bermondsey, to whom the bishops paid quit rent of eight pounds, as appears by a suit in the Exchequer, in 1366. It was the residence of those prelates during their attendance on parliament; and, when perfect, was one of the most magnificent in the city or suburbs of London.

Bishop Beaufort, uncle to Henry VI. on being created a cardinal, was, on his approach to London from France, met by the mayor, aldermen, and several of the principal citizens on horseback, and conducted by them in great pomp to his palace in Southwark. Many of the acts of succeeding bishops were dated from this place, which continued to be their residence till the beginning of the seventeenth century, when it was deserted for the more airy and pleasant palace at Chelsea.

This place was for some time a prison for the royalists during the Civil Wars. Here were confined at the same time Sir Francis Doddington, and that great character Sir Kenelm Digby; the latter amused himself with chymical experiments, and making artificial stones, in imitation of emeralds, rubies, &c. and wrote his book of "Bodies."

Winchester

r House was sold by the parliament in 1649 to
lker, gent. for the sum of 4380*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* The
ng to it was included in the indenture of sale;
, on the Restoration, to the rightful owner, the
was emolished, and its site, with that of the park,
nt to different persons. It is still part of the de-
ıe bishop of Winchester.

s palace, with the other buildings belonging to it, un-
btedly occupied in front most part of the Bank Side,
called CLINK STREET, as is still evident by the remains
its antient stone walls; and had also a view of the
though now choked up with wharfs and warehouses.
, in the old plans of London, appear to have
ıurt yards, with various offices for domestics.
ide was bounded by beautiful gardens, statues,
and a spacious park, denominated WIN-
PARK; the north side was bounded by the river;
on the east by the monastery of St. Saviour; and on the west by Paris Garden.

It still maintains marks of venerable antiquity, in spite of every violence which it has sustained, and looks respectable in its ruins *.

What is now denominated BANK SIDE, was formerly a range of dwellings licenced by the bishops of Winchester, for "the repair of incontinent men to the like women." These were denominated "The Bordello, or Stew-houses," concerning which the following particulars are upon record:

In a parliament holden at Westminster, in the eighth year of the reign of Henry the Second, it was ordained by the Commons, and confirmed by the King and Lords: "That divers constitutions for ever should be kept within this lordship or franchise, according to the old customs that had been there used time out of mind." Some of these were:

"That no stewholder, or his wife, should let or stay any single woman to go and come freely at all times when they listed.

* Select Views in London, &c.

"No

"No stewholder to keep any woman to board, but she to board abroad at her pleasure.

"To take no more for womens chamber in the week than fourteen pence.

"Not to keep open his doors on the holidays.

"Not to keep any single woman in the house on the holidays, but the bailiff to see these voided out of the lordship.

"No single woman to be kept against her will, that would leave her sin.

"No stewholder to receive any woman of religion, or any man's wife.

"No single woman to take money to lie with any man by; she may lay with him all night till the morrow.

"No man to be drawn or enticed into any stewhouse.

"The constables, bailiffs, and others, every week to search every stewhouse.

"No stewholder to keep any woman that hath the perilous infirmity of burning; nor to sell bread, ale, fish, wood, coal, or any victuals, &c."

These and many more orders were to be observed, upon great pain and punishment.

There were also several patents of confirmation; one of which was dated 1345, in the nineteenth of Edward the Third. In the fourth of Richard the Second these stewhouses, then belonging to Sir William Walworth, mayor of London, were farmed by Froes of Flanders, and were spoiled by Walter Tyler, and other rebels of Kent. The ordinances for the same place and houses were, however, again confirmed in the reign of Henry the Sixth, to be continued as before. Fabian informs us that in the year 1506, during the reign of Henry the Seventh, "the said stewhouses in Southwark, were for a season inhabited, and the doors closed up. "But it was not long," saith he, "ere the houses there were set open again, so many as were permitted; for as it was said, whereas before were eighteen houses, from thenceforth were appointed to be used but twelve only." These allowed stewhouses had signs on their fronts,

fronts, towards the Thames, not hung out but painted on the walls, as a Boar's Head, the Cross Keys, the Gun, the Castle, the Crane, the Cardinal's Hat, the Bull, the Swan, &c. "I have heard," says Stow, "antient men of good credit report, that these single women were forbidden the rights of the church, so long as they continued that sinful life, and were excluded from Christian burial, if they were not reconciled before their death. And therefore there was a plot of ground, called *The Single Women's Church-yard*, appointed for them far from the parish church."

In the year 1546, during the reign of Henry the Eighth, this row of stews in Southwark, was put down by the king's commandment, proclaimed by sound of trumpet, no more to be privileged and used as a common brothel; but the inhabitants to keep good and honest rules, as other places of this realm, &c.

The CLINKE was a gaol or prison for the trespassers in these districts, for such as should "brabble, fray, or break the peace on the said Bank, or in the brothel houses;" they were by the inhabitants thereabouts apprehended and committed to this gaol, where they were closely imprisoned.

This prison is still in being; and the bishop of Winchester's steward tries pleas of debt, damages or trespass in the Clink liberty, for any sum. The prison has been represented as a filthy, noisome dungeon.

GLOBE ALLEY is so named from the theatre for dramatic entertainments, called THE GLOBE, which flourished in 1603, in consequence of a licence under the privy seal, granted that year by James I. to SHAKESPEARE, FLETCHER, BURBAGE, HEMMINGS, CONDELL, and others, "authorizing them to act plays, not only at their usual place, THE GLOBE, on the Bank Side, but in any other part of the kingdom, during his majesty's pleasure."

The contrast between the poverty of the theatre in which the immortal Shakespeare and his companions acted, and and the maguificent display of pageantry in our modern places of dramatic entertainment, is amply exhibited in the following article from Stow's Chronicle.

After

After mentioning the several accidents by fire, in the year 1613, he proceeds: "Also upon St. Peter's day last, the playhouse, or theater, called THE GLOBE, upon the Banck Side, neere London, by negligent discharging of a peale of ordinance, close to the south side thereof, the *Thatch* tooke fier, and the wind sodainly desperst the flame round about, and in a very short space the whole building was quite consumed, and no man hurt. The house being filled with people, to behold the play, viz. of Henry the 8. And the next spring it was new builded in far fairer manner then before." *

Near

* It is surprizing to consider what a number of playhouses were supported in this and the preceding reign. "From the year 1570 to the year 1629, when the playhouse in White Friars was finished, no less than seventeen playhouses had been built. The names of most of them may be collected from the title-pages of old plays. And as the theatres were so numerous, the companies of players were in proportion. Besides the children of the chapel, and of the revels, we are told that queen Elizabeth, at the request of Sir Francis Walsingham, established in handsome salaries twelve of the principal players of that time, who went under the name of her Majesty's Comedians and Servants. But, exclusive of these, many noblemen retained companies of players, who acted not only privately in their lords' houses, but publicly under their licence and protection. Agreeable to this is the account which Stow gives us—"Players in former times," says he, "were retainers to noblemen, and none had the privilege to act plays but such. So in queen Elizabeth's time, many of the nobility had servants and retainers who were players, and went about getting their livelihood that way. The lord admiral had players, so had lord Strange, that played in the city of London. And it was usual on any gentleman's complaint of them for indecent reflections in their plays, to have them put down. Thus once the lord treasurer signified to the lord mayor to have these players of the lord Admiral and lord Strange prohibited, at least for some time, because one Mr. Tilney had for some reason disliked them. Whereupon the mayor sent for both companies, and gave them strict charge to forbear playing till farther orders. The lord admiral's players obeyed; but the lord Strange's, in a contemptuous manner, went to the Cross Keys, and played that afternoon. Upon which the mayor committed two of them to the Compter, and prohibited all playing for the future, till the treasurer's pleasure was farther known. This was in 1589." And in another part of his Survey of London, speaking of the stage, he says, "This,

Near THE GLOBE was THE BEAR GARDEN and place for baiting of bulls; called by Pennant "The British *Circi*." "Herein," says Stow, "were kept beares, bulls, and other beastes to be bayted; as also mastives in several kenels, nourished to bayt them. These beares and other beastes are there kept in plots of ground scaffolded about for the beholders to stand safe."

Formerly

"This, which was once a recreation, and used therefore now and then occasionally, afterwards by abuse became a trade and calling, and so remains to this day. In those former days, ingenious tradesmen, and gentlemen's servants, would sometimes gather a company of themselves, and learn interludes, to expose vice, or to represent the noble actions of our ancestors. These they played at festivals, in private houses, at weddings, or other entertainments, but in process of time it became an occupation; and these plays being commonly acted on Sundays and festivals, the churches were forsaken, and the playhouses thronged. Great inns were used for this purpose, which had secret chambers and places, as well as open stages and galleries. Here maids and good citizens children were inveigled and allured to private and unmeet contracts; here were publicly uttered popular and seditious matters, unchaste, uncomely, and shameful speeches, and many other enormities. The consideration of these things occasioned, in 1574, Sir James Hawes being mayor, an act of common council, wherein it was ordained, That no play should be openly acted within the liberty of the city, wherein should be uttered any words, examples, or doings of any unchastity, sedition, or such likely unfit and uncomely matter, under the penalty of five pounds, and fourteen days imprisonment. That no play should be acted till first perused and allowed by the lord mayor and court of aldermen; with many other restrictions. Yet it was provided that this act should not extend to plays showed in private houses, the lodgings of a nobleman, citizen or gentleman, for the celebration of any marriage, or other festivity, and where no collection of money was made from the auditors. But these orders were not so well observed as they should be; the lewd matters of plays increased, and they were thought dangerous to religion, the state, honesty, and manners, and also for infection in the time of sickness. Wherefore they were afterwards for some time totally suppressed. But, upon application to the queen and council, they were again tolerated, under the following restrictions. That no plays be acted on Sundays at all, nor on any holidays till after evening prayer. That no playing being in the dark, nor continue any such time but as any of the auditors may return to their dwellings in London before sunset, or at least before it be dark. That the queen's players

Formerly bear-baiting, was an amusement for persons of the first rank; our great princess Elizabeth thought proper to cause the French ambassadors to be carried to this theatre, to divert them with these bloody spectacles.

In the continuation of Stow's Chronicle, by Howes, is the following curious account of a baiting of wild beasts during the reign of James I. in the year 1608.

" The 23d of June, the king, queen, and prince, the lady Elizabeth, the duke of York, with divers great lords, and many others, came to the Tower to see a trial of the lion's single valour, against a great fierce bear, which had killed a child, that was negligently left in the bear house. This fierce bear was brought into the open yard, behind the lion's den, which was the place for fight: then was the great lion put forth, who gazed a while, but never offered to assault or approach the bear: then were two mastife dogs put in, who past by the bear, and boldly seized upon the lion: then was a stone horse put into the same yard, who

players only be tolerated, and of them their number and certain names to be notified in the lord treasurer's letters to the lord mayor, and to the justices of Middlesex and Surry. And those her players not to divide themselves in several companies. And that, for breaking any of these orders, their toleration cease. But all these prescriptions were not sufficient to keep them within due bounds; but their plays, so abusive oftentimes of virtue, or particular persons, gave great offence, and occasioned many disturbances: when they were now and then stopped and prohibited " It is hoped this long quotation from Stow will be excused, as it serves not only to prove several facts, but to shew the customs of the stage at that time, and the early depravity of it. But that the plays not only of that age, but long before, were sometimes personal satires, appears from a manuscript letter from Sir John Hallies to the lord chancellor Burleigh, found amongst some papers belonging to the House of Commons, in which the knight accuses his lordship of having said several dishonourable things of him and his family, particularly that his grandfather, who had then been dead seventy years, was a man so remarkably covetous, that the common players represented him before the court with great applause.

Thus we see the stage no sooner began to talk, than it grew scurrilous; and its first marks of sense were seen in ribaldry and lasciviousness. But the stage soon after recovered its credit, and rose to a higher piteh than ever.—*Baker's Biographia Dramatica, Introduction*, p. xvi.

suddenly scented, and saw both the bear and the lion, and very carelessly grazed in the middle of the yard betwixt them both: and then there were six dogs put in, the most whereof at the first seized the lion, but they suddenly left him, and seized upon the horse, and had worried him to death, but that three stout bear-wards, even as the king wished, came boldly in, and rescued the horse, by taking off the dogs one by one, whilst the lion and bear stared upon them, and so went forth with their dogs: then was that lion suffered to go into his den again, which he endeavoured to have done long before: and then were divers other lions put into that place, one after another, but they shewed no more sport nor valour than the first, and every one of them so soon as they espied the trap doors open, ran hastily into their dens. Then, lastly, there were put forth together the two young lusty lions, which were bred in that yard, and were now grown great: these at first began to march proudly towards the bear, which the bear perceiving, came hastily out of a corner to meet them, and suddenly offered to fight with the lion, but both lion and lioness skipt up and down, and fearly fled from the bear, and so these like the former lions, not willing to endure any fight, sought the next way into their den. And the 5th of July, according to the king's commandment, this bear was baited to death upon a stage: and unto the mother of the murthered child was given xx pence out of part of that money which the people gave to see the bear killed.

"And the 20 of April following, viz. 1610, prince Henry, with the young duke of Bromswick (Brunswick) being accompanied with the duke of Lennox, the earl of Arundel, and others, came privately to the Tower, and caused the great lion to be put in the yard, and iiii dogs at a course, to be set on him, and they all fought with him instantly, saving such as at their first coming into the yard in their fury, fell one upon another, because they saw none else with whom to fight, for the lion kept close to the trap door at the further end of the yard: these were choice dogs, and flew all at the lion's head, whereat the lion became

came enraged, and furiously bit divers dogs by the head and throat, holding their heads and necks in his mouth, as a cat doth hold a rat, and with his claws, he tore their flesh extremely, all which notwithstanding many of them would not let go their hold, until they were utterly spoiled: after divers courses and spoil of dogs, and great likelihood of spoil of more, which lay tugging with the lion, for whose rescue there entered in three stout bear-wards, and set a lusty dog upon the mouth of the lion: and the last dog got hold of the lion's tongue, pulled it out of his mouth, and held it so fast, that the lion neither bit him nor any other: whereupon it was generally imagined that these dogs would instantly spoil the lion, he being now out of breath, and barred from biting: and although there were now but three dogs upon him, yet they vexed him sore, whereupon the above mentioned young lusty lion and lioness were both put out together to see if they would rescue the third, but they would not, but fearfully gazed upon the dogs; then two or three of the worst dogs which had left the first lion ran upon them, chased them up and down the yard, seeking by all means to avoid the dogs, and so soon as their trap door was open they both ran hastily into their den, and a dog that pursued them, ran in with them, where they all three stood very peaceably without any manner of violence either to other, and then the three bear-wards came boldly in again, and took off all the dogs but one from the lion, and carried them away, the lion having fought long, and his tongue torne, lay staring and panting a pretty while, so as all the beholders thought he had been utterly spoiled and spent; and upon a sudden gazed upon that dog that remained, and so soon as he had spoiled him, espying the trap door open ran hastily to his den, and there never ceased walking up and down, to and fro, until he had brought himself into his former temperature; for whilst he was hot, he would never offer to lie down, but walked to and fro." Such were the cruel pastimes of this age, which made it evident that the strong tincture of a savage and warlike period was still prevalent among all ranks of persons.

Adjoining

Adjoining to WINCHESTER HOUSE, towards the south, stood ROCHESTER HOUSE, formerly the residence of the bishops of that see. Stow did not remember to have read concerning the date of its erection; but observes, that it had not been inhabited by any bishop for a considerable time, and was much out of repair. It had belonged to the priory of St. Swithen, Winchester; but afterwards was divided into small and mean dwellings.

The abbots of Waverley, in Surrey, had also their *inn* here.

We now arrive in an eastward direction to the parish church of

ST. MARY OVERY, OR ST. SAVIOUR.

THIS church was founded long before William the Conqueror, by a maiden named *Mary*; being a house of sisters, to whom she gave the profits of the ferry cross the river Thames to and from London (there then being no bridge.) This house was afterward converted into a college of priests, by a pious lady named Swithen; and in the year 1106, was converted to be a priory for canons regular, by William Pont de le Arch, and William Dauncy, knights and Normans; when William Giffard, bishop of Winchester, built the

the body of the church, and king Henry I. by charter, gave them the church of St. Margaret on the Hill; the gift was confirmed by king Stephen. Peter de la Roch founded a large chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, in the church of St. Mary; and this chapel was afterwards used as the parish church for the neighbouring inhabitants. St. Mary Overy's church was newly erected about the year 1400, to which John Gower, Esq. poet, was a great benefactor. In the year 1469, the roof of the middle aisle fell down; and in 1539, the priory was surrendered to Henry VIII. valued at 624*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *per annum.* About the ensuing Christmas the inhabitants of the Borough of Southwark purchased the priory church, which was by charter made for the joint use, both of the parishioners of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Margarets, and called by the name of St. Saviour's, Southwark; the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, on the south side, being added to the mother church, to enlarge it for the accommodation of a numerous parish. To this purchase bishop Gardiner was a great contributor. In the thirty-second of Henry VIII. the charter was confirmed by act of parliament, constituting the churchwardens a corporation.

We cannot repress our indignation when we relate the indignities which this sacred fabric suffered in the seventeenth century. We relate the circumstances in the words of Strype, in his edition of Stow:

"Upon this spacious and specious church, for well it deserves those epithets, we look backwards twenty years, or thereabouts: at which time it was in many parts of it repaired, and within throughout, richly and very worthily beautified.

"About two or three years after that gallery that is over that part of the church which is called St. Peter's Chapel, and that which is over agains it; as also that gallery that crosses the middle isle over the entrance into the chancel, much gracing the church, and supplying a great necessity, were worthily contrived and erected.

"In the years of our Lord God 1621 and 1622, it was again in many parts of it repaired; all the north side of it

at once strengthened and beautified with a substantial and very artificial rough cast: the other side plastered and whited.

" Among many rich and beautiful things that have been added to this church at divers times, and to several parts and places, some of a general cost, and some of particular bounties, for some reserved causes omitted, we here only remember that extraordinary fair and curious table of the Commandments, and the screen at the west door, set up in the year of our Lord God 1618.

" But passing all these, somewhat now of that part of this church above the chancel, that in former times was called OUR LADY'S CHAPEL.

" It is now called the NEW CHAPEL, and indeed, though very old, it now may be called *a new one*, because newly redeemed from such use and employment, as in respect of, that it was built to Divine and religious duties, may very well be branded with the stile of wretched, base, and unworthy. For that which, before this abuse, was and is now a fair and beautiful chapel, by those that were then the corporation, (which is a body consisting of thirty vestrymen, six of those thirty churchwardens) was leased and let out; and this house of God made *a Bake-house*.

" Two very fair doors that from the two side isles of the chancel of this church; and two, that through the head of the chancel, as at this day they do again, went into it, were lathed, daubed, and dammed up; the fair pillars were ordinary posts, against which they piled billets and bairns. In this place they had their ovens, in that a bolting place, in that their kneading trough; in another, I have heard, a hog's trough: for the words that were given me were, 'This place have I known a hogsty; in another a store house, to store up their hoarded meal; and in all of it something of this sordid kind and condition.'

" It was first let by the corporation aforenamed to one Wyat; after him to one Pecock; after him to one Oley-brooke; and, last, to one Wilson, all bakers. And this chapel,

chapel, still employed in the way of their trade, a bake-house, though some part of this bakehouse was some time turned into a starch house.

" The time of the continuance of it in this kind, from the first letting of it to Wyat, to the restoring of it again to the Church, was threescore and some odd years, in the year of our Lord God 1624: for in this year, the ruins and blasted estate that the old corporation sold it to, were, by the corporation of this time, repaired, removed, well and very worthily beautified: the charge of it for that year, with many things done to it since, arising to two hundred pounds. This, as the former repairs, being at the sole costs and charges of the parishioners. One aisle in this chapel was paved at the only cost of one Mr. John Hayman, taylor and Merchant Taylor, in the year 1625."

It is noble and spacious, built with three aisles, running from east to west, and a cross aisle, after the manner of a cathedral. It is built of the antient Gothic order; the roof of the body of the church and chancel, is supported by twenty-six pillars, thirteen in a range; that of Our Lady, or New Chapel (now used for the bishop's court) with six smaller pillars; and that of the former church of St. Mary Magdalene (on the south side) by six pillars, like the last. There are galleries in the walls of the choir, adorned with pillars and arches, similar to Westminster Abbey. The tower is erected on four very strong pillars, over the meeting of the middle aisle with the cross aisle; at the four angles of the tower are pinnacles of stone, with crockets, and the walls of the church of brick and boulder.

The substantial reparation of 1703, will more plainly appear, by describing the ornaments of this church; for it is wainscoted nine and a half feet high; it is well pewed, and has galleries on the west, north, and south sides, all of wainscot; the pulpit and communion table are of the same species of timber, and finely veneered; the latter having enrichments of a glory, cherubims, doves, &c. placed on a fine black and white marble foot-pace, inclosed with rail and banister, and with a wainscot fence. The altar-piece

and beautiful, in altitude about thirty-five
oot; it consists of an upper and lower part;
orned with four fluted columns, and their en-
e Corinthian order; the intercolumns are the
ts done in black letters, on large slabs of
veined marble, under a glory (exhibiting the
Jehovah, in Hebrew characters) and triangular pedi-
ts, between four Attic pilasters, with an acroteria of
figures of seven golden candlesticks replenished with
ers; the whole is under a spacious circular pediment be-
nging to the Corinthian columns, which are placed be-
een the Paternoster and Creed; each under a pediment,
ween small pilasters. The upper part is adorned with
four pedestals, and between them two attic pilasters, with
small compass pediment; on these six, and one on the
lle of the pediment, are placed seven lamps, and in
centre of this upper part, is a glory in the shape of a
dove descending within a circular groupe of cherubims, all
very spacious and finely painted, and presented to the view,
as it were, by the withdrawing of a rich curtain painted in
festoons; behind all which is a five light window, the
arch whereof is enriched with the figures of six swans, and
an angel. The organ case is of oak, very lofty, elevated on
ten square pillars, the upper part whereof is adorned with
three fames carved, standing in full proportion, about forty-
two feet from the area of the aisle.

There are two handsome inner door cases opening into the
choir northward and southward, and one of iron at the west
end of the church, under the organ; also an outer door-
case on the south side, set up in 1676. Over the aperture
of the west door, are the words of Genesis 28. 17. Psal.
39. 5. Jerem. 7, 2, 3.

The dimensions of the church are as follows: length from
the altar to the iron gate one hundred and twenty-six feet;
from that gate to the west end of the church seventy-one
feet; from the altar to the east end of the new chapel
seventy-two feet: so the whole length is two hundred
and sixty-nine feet; of the cross aisle one hundred and
nine feet; breadth of the middle aisle thirty feet; of

the rest twenty-four feet; whole breadth fifty-four feet; altitude within the church forty-seven feet; of the tower and spires about one hundred and fifty feet. The tower contains twelve of the most melodious and deep toned bells in Great Britain, the tenor being only half a note higher than St. Paul's great bell.

MONUMENTS and INSCRIPTIONS are as follows:

In the New Chapel, eastward from the altar, bishop Andrews, on a fine black and white marble tomb, habited as prelate of the Garter in his scarlet robes, in full proportion; a monument raised at his feet, on which are placed his arms between two small figures of Justice and Fortitude; and within a garter superscribed, *Honi soit qui mal y pens*, &c. The tomb has the following inscription:

Sept. 21 die Lunæ, hora matutina fere Quarta, LANCELOTUS ANDREWS, Episcopus Wintoniensis, meritissimum Lumen Orbis Christiani mortuus est,

Ephemeris Laudiana
An. Dom. 1626, Ætat. suæ 71.

At the head of the tomb:

Monumentum quod hoc restitutum. Anno 1764.

A plain monument in the north wall, in memory of John Morton, master of arts. Ob. 17. Sep. 1631.

Sir John Shorter, knight, who died lord mayor of the city of London the 4th of September 1688, aged sixty-four years. Also dame Isabella his wife, Obiit January 1703, aged seventy-two years.

In the south aisle and chapel of St. Mary Magdalen. On the south side the aisle a spacious monument, adorned with two pilasters, cornice and pediment; between the pilasters is a rock, whereon stands an angel, holding in his left hand a cicle, and pointing with its right toward the sun over its head; out of the rock issues several snakes, and at the bottom the appearance of standing corn, part of which is bound to the rock, the rest loose; all this is between two angels sitting in a repoſing posture placed lower, one having a pitchfork, the other a rake, and by each a long cross

under the corn is a winnowing fan, which parts several mottos.

the sun these words, *Sol Justitiæ.*

nder the hand of the standing angel, *Vos estis Dii Dei.*

nd on the left hand, on the cornice, *Agricultura.*

On the rock, *Petra erat Christus.*

Round the rock, *Si non Moriatur, non reviviscit.*

Under that, *Nos sevit, fovit, lavit, cogis, renovabit.*

Under the angel with the fork, *Messores.*

By the crosses, *Nemo sine Cruce beatus.*

Under that with the rake, *Congregabunt.*

In the fan is this inscription:

Arvum hoc Sepulchrale,

Exuviarum opt. matris Jacosæ Dominæ Clerke, sui ipsius lectissimæque uxoris consitioni destinatum, Gulielmus Augustinus Armiger vivus sacravit. Anna Conjux clarissima primo inseritur. Qua post decimum partum (An. 1623, Jan. 21 Marito, ac liberis quinque superstitibus) Tricenaria valedicens: In reflorescendi diem & spem, hac terra tegitur, sequimur cæteri: Sati corruptibiles, suscitandi incorruptibiles. Secundam fecit se mentem Domina Jacosa Matrona specatiss. nupta Jacobo Augustino per An. 22, deinde Roberto Clerke, Equiti Aurati, Saccarii Baroni per An. 4, Viduata permansit An. 20. bonis operibus intenta devixit, An. Ætat. 66, Salutis 1626, & hic mature in Christo Regerminandi vicem expectat.

Postremo ipse Gulielmus, eadem spe hic condidus Monumentum hoc conclusit, An. Ætat. 47, Salut. 1633.

On the east side of this chapel is a marble monument, adorned with two pilasters, entablature, and demy statue; and below, under two arches, the following inscription, enriched with two terms and a cherub, *viz.*

This monument is dedicated to the memory of John Bingham, Esq; Sadler to Queen Elizabeth and King James, who was a good benefactor to this parish and Free School. He departed this Life in September 1625, in the 75th Year of his Age, and his Body lies buried in the Vault before this Monument, where it expects the Resurrection of the Just.

William Emerson, "who departed out of this life the 27th of June, *anno* 1575, in the year of his age ninety-two."

two." This pleasing little monument is decorated with a diminutive emaciated figure, lying in a shroud on a mat. The excellence of the sculpture is almost equal to the best plaster casts.

A handsome cenotaph to the memory of the reverend Mr. THOMAS JONES, one of the chaplains of this church; a pious and painful minister, who died June 6, 1762, aged thirty-five, and was buried in the New Chapel, in bishop Andrews's vault. The head of the deceased has much expression.

A gravestone ten feet in length, on which was a border and figure in brass of a bishop in his pontificalibus, supposed to have been for WILLIAM WICKHAM, bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards of Winchester, who died in 1595.

IN THE CHANCEL AND MIDDLE AISLE.

Near the altar a monument of black and white marble, adorned with pyramidal figures, pilasters and arch, under which are the figures of the defunct, and his two wives and children below in a kneeling posture (fenced with iron rail and banister) with this inscription on the south side:

Peter Humble, Gentleman, dedicates this Monument to the pious memory of Richard Humble Alderman of London, and Margaret his Wife, Daughter to John Pierson of Nathing* in the County of Essex Gentleman, by whom he had issue 2 Sons, John, who died young, and the above named Peter, now living; also 4 Daughters, Catharine, Weltham, Margaret, and Elizabeth, who survived the other 3, and was interred the same day with her Father, April 13, 1616. Richard left Isabel his 2d Wife Widow, who was the Daughter of Richard Kichinman of Henley in the County of York Gentleman, bequeathing to the Poor of this Parish 5l. 4s. per Ann. for ever, out of the Tenements adjoining to the South side of the 3 Crown-gate in Southwork.

And on the north side of this monument are these lines:

Like to the Damask Rose you see,
Or like the Blossom on the Tree,
Or like the dainty Flower of May,
Or like the Morning of the Day;

* Probably *Nasing*.

Or

like the Sun, or like the Shade,
like the Gourd which Jonas had.
Even so is Man, whose Thread is spun,
Drawn out, and cut, and so is done.
e Rose withers, the Blossom blasteth,
The Flower fades, the Morning hasteth;
The Sun sets, the Shadow flies,
The Gourd consumes, and Man he dies.

Edward Robinson Brewer, Ob. 20 July 1652, and his two sons, Edward and Richard. The grave-stone thus inscribed:

Underneath this Stone lie three,
Join'd by Consanguinity;
The Father he did lead the way,
(His Sons made haste, death could not stay.)
The Eldest Son the next did go,
The Younger might in vain say no.
But as they all receiv'd their Breath,
So did they soon resign to Death,
For to enjoy that Heav'nly rest,
Which is ordain'd for those who're blest.

In and about the North Aisle.

Two old tombs in the north wall of the aisle near the east end, the plates with the inscriptions being stolen away, supposed to have been erected in memory of Thomas Cure, Esq. sadler to Edward VI. queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth, Ob. 1598; and "Mark Proudfoot, gentleman, servant to king James, and the late king Charles, sixty years. Obiit 20, March 1657, aged eighty."

A little farther westward in the wall, a monument adorned with two square columns and entablement of the Corinthian order, the demy figures of the deceased and his wife, and the figures of six children below in a kneeling posture; a winged death's head, &c. The inscription:

An Epitaph upon John Trehearne, Gentleman Porter to King James I.

Had Kings a Power to lend their Subjects Breath,
Trehearne, thou should'st not be cast down by Death;

Thy

Thy Royal Master still would keep thee then,
But Length of Days, are beyond Reach of Men.
Nor Wealth, nor Strength, nor great Mens Love can ease
The Wounds Death's Arrows make, for thou hast these;
In thy King's Court, good place to thee is given,
Whence thou shalt go to the Kings Court of Heaven.

John Gower, poet, and cotemporary with Chaucer; also a benefactor to this church: his tomb in the north wall is spacious, of the Gothic order, adorned with his image lying at full length, his head resting on three books which he wrote, and three figures of women painted on the wall, crowned with ducal coronets, representing *Pity*, *Mercy*, and *Charity*, with these French lines on them:

Pour ta pite Jesu regarde,
Et me cest Ame en Savuegarde.

O bone Jesu fait te mercy
Al'ame, dont le corps gist icy.

En toy qui es Fitz de Dieu le Pere,
Savuo soit, qui gist sours cest pierre.

And this epitaph:

Hic jacet Joannes Gower Armiger, Anglorum Poeta celeberrimus, ac huic sacro Edificio Benefactor insignis, temporibus Edw. III. & Rich. II.

Armigeri scutum nihil à modo fert tibi tutum,
Reddidit inmolutum, morti generali tributum.
Spiritus exutum se gaudeat esse solutum,
Est ubi virtutum Regnum, sine Labe Statutum.

In the Cross Aisle.

A monument of marble and other stone, at the north end of this aisle, adorned with columns, entablature and arched pediment of the Ionic order; also the figure of the deceased habited in a gown lined with fur, and cumbent, his head reposing on the palm of his right hand, in the left a book; also a cherub: The epitaph:

Here Lockyer lies interred, enough his Name
Speaks one hath few Competitors in Fame,
A Name so great, so gen'ral, it may scorn
Inscriptions, which do vulgar Tombs adorn.

A Diminution

minution 'tis to write in Verse
ulogies, which most Mens Mouths rehearse;
'irtues and his Pills are so well known,
Envy can't confine them under Stone.
ney'll survive his Dust, and not expire,
ll things else at th' Universal Fire.
Verse is lost, his Pills Embalm him safe
ature times, without an Epitaph.
Deceased April 26 A. D. 1672. aged 72.

At the foot of this monument is the image of a knight Templar in a cumbent posture, his sword drawn, and held across his breast. At his feet the remains of some animal not easily distinguishable. Probably William Warren, earl of Surrey, who went to Jerusalem during the Crusades, was slain in battle, in 1148, and said to have been buried within these walls.

A very graceful neat monument of white marble veined with blue, adorned with two pilasters, entablature, and pediment; a bust under a canopy curtain, between the figures of two babes weeping; also cherubims, cartouches, death heads, and this inscription:

To the memory of Mr. Richard Blisse of this Parish, a faithful Friend, and most affectionate Husband. His Wife Elizabeth, out of a just sense of her Loss, hath caused this monument to be erected, as the last Testimony of her Love. He died suddenly the 4th of August, and was buried underneath, the 12th of the same month, A. D. 1703, Ætat. 67, Conjug. 29.

A gravestone in the area near the north end of the cross aisle, of grey marble, inscribed:

Here lies the Body of the Reverend Mr. Richard Martin, who was for near 11 Years one of the Ministers of this Church (as his Father had been for 23 Years) he was also Prebendary of Westminster, and Chaplain to the 3d Troop of Guards, Ob. 28 April 1702.

A monument on the west wall of the south stem of the cross aisle, inscribed:

Monumentum Viri Justi

In memory of John Symons, Citizen and White Baker of London, who departed this Life the 10th of August 1625, and was a good

good benefactor unto this Parish, who gave to the Poor 8l. per Ann. for ever, to be distributed on the Feast Day of St. Thomas before Christmas; and unto St. George's Parish in Southwork, the Sum of 10l. per Ann. for ever; and unto the Parish of St. Mary Newington in Surry, the Sum of 5l. per Ann. for ever. These Sums to come unto the said Parishes after the decease of his Father Samuel Symons, who yet liveth in the Year 1631.

His Flesh interr'd here, once contain'd a Spirit,
Who by God's Mercy and his Saviour's Merit,
Departed in that constant Hope of Trust,
To reign eternally among the Just.
To live and die well, was his whole endeavour,
And in Assurance dy'd to live for ever.

Here were also buried, Thomas Yong, Clarenceux king at arms. William lord Scales, William earl Warren, John Buckland, Glover, 1625, with this epitaph:

Not twice ten Years of Age a weary Breath,
Have I exchanged for a happy Death.
My Course so short, the longer is my Rest,
God takes them soonest, whom he loveth best.
For he that's born to day and dies to morrow,
Loseth some time of Rest, but more of Sorrow.

On a stone in the New Chapel, under the Grocers arms:

Garret some call'd him, but that was too high,
His Name is Garrard, who now here doth lye:
He in his Youth was toss'd with many a Wave,
But now at Port arriv'd, rests in his Grave.
The Church he did frequent whilst he had breath,
And wish'd to lie therein after his death.
Weep not for him, since he is gone before
To Heaven, where Grocers there are many more.

Here also, on the 28th of November, 1807, was buried, ABRAHAM NEWLAND, Esq. fifty years the faithful and diligent cashier to the Bank of England; under which article an account is given of him.

The living may be called a rectory impropriate, the churchwardens receiving tythes since the 32 Hen. VIII. to the year 1672, when the parish of Christchurch being

his, the tythes ceased; but the churchwardens
erward to raise (in lieu of those tythes) and levy
sh, a sum not exceeding 350*l. per annum*, to
o two preaching chaplains *per annum* each
master of the free-school 30*l. per annum*, and
residue to be laid out in the reparation of the church.

The vestry is select, consisting of thirty inhabitants; and the parish officers are churchwardens, and other subordinate officers.

In St. Saviour's church-yard, on the south side of the church, is a FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, founded at the charge of the parish, by patent granted by queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1562, constituting six governors chosen out of the vestry.

The school-house was burnt down in 1676, but rebuilt in a handsome stile. This foundation is governed by a master and usher; and is free for all such poor children as are natives of this parish.

Adjoining is a FREE ENGLISH SCHOOL, founded by Dorothy Applebee, about the year 1681, for thirty poor boys of this parish; to be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. This school is, by the will of the founder, under the inspection of the governors belonging to the beforementioned grammar school.

At a small distance from St. Saviour's church is THE BOROUGH MARKET, which is a large area surrounded with stalls, and other conveniences, for the sale of various kinds of provisions, but particularly vegetables. The principal market for flesh is on the west side of the Borough High Street.

On the west side of this market is DEADMAN'S PLACE, in which is situated an *Hospital* or *College* founded by Thomas Cure, Esq. in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It consists of sixteen rooms for as many poor men and women, of St. Saviour's parish, each of whom has 20*d. per* week. This hospital is governed by one of the wardens, called College Warden; and there is a chapel belonging to it, in which prayers are read twice a week by one of the old

men belonging to the college. Here are also two almshouses founded by Henry Sprat: and in the burial-ground belonging to the college are rooms for two poor people, founded by Mr. Henry Jackson, in the year 1682, each of whom hath 20*d. per* week. Also two houses, founded by Henry Young, Esq. who endowed them with 5*l.* 4*s. per annum*, to be paid weekly.

Passing through the church-yard into the Borough High Street, we come to ST. MARGARET'S HILL; so called, because on the site formerly stood the parish church of St. Margaret; the union of the parish of which with that of St. Saviour, as already related, was the cause of the neglect and desertion of this fabric, part of which was afterwards appropriated for the court of sessions for the Borough, &c. and a part for a prison, since removed to Mill Lane, and called THE BOROUGH COMPTER. The whole has been lately rebuilt; but does not possess any thing to attract notice. In the front, facing Blackman Street, scaffolding is usually erected to form a court of Hustings for the election of two burgesses to serve in parliament for this borough.

The Borough of Southwark first sent members to parliament in the twenty-third year of the reign of Edward I. The right of election was settled in 1702, to be only in the inhabitants paying scot and lot. The returning officer is the high bailiff, an officer appointed by the corporation of the city of London.

On the opposite side of High Street is the TABARD * (corrupted to TALBOT) INN. In which was the residence of the abbots of Hyde, near Winchester, whenever they came to the metropolis to attend their duty in parliament.

* "So called," says Stow, "of the sign which, as we now term it, is of a jacket or sleeveless coat, whole before, open on both sides, with a square collar, winged at the shoulders. A stately garment of old time, commonly worn by noblemen and others both at home and abroad, in the wars; but then to wit, in the wars their arms embroidered, or otherwise depicted upon them, that every man by his coat of arms might be known from others. But now these Tabards are only worn by the heralds, and are called their Coats of Arms in service."

This inn was also the place of rendezvous for the pilgrims on their journies to pay adoration to the shrine of *St. Thomas à Becket*, at Canterbury: Chaucer describes their mode of behaviour at the inn, and the circumstances of their progress. After commencing his prologue with the time of the year and the state of the atmosphere when the "yong Sunn hath in the Ram his halvè cours yrunn:" &c. the poet proceeds:

Befell that in that seson on that day
In Southwerk at the Tabberd as I lay
Ready to wendin on my pilgrimage
To Canterbury, with devote corage,
At night wer come into that hostery
Wele nine and twenty in a company
Of sundrie folk, by aventure yfall
In felaship and pilgrimes wer they all;
That toward Canterbury wouldin ride
The chambers and stablis werin wide,
And well we werin expid at the best, &c.

After introducing to view the various personages who composed the cavalcade, who were the knight, the squire, the squire's yeoman, the prioress, the monk, a friar, a merchant, the clerk of Oxenford, the serjeaunt at law, the frankelan (freeholder) haberdasher, &c. the coke, the shipman, the doctor of phisick, the wife of Bath, the parsonne, the plowman, the millare, the manciple (purveyor of viands) the reve (bailiff) the sompnour, (apparitor) and the pardoner, (seller of pardons) and informed of

The state, aray, and nomber, and the cause
Why that assemblid was thir companie
In Southwerke, at this gentil hostelrie;
That hight the Tabbarde, fastè by the Bell.

The poet acquaints his readers that

——Now it is time to you for to tell
How that we barin us that ilkè night
Whan we wer in that hostelrie alight.

Grete cherè made our host as werichone,
And to the suppere set he us anone;

And

And servid us with vitailes of the best,
Strong was the wine, and well to drink us lest.
A semely man our hostè was withal,
To ben a marshall in a Lord'is hall;
A largê man he was, with eyin stepe,
A fairer burgeis is there none in Chepe.
Bold of his speche, and wise, and well ytaught,
And of manhodè lakkid him right naught.
And eke thereto he was a mery man,
And after suppere playin he began,
And spake of mirth amongis other thinges,
Whan that we haddè made our rekeninges;
And seidè thus, now Lordingis trewly
Ye ben to me welcome right hertély:
For by my trouth, if that I shal not lie,
I saw not this yere soche a cumpanie
At ones (once) in this herbrue, (inn) as is now,
Fain would I don you mirthè, wist I how.

On the top of the page of the prologue to the Canterbury Tales, in Urry's edition of Chaucer, is an engraving representing the pilgrims setting out from the inn on their journey.

The highway from St. Margaret's Hill to Newington Causeway, is called BLACKMAN STREET; on the east side of which is the prison called THE MARSHALSEA.

This is a court of law and a prison, intended at first for the determination of causes and differences among the king's menial servants, and was under the controul of the knight marshal of the royal household, and removeable at pleasure *. It had particular cognizance of murders, and other

* Stow informs us, "that in the year 1376, the 50th of Edward III. Henry Percy being marshal, kept his prisoners in the city of London; where having committed one J. Pendergest; of Norwich, contrary to the liberties of the city of London, the citizens, by persuasion of the lord Fitzwalter, their standard bearer, took armour, and ran with great rage to the marshal's inn, broke up the gates, brought out the prisoner, and conveyed him away, minding to have burnt the stocks in the midst of their city; but they first sought for Sir Henry Percy, to have punished him, as I have noted in my annals.

"Moreover,

other offences, committed within the king's court; such as striking, which was antiently punishable by the loss of the offending hand. Here also persons guilty of piracies, and other offences on the high seas, were committed. For the latter purpose it is still continued, though the offenders are tried and convicted at the Old Bailey, and executed at Execution Dock, Wapping.

The dispensation of the law in the *Marshalsea*, and *King's Palace Court*, is by the following judges, the lord steward of the household, knight marshal, deputy marshal, steward, &c. The causes are conducted by four counsel, and six attornies; here are also six marshalmen, or tipstaffs, and subordinate officers. The attornies are of Clifford's Inn, London, none others being suffered to practise in these courts. The court has jurisdiction twelve miles round Whitehall, (exclusive of the city of London) for actions of debts, damages, trespasses, &c.; and subject to be removed to a higher court of law, when above 5*l*.

Mr. Howard describes the prison, as "an old irregular building (rather several buildings) in a spacious yard. There are in the whole near sixty rooms; and yet only six of them left for common side debtors. The prison is too small, and greatly out of repair.

"Mr. Allnutt, who was many years since a prisoner here, had, during his confinement, a large estate be-

"Moreover, about the feast of Easter, next following, John, duke of Lancaster, having caused all the whole navy of England to be gathered together at London, a certain esquire chanced to kill one of the shipmen; which act the other shipmen taking in ill part, they brought their suit into the king's court of Marshalsea, which then, as happened, saith my author, was kept in Southwark; but when they perceived that court to be too favourable to the murderer; and farther, that the king's warrant was also gotten for his pardon; they, in great fury, ran to the house wherein the murderer was imprisoned, broke into it, and brought out the prisoner with his fetters on his legs; they thrust a knife to his heart, and stuck him as if he had been a hog. After this they tied a rope to his fetters, and drew him to the gallows; where, when they had hanged him, as though they had done a great act, they caused the trumpets to be sounded before them to their ships, and there, in great triumph, they spent the rest of the day."

queathed

queathed to him. He learned sympathy by his sufferings, and left 100*l.* a year to release poor debtors from hence. Many are cleared by it every year."

In the year 1381, the Kentish rebels broke down the houses of the Marshalsea and King's Bench, in Southwark; took from thence the prisoners, broke down the house of Sir John Immorth, the marshal of the Marshalsea, and King's Bench, &c. In 1387, the eleventh of Richard the Second, after St. Bartholomew's Day, the king kept a great council in the castle of Nottingham, and the Marshalsea of the king was then kept at Loughborough upwards of six days. Sir Walter Manny was marshal of the Marshalsea in the twenty-second year of the reign of Henry VI. William Brandon, Esq. in the year 1504; during his presidency the prisoners of the Marshalsea, at that time removed back to Southwark, broke out, and many of them being taken, were executed; especially such as had been committed for felony or treason.

A dangerous insurrection in Southwark, in 1592, was occasioned by the serving of a warrant from the lord chamberlain, by one of the knights marshal's men, upon a felt-maker's servant, who was committed to the Marshalsea, with others, that had been accused to his lordship by the knights marshal's man, without cause of offence. The officer entered the house where the warrant was to be served, with a dagger drawn, alarming the man's wife who sat by the fire with a young infant in her arms; and after having taken the prisoners, committed them to the Marshalsea, where they lay five days without having it in their power to answer the supposed offence. Upon this the servants of the felt-makers made this a common cause, and assembled together out of Bermondsey Street and Blackfriars, with a great number of men, to rescue those that were committed to the Marshalsea. The pretence of their meeting was occasioned by a play on the Sabbath; which, besides its profanation, gave opportunity to commit various disorders.

The lord mayor, Sir William Webb, hearing of the tumult, hastened, with one of the sheriffs, to the scene of disorder;

[illegible]d having dismissed the multitude by proclama-
[illegible] some of the ringleaders, and committed them
son, [illegible]o be farther punished as they deserved; he sent
[illegible] mor[illegible]ng for the deputy and constable of the Bo-
[illegible]h, with others who were present, from whom he found,
the testimony of the inhabitants, that the occasion of the
had been through the misconduct of the marshal's
[illegible]n; and to add to the provocation, when the populace
had assembled, the knight marshal's men having sheltered themselves within the Marshalsea, issued forth with their daggers drawn and bastinadoes in their hands, beating innocent passengers; and afterwards drew their swords, by which several persons were slain; this had increased the tumult.

The inhabitants of Southwark also complained, "that the said marshal's men were very unneighbourly and disdainful among them, refusing to pay scot and lot with them, or any other duty to church or commonwealth." The lord mayor upon these informations applied to the lord treasurer, that they might be admonished of their behaviour, and receive more discretion in serving their warrant."

The lord mayor apprehending also great danger in the city, when the apprentices and others who had raised the insurrection should be punished, it having been generally known that the marshal's men gave the occasion; wrote to the lord treasurer, and urged that their punishment should be impartial, as well upon the knight marshal's men, who excited the disorders by their indiscreet and violent behaviour, as upon the rioters; adding, that in case it were not done, notwithstanding the great care that the magistracy had and meant to take to keep good order; and he supposed that the magistrates of this city never had the inhabitants under better regulation, yet they were in doubt that this mischief could not be thoroughly abated if the measure recommended was not adopted. The lord treasurer attended to the representation, and peace was restored.

On

On the same side of the street, southwardly, is the parish church of

St. GEORGE THE MARTYR.

THE church which formerly stood in this place, was of antient foundation, and pertained to the abbey of Bermondsey, by the gift of two benefactors, Thomas Arderne (father and son), in the year 1122; having undergone many repairs, and being ruinous on account of its great age, the parishioners applied to parliament, and obtained an act to have another erected; in consequence of which the present edifice was begun in the year 1734, and completely finished in 1736.

There is an ascent to this church by a flight of steps, defended by plain iron rails. The door case, which is Ionic, has a circular pediment, ornamented with the heads of cherubims in clouds; and on each side of this pediment, which reaches to the height of the roof, the front is adorned with a balustrade and vases. From this part the tower rises plain, strengthened with rustic quoins, as is the body of the building, and on the corners of the tower are again placed vases. Hence are raised a series of Ionic columns supporting the base of the spire, which has ribs on the

angles, and openings in all the faces. The top is crowned with a ball, from which rises the fane. Within the tower are eight small bells.

The interior is composed of a nave and two aisles, with galleries on the north, south, and west sides, in the latter of which is a good organ. The ceilings, &c. are handsomely decorated, and the whole well lighted by a double series of windows. The advowson of the living is in the gift of the crown.

In the old church was contained the unhallowed remains of the cruel bishop BONNER, who had for many years been confined in the Marshalsea, where he died miserably, unpitied, and unlamented.

Opposite St. George's church formerly stood the magnificent mansion built by Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, in the reign of Henry the Eighth. It was called SUFFOLK HOUSE; but coming afterwards into the king's hands *, it took the name of SOUTHWARK PLACE, and a *Mint* was established here for the king's use; whence its present name.

Edward the Sixth, in the second year of his reign, came from Hampton Court, and dined in this house, where he knighted JOHN YORKE, one of the sheriffs of London, and returned through the city to Westminster.

Mary I. gave the mansion to NICHOLAS HETH, archbishop of York, and to his successors for ever, to be their inn or lodging for their repair to London, as a recompence for York House, near Westminster, which king Henry, her father, had taken from cardinal Wolsey, and the see of York.

Archbishop Heth sold the premises †, and the purchasers pulled

* This house was also called, while it was in the duke's possession, The Duke's Place; which place he exchanged with the said king Henry the Eighth; and the king, in exchange, gave him the bishop of Norwich's Place, in St. Martin's in the Fields; and this exchange was enacted the twenty-eighth of Henry the Eighth.—*Stow.*

† The said archbishop, August 6, 1557, obtained a license for the alienation of this capital messuage of Suffolk Place, and to apply the price

Drawn by Gyfford & Engraved by Bucky

For Dr. Hughson's Description of London

SOUTHWARK.

Towards St. Margaret's Hill.

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pulled it down, sold the lead, stone, iron, &c. and built on the site many small cottages, on which they imposed great rents, "to the increasing of beggars in that borough." The archbishop bought Norwich House abovementioned, on account of its vicinity to the court, and left it to his successors.

The Mint continued for many years an asylum for debtors and fraudulent persons, who took refuge here with their effects, and set their creditors at defiance*; but this, and similar privileges, were entirely suppressed by parlia-

price thereof for the buying of other houses, called also Suffolk Place, lying near Charing Cross, as appears from a register belonging to the dean and chapter of York.—*Stow.*

* The inhabitants of Whitefryars, Savoy, Salisbury Court, Ram Alley, Mitre Court, Fullwood's Rents, Baldwin's Gardens, Montague Close, the Minories, Clink, and Deadman's Place, assumed to themselves a privilege of protection from arrests, for debt; against whom a severe, though just statute was made, 8 and 9 William III. chap. 27. "whereby any person having monies owing from any in these pretended privileged places, may, upon a legal process taken out, require the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the head bailiff of the dutchy, liberty, or the high sheriff of Surrey, or bailiff of Southwark, or their deputies, to take a *posse comitatus*, and arrest such persons, or take their goods upon execution or extent; and the sheriffs or officers neglecting, to forfeit to the plaintiff 100l. and every person opposing them, to forfeit 50l. and to be sent to gaol till the next assize, and suffer such imprisonment, and be set in the pillory, as the court shall think fit; and any person rescuing or aiding therein, forfeits to the plaintiff 500l. and upon non-payment of the forfeitures, the person neglecting, to be transported to some of the plantations for seven years; and returning again within that time, to be guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy; and persons harbouring those that have made such rescues, shall be transported as aforesaid, unless they pay the plaintiff the whole debt and costs." Yet this place pretends to as much privilege as before, though this act has suppressed all the other places; and these streets are reckoned within the compass of this Mint, viz. Mint Street, Crooked Lane there, Bell's Rents, Exchange Alley, Cheapside, and Lombard Street there; also Cannon Street, Suffolk Street, St. George Street, Queen Street, King Street, Peter Street, Harrow Alley, Anchor Alley, and Duke Street, all in the parish of St. George, Southwark.—*New View of London*, Vol. I. p. 153.

ment in the reign of George I. The place is at present one of the most filthy and inconvenient districts in the Borough.

Northward of the MINT is UNION STREET, in which is UNION HALL, a very handsome structure, appropriated as a police office, appointed by government for the administration of justice. Adjoining to which is the SURREY DISPENSARY, on the same plan and for the same purposes as the London, and other Dispensaries in the metropolis.

At the south-east end of Blackman Street, in HORSEMONGER LANE, is the COUNTY GAOL and HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE COUNTY OF SURREY. This prison was formerly kept in a place near St. George's church, called the WHITE LION, so called on account of its having been a common inn, bearing that sign.

Speaking of that residence of misery, Mr. Howard observes, that "in so close a prison, situated in a populous neighbourhood, I did not wonder to see in March 1776 several felons sick on the floors: no bedding nor straw: no infirmary: no chapel: divine service performed in the parlour; which is too small for the purpose; about sixteen feet square. If the county do not build a new gaol, more roomy and airy, and in a better situation, it would at least be adviseable to add to this an infirmary, chapel, &c."

The county took the hint, and erected the present spacious premises in HORSEMONGER LANE. Here is a good room for a court hall, a chapel, offices, &c. adapted for such a mass of structures; the situation is also more open, and consequently more healthy.

At the south-west corner of BLACKMAN STREET, in the road to the Obelisk, St. George's Fields, is situated the KING'S BENCH PRISON, a place of confinement for debtors, and for every one sentenced by the court of King's Bench to suffer imprisonment: but those who can purchase the liberties have the benefit of walking through Blackman Street, and a part of the Borough, and in St. George's Fields. It is a brick building, in a fine air, and surrounded with a very high brick wall: without which inclosure the marshal,

marshal, who has the keeping of this gaol, has very handsome apartments. Prisoners in any other gaol may remove hither by Habeas Corpus. Before this building was erected, the King's Bench prison stood near St. George's church.

Stow informs us that "the courts of King's Bench and Chancery have oftentimes been removed to other places; and so have likewise the gaols that serve those courts, as in the year 1304, Edward I. commanded the courts of the King's Bench and the Exchequer, which had remained seven years at York, to be removed to their old place at London. And in the year 1387, the eleventh of Richard II. Robert Trisilian, chief justice, came to the city of Coventry, and there sat the space of a month, as justice of King's Bench; and caused to be indicted, in that court, about the number of two thousand persons of that country, &c.

"It seemeth therefore, that for that time, the prison or gaol of that court, was not far off. Also in the year 1392, the sixteenth of the same Richard, the archbishop of York, being lord chancellor, for good will that he bear to his city, caused the King's Bench and Chancery to be removed from London to York. But before long they were returned to London.

"The prisoners in this prison of the King's Bench were formerly not only restrained by their liberty; but were further punished by reason of the streightness of room, there being more, about the middle of queen Elizabeth's reign, committed there than before, as well for debt, trespass, as other causes; by reason of which streightening and pestering one another, great annoyances and inconveniences grew among the prisoners, that occasioned the death of many: so that within six years last past, (it was now about the year 1579) very near an hundred persons died; and between Michaelmas and March, about a dozen persons, besides others that had been extremely sick, and hardly recovered; and some remained still sick, and in danger of their lives, through a certain contagion, called *The Sickness of the House*, which many times happened among them,

them, ingendering chiefly, or rather only, of the small or few rooms in respect of the many persons abiding in them; and there, by want of air, breathing in one another's faces, as they lay; which could not but breed infection, especially when any infectious person was removed from other prisons thither. And many times it so happened, namely, in the summer season, that through want of air, and to avoid smothering, they were forced, in the night time, to cry out to the marshal's servants, to raise and open the doors of the ward, whereby to take air in the yard, for their refreshing. Whereupon these prisoners, about March 1579, put up a petition to the lords of the queen's privy council; 'setting forth all this their lamentable condition; and beseeched them to take some order for the enlarging of the said rooms, for the preservation of their lives that then remained there, as of others that should fortune to be committed thither; and also for building some chapel or place of common prayer; they being driven to use, for that purpose, a certain room through which was a continual recourse. And that they would the rather be moved thereunto, in that the same house or lands were the queen's inheritance, and the marshal there answerable to her highness for a yearly rent therefore; and also being her highnesses principal gaol.'

"For seconding this petition Sir OWEN HOPTON, knight, lieutenant of the Tower; FLEETWOOD, the recorder; and several aldermen and justices of the peace sent their letter to the lords, testifying the truth of the above said complaint; and moreover assuring their honours that there was not one convenient or several room in the whole house, wherein they might sit for the executing the queen's majesty's commission; but were forced to use a little low room, or parlour, adjoining to the street, where the prisoners daily dined and supped; so that were it not for the discharging their duties that way, and some tender remorse towards the help of some prisoners hard cases, they could be contented to tarry from thence, as well as some other of their colleagues did for the inconveniency aforesaid."

The

The prison consists of one large pile of buildings, on the sides of which are nearly three hundred chambers; the south centre has a pediment, under which is the chapel. The place has all the accommodations of a market, and has the appearance of a foreign monastic foundation It "is in most respects like the Fleet Prison, but it is larger, more airy, and more conveniently laid out. The rules, though more extensive, cost more to be obtained. Being out of the town, the prison, though more wholesome, is less in the way of friends who might call, which to the chief part of prisoners, is a considerable disadvantage. The number of people confined is greater, and decent accommodations are even more expensive than in the Fleet."

Hence to the OBELISK, are low buildings in damp situations, raised within these last twenty years; so that those who would now enquire out St. George's Fields, and its various swamps and ditches, must be surprised to find the whole site forming the basis of an extensive town, raised according to the taste, convenience, or caprice of various projectors.

END OF ROUTE I.

ROUTE II.

From the Obelisk, along the East and West Sides of Great Surrey Road, to Blackfriars Bridge. Return by the West Side to the New Cut, to Westminster Bridge; whence, by the Asylum and Freemason's School, the Route is terminated at the Obelisk.

ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS. This tract was anciently a broad portion of marsh land, till the embankment of the river Thames, rendered it tenable. It was certainly inhabited by some of the Romans, which is sufficiently authenticated by the remains of tessellated pavements, coins, and bones, and might have been used as an *æstiva*, or summer camp; for it could not have been any other, the situa-

tion having been too damp for a residentiary station; for even till the seventeenth century Lambeth Marsh was overflowed. The idea entertained by dean Gale, and doctor Salmon, of the antient Londinium being placed on this side of the Thames, has been sufficiently exploded, to admit of any further investigation.

These fields however have borne their share of celebrity in the annals of this country; they were very often the scenes of grandeur and cavalcade, and sometimes the rendezvous of rebellion and discord. It was to this place that Wat Tyler's, and Jack Cade's, rebels, resorted to oppose the royal authority; and it was here that the former retired after the arrest of their leader, in Smithfield, and were compelled to yield to the allegiance they had violated. Here also the infatuated mob commenced the riots of 1780, which threatened the existence of the metropolis, had they not been happily quelled.

These fields now form different roads; and from the OBELISK, open communications with all the south and south-east counties, and the coasts of France, in times of peace.

THE OBELISK was erected in the year 1771, during the mayoralty, and in honour of BRASS CROSBY, Esq. who had been confined in the Tower for the conscientious discharge of his magisterial duty. It is a plain, but neat structure, and forms a centre at the meeting of the great south road from London, the road from Westminster, from Southwark, from Newington, and from Lambeth. One side is inscribed with the cause of its erection; the other three sides mark the distances from Fleet Street, London Bridge, and Westminster.

As this is one of the most considerable improvements that have taken place in the present reign, it will be very proper in this place to notice that on the 27th of January, 1769, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, presented, by the sheriffs, a petition to the House of Commons, which set forth:

"That,

For D.r Hughsons Description of London

Drawn by Schnebbelie & Engraved by Sparrow

Entrance to London by the OBELISK in the Surry Road?

" That, by an act passed in the twenty-ninth year of king George II. the petitioners were impowered to build a bridge across the river Thames, from Blackfriars, in the city of London, to the opposite side in the county of Surrey, and to make several ways and passages to and from the same, on each side of the said river; and, by another act passed in the seventh year of his present majesty's reign, were empowered and enabled to compleat the said bridge, and the avenues thereto on the London side; and that, the works of the said bridge being now nearly finished, it is become necessary forthwith to make a road or avenue thereto on the Surrey side; and therefore the petitioners, if they might be furnished with sufficient means for that purpose, are willing to undertake the making of a straight road, from the said bridge, southwards, to the present road across St. George's Fields, between Symonds's corner and the Stones End, in Blackman Street; and from thence branching into two parts, the one leading to some place at or near the Dog and Duck, and the other to Newington Butts; the expence whereof, as well as of the several purchases necessary for that purpose, the petitioners are willing and desirous should be defrayed by a continuation of the tolls now payable for the passage over London Bridge, and the said bridge at Blackfriars, and which, by the said act of the seventh year of his present majesty, are to cease and determine immediately after the payment of certain sums therein mentioned; and that the said intended road might be lighted, watched, and kept in repair, at the expence of a small toll thereon; and therefore praying, that leave may be given to bring in a bill, for enabling the petitioners to make the said intended road, and to light, watch, and repair the same when made."

The bill, ordered in consequence of this petition, passed into an act, of which the following are the heads:

The preamble " recites the acts of 29 Geo. II. and 7 Geo. III. relating to the building, &c. of Blackfriars Bridge; and the act sets forth, that the mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, are by it impowered to make a road fifty feet wide from the south side of the Upper Ground Street, at the foot of the said bridge, in a straight line with the middle line thereof, to a circle, area, or place, to be by them made at or upon the present road cross St. George's Fields, between Symonds Corner and the south end of Blackman Street, in the Borough of Southwark: this said circle, area, or place, is not to exceed two hundred and fifty feet

in diameter; and they are also hereby impowered to make another road sixty feet wide from the said circle, area, or place, to some place at or near the house commonly called the Dog and Duck; such last mentioned road to be in a straight or curved direction, so that the greater part thereof be in a straight line with the present road leading to Lambeth; and they are moreover hereby impowered to make another road sixty feet wide from the said circle, area, or place in a straight line, to some place at or near Newington Butts.

" It is likewise hereby lawful for them to raise such roads to any height, making satisfaction; and to arch over, or fill up ditches, water-courses, sewers, pools, and ponds, but so as not to obstruct the course of Pudding-mill Stream: they may also erect drains and sewers in and through such ditches, &c. and purchase houses, lands, &c. for the purposes aforesaid; and the said power of purchasing is limited to ten years.

" Bodies politic, corporate, &c. trustees, and other persons, are impowered to sell and convey; and in case of refusal or inability to treat, the justices of Surrey are to issue a precept to the sheriff of Surrey to summon a jury; which jury is to be drawn according to the act of 3 Geo. II. and the jurors may be challenged: and the said justices are hereby impowered to summon and examine witnesses, and direct views. The jury is to assess the value, and the justices to give final judgment. Previous notice is to be given to the parties interested; and, on payment of the value assessed, the premises are to be conveyed to the city.

" Where a good title cannot be made, or legal conveyance executed, or parties found, the justices are to order the purchase money to be paid into the Bank; subject to the order of the Court of Chancery, on motion or petition. Verdicts and judgments are to be entered among the records of the quarter sessions of Surrey. Copies are good evidence. On payment into the Bank, the premises are to vest in the city. Justices, on petition, may invest the money in the public funds. If the money is not tendered, verdicts and judgments are not binding. Purchase monies of trust are to be reinvested in other purchases, to the same uses. Conveyance by femes covert inrolled are to be effectual; and so all other bargains and sales. Persons not entering their claims within a limited time are to be barred, but at liberty to recover the purchase money from persons receiving the same. After purchase, tenants are to deliver possession within six months; and,

on

on refusal, justices are to issue a precept to the sheriff to deliver possession. Mortgagees, on tender of principal and interest, are to convey; but on refusal interest is to cease, on payment of principal and interest into the Bank; and upon such payment the premises are to vest in the city. The monies are to be paid or tendered, before any use is made of the premises. The justices are impowered to fine the sheriff, jurors, and witnesses, not doing their duty. The crown is also impowered to alienate its lands, and stocks are to be purchased for answering any stipends.

"The tolls on London and Blackfriars Bridge continued by act 7 Geo. III. are by this act further continued till payment of the monies advanced for any of the foregoing purposes, with interest. No buildings are to be erected within ten feet of the said roads. The common council may delegate their power to a committee; but no persons concerned or dealing in building, are eligible on such committees.

"The act 24 Geo. II. and 4 Geo. III. impowering the trustees of the Surrey roads to erect turnpikes, extends to this; and the trustees for erecting turnpikes on, and repairing, lighting, and watching the new roads intended to be made by this act, are impowered to demand and take one penny, before any horse, mule, or ass, drawing or not drawing, shall pass through such turnpikes or toll gates. The tolls are to be paid but once a day at any turnpike erected by virtue of this or the former acts. Sheep, hogs, neat cattle, are exempted from tolls. The drains and sewers are under the management of the commissioners of sewers for Surrey and Kent.

"This act, so far as the same relates to the trustees, takes place from and immediately after the passing of it; and the intended roads to be under the care of the mayor, &c. of the city of London, if they shall think fit, when the tolls upon the bridge shall have ceased. The penalty, on misapplication of any of the monies raised by virtue of this act, is forfeiture of treble the sum so misapplied. The writings may be without stamp, and proceedings are not be quashed for want of form. Actions are limited to within six calendar months, and the defendant may plead the general issue, and recover treble costs.

"This act shall be allowed in all courts whatsoever as a public act; and all judges, justices, or other persons, are hereby required to take notice thereof as such, without especially pleading the same."

The first object of attention in Great Surrey Road, is a place of public entertainment, called THE ROYAL CIRCUS. The former structure was built about twenty-eight years since. It commenced by subscription, and was undertaken in favour of a Mr. Hughes, a riding-master of considerable abilities, and who, in conjunction with Mr. Dibdin, conducted it for some time with considerable success, as an exhibition of ballets, pantomimes, and horsemanship. But, from some misunderstanding among the principal proprietors, the entertainments ceased; and the house remained shut up for several years. At length, however, it was again opened, under the joint management and proprietorship of Mess. Jones and Cross. Having been destroyed by fire on the 11th of August 1805, the whole has been rebuilt in a tasteful and ornamental manner.

Northward, on the same side the street, is a fabric which gratifies humanity, and arrests the attention of the benevolent mind; it is THE MAGDALEN HOSPITAL.

This noble institution was first projected by Mr. Robert Dingley, in the year 1758, for the reception of penitent prostitutes. It was at first kept in a large house, formerly the London Infirmary, in Prescot Street, Goodman's Fields, and was called the Magdalen Hospital. The utility of his charity was so conspicuous, and so well supported, that the views of the benefactors extended to the building an edifice more enlarged and convenient for the purpose; in consequence of which, the spot on which the present edifice stands was made choice of; and on the 28th of July, in the year 1769, the earl of Hertford, president, with the vice-president and governors, laid the first stone at the altar of the chapel, under which was placed a brass plate with the following inscription:

On the 28th of July,
in the year of our Lord
MDCCLXIX.
and in the ninth year of the reign of
his most Sacred Majesty
GEORGE III.
King of Great Britain,

Patronized

patronized by his royal Consort
QUEEN CHARLOTTE,
THIS HOSPITAL
for the reception of
PENITENT PROSTITUTES,
Supported by voluntary contributions,
was begun to be erected,
and the first STONE laid by
FRANCIS Earl of HERTFORD,
knight of the most noble order of
the Garter, lord chamberlain of
his majesty's household, and one
of his most hon. privy-council,
the PRESIDENT.

JOEL JOHNSON, Architect.

This hospital consists of four brick buildings, which inclose a quadrangle, with a bason in the centre. The chapel is an octangular edifice erected at one of the back corners; and to give the inclosed court an uniformity, a building of a similar front is placed at the opposite corner.

The unhappy women, for whose benefit this hospital was erected, are received by petition; and there is a distinction in the wards according to the education or behaviour of the persons admitted: the inferior wards consisting of meaner persons, and of those degraded for their misbehaviour. Each person is employed in such kind of work as is suitable to her abilities, and has such part of the benefits arising from her industry as the committee think proper. The articles of their employment are, making their own cloaths, both linen and woollen; knitting and spinning; making lace, artificial flowers, and childrens toys; winding silk, drawing patterns, making women and childrens shoes, mantuas, stays, coats, &c. but no part of their labour is to be sold in the house, but at such place as the committee shall think proper to appoint. In their work, as in every other circumstance, the utmost care and tenderness are observed, that this establishment may not be thought a house of correction, or even of hard labour, but a safe retreat from wretched circumstances.

A probationary

A probationary ward is instituted for the young women on their first admission; and a separation of those of different descriptions and qualifications, is established. Each class is entrusted to its particular assistant, and the whole is under the inspection of a matron. This separation, useful on many accounts, is peculiarly so to a numerous class of women, who are much to be pitied, and to whom this charity has been very beneficial: viz. "young women who have been seduced from their friends under promise of marriage, and have been deserted by their seducers." They have never been in public prostitution, but fly to the Magdalen to avoid it. Their relations in the first moments of resentment, refuse to receive, protect, or acknowledge them; they are abandoned by the world, without character, without friends, without money, without resource; and wretched, indeed, is their situation! To such especially, this house of refuge opens wide its doors; and, instead of being driven by despair to lay violent hands on themselves, and to superadd the crime of self-murder to that guilt which is the cause of their distress, or of being forced by the strong call of hunger into prostitution, they find a safe and quiet retreat, in this abode of peace and reflection.

The method of proceeding for the admission of women into this hospital, is as follows: The first Thursday in every month is an admission-day; when, sometimes from twenty to thirty petitioners appear, who, without any recommendation whatever, on applying at the door to the clerk, receive a printed form of petition, gratis, which is properly filled up. Each petition is numbered, and a corresponding number is given to the petitioner herself. They are called in singly before the board, and such questions are put to them, as may enable the committee to judge of the sincerity of their professions, and to ascertain the truth of their assertions.

The treatment of the women is of the gentlest kind. They are instructed in the principles of the Christian religion, in reading, and in several kinds of work, and the various branches of household employment, to qualify them for

for service, or other situations wherein they may honestly earn their living. The chaplain attends them daily, to promote and encourage their good resolutions, and to exhort them to religion and virtue.

The time they remain in the house varies, according to circumstances. The greatest pains are taken to find out their relations and friends, to bring about a reconciliation with them; and, if they be people of character, to put them under their protection: if, however, the young women are destitute of such friends, they are retained in the house, till an opportunity offers of placing them in a reputable service, or of procuring them the means of obtaining an honest livelihood. No young woman, who has behaved well during her stay in the house, is discharged unprovided for. When discharged, they are for the most part under twenty years of age! *

After the continuance of any woman in the house three years, upon the modest and virtuous demeanor and industrious conduct of such woman, or upon application of her parents or friends, or any housekeeper of sufficient credit, if such friends declare they will forgive her past offences, and will provide for her; or if such housekeeper will receive such woman as a servant; in either of these cases, the governors discharge them with a discretionary bounty.

Every woman placed in service from this house, who shall continue one whole year in such service, to the entire approbation of her master and mistress, on its being made appear to the satisfaction of the committee, they give the woman a gratuity as a reward for her past, and an encouragement for her future gond conduct.

In short, such is the establishment of this excellent charity, that nothing is omitted that can promote the great ends of preserving life; of rendering that life useful; and of making valuable members of those who would otherwise have been lost to themselves and to the world.

On the opposite side of the street, towards the bridge, is

* Picture of London,

a large

a large octagon building for the use of Protestants of the Methodist persuasion, called SURREY CHAPEL.

The erection of this place of religious worship, was in consequence of the exertions of the reverend Mr. ROWLAND HILL, an eccentric, but highly worthy character; who, having rendered his ministry acceptable to the public, by a familiar coincidence of blameless conduct, his friends suggested the building of a spacious chapel for the more stated exercise of his talent for addressing his numerous auditors. Hence arose this structure, which is well adapted for the purpose of hearing; it is capable of holding nearly five thousand persons, and is divided into ground seats and a gallery, on the east side of which is the organ, behind the pulpit, and reading desks.

The organ, by ELLIOT, is particularly noticed for its sweetness of tone, as well as for its extensive powers, which are so great, that in one of the hymns descriptive of thunder many of the audience have fainted. It contains the following stops: *Great organ.* Two open diapasons, stop diapason, principal, flute, twelfth, fifteenth, sesquialtra, mixture, trumpet, clarion, and cornet, with an octave of pedal pipes. *Swell organ.* Open diapason, stop diapason, principal, trumpet, and cornet.

At the foot of Blackfriars Bridge is a range of buildings, formerly distinguished by the name of THE ALBION MILLS. The many impositions which had been for years practised in the grinding of corn, induced several gentlemen of property to project a mill for that purpose, by which the public might be supplied with that necessary and useful commodity at an easy rate, without being subjected to the grievances complained of; for this purpose, having formed a large capital, they constructed the extensive premises called the Albion Mills, and fitted up granaries, &c. for housing the corn and flour. But as their undertaking could not be adequate to the forwarding this extensive concern without the assistance of suitable mechanism, they applied to Messrs. WATTS and BOULTON, of Birmingham, who

had, at a prodigious expence, and by the exertion of skill and industry, applied the immense force of the steam engine to a variety of purposes.

Those gentlemen furnished the proprietors with an engine for grinding corn on the following grand principles: "The vertical strokes of the piston caused a rotatory motion by a crank fixed at the other end of the lever, which acted in the same manner as a knife grinder's wheel. One steam engine turned ten pair of stones, each pair grinding nine bushels of corn per hour, without intermission day or night; besides which it gave motion to the several apparatus for hoisting and lowering the corn and flour in loading and unloading the barges, fanning the corn to keep it from impurities, and sifting and dressing the meal from its first to its last state, in which it was perfectly cleared for the use of the baker. It is impossible to describe the many ingenious and happy contrivances by which these several parts were connected with the first mover, so as to be worked together or in parts, which were instantly either set in motion, or detached and stopped by a few superintending workmen. Every lover of science, and every friend of mankind, received pleasure from the inspection of this immense machine, the profits of which had placed the inventors in a state of deserved opulence."

It is however necessary to add, after the description of the engine for this particular purpose, that the powers of mechanism have been considerably encreased in the construction of steam engines, since the period we have been noticing; and are at present in use not only in the metropolis, but in manufactories at distant parts of the empire.

On the 3d of March 1791, soon after six in the morning, a dreadful fire reduced the whole building and its contents to ashes; the corner wing, occupied as the house and offices of the superintendant, only escaping the sad calamity from the thickness of the party wall. Fortunately no lives were lost; but the property consumed was very great; out of four thousand sacks of flour only thirty-six were saved. The premises remained in a state of ruin, till it was resolved to form the front facing Albion Place into a row of private

houses, which are now completing, and will render this avenue to the bridge very handsome.

On the opposite side of ALBION PLACE, is the house and offices belonging to THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BRITISH PLATE GLASS MANUFACTORY. This company were incorporated by act of parliament, in the year 1773. They carry on a flourishing, most extensive, and profitable concern at this place, and at their works at Ravenhead, in Lancashire.

The nature and security of this great manufacturing property is such, (the whole capital being one hundred thousand pounds, as limited by the legislature) that the stock in hand of materials, manufactured and unmanufactured, and extensive and substantial buildings, freehold and leasehold, in London and Lancashire, taken at a very low estimate, after every possible deduction, are nearly equal in value to double the sum of the whole funded capital; and the act of parliament, which amply protects the company in all its rights, makes no limitation to the dividends, which are regularly and half yearly, in October and April, paid at the company's office in London.

The business of the company, under the governor, is conducted by a secretary, a principal, and two under clerks, warehousemen, &c.

Returning southward we arrive at the buildings lately occupied by THE LEVERIAN MUSEUM, of which we have already made mention, under LEICESTER HOUSE. It has been lately converted into a LIBRARY, similar to those already established on the other side of the river.

"The two institutions of this nature already established show the readiness of the public to patronise such undertakings; and the extent of the metropolis is a sufficient reason for the erection of a third in a populous and central situation. The vicinity of Blackfriars Bridge suggested the advantage of fixing on the south side of the river, in order to connect that district of increasing population with the southern part of London. The great encouragement expected from the adjacent county of Surrey, and the prospect of a convenient building already erected and easily accommodated

modated to their purpose, induced the first projectors to denominate their intended establishment—THE SURREY INSTITUTION.

"Their object comprises, in common with the former institutions, a series of Lectures, extensive Library and Reading Rooms; a Chemical Elaboratory and Philosophical Apparatus. In addition to these, it is in contemplation to collect a Supplementary Library, the books of which (like those of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce) under certain restrictions, may be perused at the houses of the subscribers. It is also expected, that, as some of the principal manufactories about London are on the south side of the river, the elaboratory and its appendages will be rendered experimentally subsidiary to the knowledge of the artisan, which may be further improved by the suggestions of men of leisure."

What was, within recollection, a swampy and unhealthful situation, has been filled up, and the site occupied by streets of respectable and stately dwellings, of which Stamford Street, and others in the neighbourhood, bear testimony.

Beyond Stamford Street, is situated the parish church, denominated

CHRIST's CHURCH, SURREY.

THIS parish was taken, by act of parliament, out of St. Saviour's parish, and was originally part of the district

iberty of Paris Garden*. Mr. John Marshall
ıder and endower of this church, which was
shed in the year 1671, the steeple in the year
e altar piece in 1696.

, church, and steeple, in consequence of bad
became very ruinous, Mr. Marshall's trustees
arliament in the year 1737, for a power to re-
the sum of 2500*l.* in their hands, which had
from the trust. Pursuant to their petition an act pas-
o enable them to rebuild the fabric within three years
the 25th of December, 1738.

sent church is built of brick; the steeple consists
tower and cupola. The roof is supported by pillars
e Tuscan order; and here is a gallery built at the west
at the charge of Mr. Richard How, in which has lately
erected an organ. There are also galleries on each
, the floor of the chancel is four steps higher than that
of the nave of the church.

The building is wainscoted round about six feet and an half high, and pewed with oak.

There is likewise a very neat altar-piece, having the Commandments in gold on black, and the Creed and Lord's Prayer done in gold on blue upon four pannels moulded round between as many pilasters, of the Corinthian order,

* Within the liberty of Paris Garden, were antiently kept two bear gardens, which appear to have been the first that were formed in the neighbourhood of London, for the entertainment of the populace. One of these gardens having been over crouded, on a Sunday, in the year 1583, fell down during the performance; by which accident great numbers of persons were killed and maimed. *Stow* thus notices this calamity:

"The same 13 day of January, being Sunday, about foure of the clocke in the afternoone, the olde and underpropped scaffolds round about the Beare Garden, commonly called Paris Garden, on the south side of the river of Thames, over against the cittie of London, overcharged with people, fell suddenly downe, whereby to the number of eyght persons, men and women, were slaine, and many others sore hurt and bruised to the shortening of their lives. A friendly warning to such as more delight themselves in the crueltie of beastes then in the works of mercy, the fruits of a true professed faith, which ought to be the Sabboth dayes exercise."—*Chronicle*, p. 695.

with

with the entablament. And on a window in the middle are painted the arms of England, of the see of Winchester, and of Mr. Marshall, the founder, under which are these words: "John Marshall, founder and endower of this church, 1671."

Mr. John Marshall also settled upon the minister 60*l. per annum* for ever.

In the steeple are eight bells, given by eight gentlemen of this parish.

It is a rectory, the patronage vested in thirteen trustees.

There is in this parish a charity school for thirty boys and twenty girls, maintained by subscription; a workhouse for the poor; and a neat building situate in Church Street, founded by Charles Hopton, Esq. about the year 1730, for twenty-six poor men, who have been housekeepers, and come to decay; each of whom has an upper and lower room, with ten pounds *per annum* paid monthly, and a chaldron of coals; and committed to the trust and management of the minister of the parish, two churchwardens, and ten trustees.

To the south of Christ Church, facing Surrey Chapel, is a road, called THE NEW CUT, to Westminster Bridge. This was a convenience much wanted for a more easy communication between the Borough and the west part of the town, and is a great improvement also, the surrounding marsh ground being filled up, and covered with streets, to a great extent.

Some avenues on the right of the NEW CUT, lead to BROAD WALL and NARROW WALL, so called from being embankments to restrain the ravages of the tide. Sir William Dugdale, in his History of Embankments, frequently makes mention of the works for securing this part of the river, in old times, by embankments, or *walls*, as he styled them, and of which we have made mention concerning similar works, under WAPPING. These works must have been originally raised by the Romans, "otherwise," says Pennant, "they never could have erected the buildings, or roads, of which such vestiges have been found.

About the year 1789, a MANUFACTORY FOR PATENT SHOT

SHOT, was established in the street called Narrow Wall, by Messrs. WATTS. "The principle of making this shot is to let it fall from a great height into the water, that it may cool and harden in its passage through the air, so far as to prevent its receiving any pressure by falling into the water; a circumstance attending the common shot, which scarcely falls a yard before it touches the water, and thereby, in some measure, loses its sperical shape." The high tower at this manufactory, is worthy of notice; it is about one hundred and forty feet from the ground to the top of the turret; and the shot falls about one hundred and twenty-three feet six inches *.

"CUPER'S GARDEN," according to Mr. Pennant, "was in his memory the scene of low dissipation; it was noted for its fire-works, and the great resort of the profligate of both sexes. This place was ornamented with several of the mutilated statues belonging to Thomas earl of Arundel, which had been begged for that purpose from his lordship, by one *Boyder Cuper*, a gardener in the family. Cuper's Gardens were opened as a place of public entertainment about the middle of the eighteenth century, and were occasionally visited by Frederick, prince of Wales, and his consort. They were then kept by a widow, whose name was Evans. The company were entertained with fireworks, illuminations, and music; particularly with the performance of a celebrated performer on the harp; his name was Jones. The gardens continued open till 1753, when they were suppressed as a place of public diversion; but the house continued open as a tavern. The more valuable part of the marbles abovementioned were bought by lord Lemster, father of the first earl of Pomfret, and presented by the earl's widow to the university of Oxford. These grounds were then rented by the earl of Arundel. On the pulling down of Arundel House, to make way for the street of that name, these and several others of the damaged part of the collection, were removed to Cuper's Gardens. Numbers were left on the ground, near the river side, and overwhelmed with the rubbish brought from the foundation of the new church of

* Lysons's Environs, I. 318.

St.

St. Paul's. These in after times were discovered, dug up, and conveyed to the seat of the duke's of Norfolk, at Worksop Manor. Injured as they are, they appear, from the etchings given by doctor Ducarel, to have had great merit.

" The refuse of the collection were removed in the year 1717, having been purchased by Mr. Waller, of Beaconsfield, and Mr. Freeman, of Fawley Court. Those which remained were covered with rubbish. They were afterwards dug out by Mr. Theobald, a subsequent proprietor of the premises, and most of them were given by him to the earl of Burlington, who took them to Chiswick *.

" The great timber yards, beneath which these antiquities were found, are very well worthy of a visit. One would fear that the forests of Norway and the Baltic would be exhausted, to supply the want of our overgrown capital, were we not assured the resources will successively be increasing equal to the demand of succeeding ages."

This spot is now covered by the extensive WINE AND VINEGAR WORKS OF MESSRS. BEAUFOY AND CO. which we cannot better describe than in continuation by Mr. Pennant.

" Notwithstanding the climate of Great Britain has, at least of late years, been unfavourable to the production of wines: yet, in the year 1635, we began to make some from the raisins or dried grapes of Spain and Portugal. Francis Chamberlayne made the attempt, and obtained a patent for fourteen years, in which it is alledged that his wines would keep good during several years, and even in a voyage under the very line. The art was most successfully revived, several years ago, by Mark Beaufoy, and the foreign wines most admirably mimicked. Such is the prodigality and luxury of the age, that the demand for many sorts exceeds in a great degree the produce of the native vineyards. We have skilful fabricators, who kindly supply our wants. It has been estimated, that half of the port, and five-sixths of the white wines consumed in our capital, have been the produce of our home wine-presses. The produce of duty to the state from a single house, was in one year, from July 5, 1785, to July 5, 1786, not less

* Hist. of Lambeth, p. 80, 81.

than

than 7,363*l.* 9*s.* 8$d\frac{1}{2}$. The genial banks of the Thames, opposite to our capital, yield almost every species of white wine; and, by a wondrous magic, Messrs Beaufoy pour forth the materials for the rich Frontiniac, to the more elegant tables; the Madeira, the Calcavalla, and the Lisbon, into every part of the kingdom.

"I can scarcely say how much I was struck with the extent of this great work, and that for the making of vinegar. There is a magnificence of business, in this ocean of sweets and sours, that cannot fail exciting the greatest admiration: whether we consider the number of vessels, or their size. The boasted ton at Heydelberg, does not surpass them. On first entering the yard, two rise before you, covered at the top with a thatched dome; between them is a circular turret, including a winding staircase, which brings you to their summit, which are above twenty-four feet in diameter. One of these conservatories is full of sweet wine, and contains fifty-eight thousand one hundred and nine gallons; or one thousand eight hundred and fifteen barrels of Winchester measure. Its superb associate is full of vinegar, to the amount of fifty-six thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine gallons; or, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four barrels, of the same standard as the former. The famous German vessel yields even to the last by the quantity of forty barrels*.

"Besides these, is an avenue of lesser vessels, which hold from thirty two thousand five hundred, to sixteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-four gallons each. After quitting the Brobdignagian scene, we pass to the acres covered with common barrels: we cannot diminish our ideas so suddenly, but at first we imagined we could quaff them off as easily as Gulliver did the little hogsheads of the kingdom of Lilliput." †

A most excellent and benign charity has recently fixed its residence near Cuper's Bridge: it is denominated THE REFUGE FOR THE DESTITUTE; supported, under the

* According to Mr. Keysler, the Heydelberg vessel holds two thousand and four tons.

† London, p. 27.

patronage

patronage of his royal highness the duke of York, by a society composed of the first nobility, and most benevolent characters.

" Their object is, to provide a place of refuge for persons discharged from prisons, or the hulks, unfortunate and deserted females, and others, who from loss of character, or extreme indigence, cannot procure an honest maintenance, though *willing to work*.

" For such a purpose these premises are engaged; they are competent to the separate accommodations of the sexes, upon a scale, in the first instance, proportioned to the infant state of the institution, and capable of any further extension which may hereafter be deemed expedient.

" The utmost possible attention is paid to the improvement of their morals, and suitable admonition and religious instruction regularly afforded them.

" The males and females are lodged and employed in apartments which are entirely distinct, and approached by separate entrances, and are engaged in useful trades and manufactures; some of the females in knitting, and other appropriate works, for the more immediate use of the establishment. Lenient, persuasive, and encouraging measures are adopted, to lead them to a proper course of life, although the strictest conformity to regulations, for the maintenance of order, is enforced.

" As an incentive to good conduct, a certain portion of their earnings is set apart, and allowed them, if discharged with credit to themselves; and premiums are distributed to such as behave in a manner peculiarly exemplary.

" After they have acquired a due sense of religion, and such habits of industry, as may render them useful members of society, reconciliation to their friends or relations (if persons of character) will be attempted; proper situations sought for them, and recommendations given to the clergy and principal inhabitants of the places to which they may resort for employment: further rewards will be bestowed on those who are found afterwards to persevere in good conduct.

" By these means, whilst they contribute by their la-

hours during their stay, to defray the expence of the establishment, they may be weaned from vicious pursuits, encouraged and confirmed in virtuous dispositions, and enabled, after their discharge, to gain a support by occupations advantageous to themselves and to the community.

"The whole conduct of the institution is under the direction of a committee, who meet every Wednesday at the Refuge, at twelve o'clock precisely; (where personal application must be made for admission at eleven o'clock on the same day), and a constant inspection over the establishment is preserved by visitors and sub-committees.

"It is but justice to the known character of Britons, to conclude, that when it is once considered what inestimable good may be done to the objects of an institution, which receives those to whom no other refuge from vice and misery is open, and what extensive benefits are likely to result to society from a charity that supplies the deficiencies of all others, and interferes with none, there will be a general co-operation of every friend to humanity and religion, in supplying the funds necessary to its support." †

Near the magnificent and benevolent works just described, are those of equal celebrity for elegance of design and undoubted durability, denominated THE ARTIFICIAL STONE MANUFACTORY; the object of which undertaking, and a catalogue of the various beautiful specimens exhibited at the gallery, are best explained in the Address and Prospectus submitted by the proprietors, Messrs. COADE and SEALY, to the Public.

"More than forty years * have now elapsed, since the establishment of this MANUFACTORY of ARTIFICIAL STONE, hardened by the vitrifying aid of fire. The most respectable proofs of the utility of this art, are, the length of time it has been established, and the growing fame it has acquired; the numerous and substantial advantages peculiar to this manufacture in preference to the natural stone, render an accurate statement of them equally interesting to the public, and to the proprietor. Portland stone, marble,

* Established in 1768. † The corporation of London have recently voted 210l. for the benefit of this charitable institution.

and

and other natural calcareous materials, are considerably impaired, and, in time, totally defaced by the chemical properties of the atmosphere; but the high degree of fire to which this artificial stone is exposed in the kilns, gives it a durability resembling jasper or porphyry. Frost and damps have no effect upon it, consequently it retains a sharpness not to be diminished by the changes of climate. On this account it is principally adapted for sculpture, in the ornamental parts of columns, pyramids, triumphal arches, or other national works which are to be exposed to the air; for parks, gardens, fountains, bridges, tombs in church-yards or churches, decorations of churches, either in the Grecian or Gothic style, it claims a superiority of duration over any other material, either in this, or a more severe climate. And amongst its other qualities, is its resistance both of electric and common fire; of the former, the partaking of the properties of glass in that respect, is a sufficient demonstration, and where it has been applied in buildings which have been burnt down, or damaged by fire, such as the Ordnance Arms in the pediment of the Tower of London; a row of houses at Rochester, and other places, memorable testimonies remain that it has not received the smallest injury, on the contrary, fire purifies it. This manufacture has a preference to Portland stone in point of cheapness, especially in proportion to the enrichment of the work.

"In common, with most original undertakings, the great expence incurred for experiments necessary to its perfection, leaves but an inadequate renumeration to the proprietors, who presume to offer some pretensions to public favour, as having formed a school for artists, and brought to considerable perfection, a valuable art, which, without unwearied perseverance against prejudice and interest, had now been extinct*.

His

* It might be thought unnecessary or invidious, to take notice of the many compositions obtruded on the public under the name of Artificial Stone, were it not for their invariable failure in time of frost, and being pointed out by designing people as the production of this manufac-

"His Majesty was pleased to honour this manufactory with his approbation and appointment at a very early period. Their royal highesses the prince of Wales, duke of York, duke of Kent, &c. have in like manner granted their countenance.

"Amongst other works which have been executed at this place, is that celebrated Gothic screen in St. George's chapel at Windsor, supporting the organ gallery; also the Gothic front, and the three statues of king Edward, Madona and child, and St. George and the dragon, on the west front of the chapel; the arms, &c. of the Trinity House; of the barracks at Windsor, York, and Northampton; the queen's Guard House in St. James's Park; also of the barracks throughout Scotland; and different works in the gardens and on the screen of Carlton House, most of which have followed these appointments; also the group of statues in front of the Pelican Office, Lombard Street; * and a variety of other statues, arms, and ornaments in every order of architecture in and about this metropolis, as well as in most parts of the kingdom, some from twenty to thirty years standing, are hereafter referred to, for the satisfaction of those who are yet unacquainted with the peculiar excellence of the manufacture; where they may see it stand unimpaired, while the natural stone frequently in and about the same buildings, are gone to decay.

"The situation of the manufactory being so obscure, that notwithstanding the length of time it has been established, many instances occur, of gentlemen visiting it, who, while they express their surprize at the magnitude and beauty of

tory, endeavouring thereby, to deter gentlemen from introducing it in their designs; or substituting instead of it natural stone or some other composition, in which they are more particularly interested, either personally, or with the parties carrying on the same. The gateway leading to Sion House, was executed by one of those imitators of artificial stone, it failed in the first frost, and has been repeatedly attributed to this manufactory to its very great detriment; but parts of this gateway have been restored by Messrs. Coade and Sealy, at the request of the duke of Northumberland; besides this there are various instances in London and Westminster.

* Described in Vol. II.

the

the undertaking, regret their not having known it soon enough to avail themselves of its elegance and cheapness in their own buildings and decorations. To bring it, therefore, more forward to public notice,

"THE GALLERY, opened on the Surrey side of Westminster Bridge, leading down to the manufactory, contains specimens of the various works, where the public will have opportunities of seeing from time to time, models in basso-relievo, statues, &c. as they are executed at the manufactory."

The front entrance to this gallery, exhibits a large pannel, nine feet wide by ten feet high, designed by the late Mr. BACON. It consists of three figures as large as life.

In the centre is a female figure, emblematical of sculpture and architecture, seated on a pedestal, on the die of which is the following inscription:

The attempts of TIME to destroy Sculpture and Architecture, defeated by the vitrifying Aid of Fire.

And on the plinth are these appropriate lines:

In vain thy threats, O TIME, these arts assail,
The pow'r of Fire, shall o'er thy strength prevail,
'Till Thou and Fire, with this great Globe shall fail.

On her right hand is the statue of *Time*, whose attitude and countenance is finely expressive of dismay and confusion.

Opposite to him is an emblematical statue of *Fire*, with her left hand she repulses *Time*, and her right hand holds a torch; on her girdle is the motto *Ignea vis*.

In the back ground is a view of the kiln, and round the iron hoop which encircles it, is introduced the latter part of that well known quotation from Ovid:

Jamque opus exegi, quod nec jovi ira, nec ignis,
Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas.

OVID. MET.

To support this large pannel, are four male cariatides or terms, on pedestals eleven feet high. The anatomical parts of these statues are worthy of observation.

Faunus—the key-stone of the front arch.

SIDE

SIDE ENTRANCE. Two *Genii* or *Boys*, holding drapery, and displaying a pannel of the same size as the other, with an inscription, describing the works executed in the manufactory.

Neptune's Head—the key-stone of the side arch.

On the parapet are the *Lion* and *Unicorn*, the supporters of the royal arms.

Having entered the ANTI ROOM, the objects of attention are *Charity*.—A group of four statues, consisting of a mother and three children, finely expressive of maternal affection, modelled for one of the niches in the vestibule of the chapel at Greenwich Hospital.

Statues of *Spring*, *Summer*, *Autumn*, and *Winter*, with their various emblems, from models of the late Mr. Bacon; each four feet three inches high.

A Statue for holding a Light—modelled from Stuart's Athens, introduced as cariatides for supporting the domes in the offices of the Bank of England; and also in the staircase at the marquis of Buckingham's, in London, by Mr. SOANE.

A Chimney-piece—pilasters, profile figures modelled from designs found in the ruins of Herculaneum.

Four oval medallions of the elements of *Fire*, *Air*, *Earth*, and *Water*.

Two Medallions, emblematical heads of *Health* and *Agriculture*.

A Pannel from the original, modelled for lord Howard, at Audley End, in Essex, consisting of fourteen figures bronzed and highly finished. In the centre is a good likeness of his present majesty; the figures are emblematical of the commercial advantages, &c. resulting to the kingdom from the graces and virtues which surround the throne.

An oval Medallion over the chimney-piece, bronzed, designed for a clock, consisting of the figure of *Time* moving off with the hours, and *Attention* watching the moments as they fly.

A Bust of the rev. Rowland Hill, taken from the life.

An elegant Tripod or Pedestal for three lights, with branches of foliage, on lion's feet; and three female figures,

or

or small cariatides, in recesses between the foliage, supporting a vase or lamp, modelled for the queen's lodge at Frogmore, near Windsor, from a design of Mr. JAMES WYATT.

Busts of Voltaire, and the abbé Raynal.

A fountain Nymph.—This fine statue is reclining upon an urn, and was modelled by the late Mr. BACON, for a large piece of water, to be supplied through the urn.

A statue of Decilia the Demos, or township of Thrasyllus,—a setting figure, placed on the top of a monument dedicated by him to celebrate his victory, at Choragus. This Athenian statue is seated with great dignity, girt with a lion's skin, and in her hand is the tripod won by Thrasyllus.—*Stuart's Athens.*

A Tyger—modelled by Mr. BACON, from nature, for Sir Francis Bassett, at Tehidy Park, in Cornwall. Its companion.

Charity—a group of two figures, modelled by BACON, for the Marine Society in London, under the directions of Jonas Hanway, Esq.

GALLERY. *Acis and Galatea*—a group. This stupendous design is conceived at the moment when Polyphemus discovers, from the summit of the rock, the nymph Galatea with his rival Acis, upon whom, in his fury, he hurls a fragment of the stone, and kills him. This work occupies a space of twenty feet in height by twelve in width; the Polyphemus is a statue of ten feet six inches; a cave is formed in the rock, at the entrance of it lays the Acis and Galatea, much larger than the life.

CAVE OF THE ROCK. A *Column* with Bacchus's head and festoon of grapes, with an enriched vase on it, and a cistern, designed for a sideboard.

A *Gothic Monument*, with a reclining figure of *Grief*, of three feet six inches, on a pedestal, under a canopy much enriched, supported by columns, caps, and bases*.

A *Gothic Font*—from the original, executed for his ma-

* This monument is put up in Steyning church, Sussex. There is, also, in Rochester cathedral, a fine monument of this manufacture, in memory of lady Henneker.

esty, and placed in St. George's Chapel*, Windsor; also at Debden church, in Essex; and at Milton Abbey, Dorsetshire; round the lower part are eight Gothic niches, containing the statues of *Charity*, *Faith*, *Hope*, *Temperance*, *Fortitude*, *Justice*, *Prudence*, *Life*, from paintings by the late Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, for the grand window in New College, Oxford.

A *female statue of an Angel*—one hand holds a trumpet, with the other she points to the heavens as the place of rest. Taken from Milton's Paradise Lost.

A *female statue*—companion to the above, in the character of *Admonition* and *Reproof*.

A *fine bust of his present majesty*—as large as life.

A *bust of the late earl of Chatham*—as large as life.

The Triton—A statue for a fountain, setting on three dolphins, from the Piazza Barbarini, at Rome. His hand holds a conc shell to his mouth, out of which issues a stream of water; and water is spouted also from each of the dolphins. This celebrated statue was modelled from nature, and must be seen to form an adequate idea of its beauty.

A *statue of Urania*—with a glass globe on her head, adapted for a lamp, bronzed; by the late Mr. BACON.

A *fine bust of that celebrated physician*, Dr. MEAD—as large as life; on a pedestal formed of serpents entwined, finely bronzed; whole height.

An *antique Sarcophagus*—from the marquis of Buckingham's collection at Stowe.

It is impossible to give an adequate description of the exquisite workmanship in this piece of ancient sculpture. A sacrifice consisting of six figures, forms the front, on the top is a naked figure laying on a serpent, and at one end is this inscription:

D M
ANTONIA. PACCVVIO. F. FECIT. SVO
ET: ERENNIO. FILIO. SVO. PI
ISSIMO. IMP. TRAIANI CAE
SARIS. AVGVSTI. GERMANI
CI. SERVO. DISPENSATORI MON
TANIANO.

* The Gothic screen which supports the organ in this chapel, so much admired for its lightness, and the richness of the groined cieling, with the arms, crests, &c. were all executed for his majesty, in the year 1790.

A *Candelabrum*,

A *Candelabrum*—a most exquisite piece of workmanship from the marble, designed and executed by Mr. DE VAERE.

STAIR CASE. A bust of his royal highness the duke of Clarence, as large as life, bronzed, supported by a Triton bracket.

A pannel—reclining figure of *Agriculture*.

FRONT ROOM. A chimney-piece for a dining room, the entablature is a bacchanalian chorus or procession, with vine leaves and grapes. The pilasters, whole length figures of a Flora and Pomona, on pedestals, with blocks composed of a wreath of myrtle, bow, and quiver, the architrave are reeds banded, the whole elegantly bronzed.

An emblematical pannel of the birth of Shakespeare, laying in the lap of *Nature*, attended by the *Tragic* and *Comic Muses*, *Genius* with a torch hovering over his head, and a river god, representing the Avon, on the left hand.

A *Cupid*—with the torch and butterfly, a four feet setting statue, emblematical of love tormenting the soul.

Hebe—feeding Jove's eagle, also a four feet setting statue, companion to the above.

A *statue of Fortitude*—leaning on a broken column, clothed with a lion's skin, from the original, executed for his royal highness the prince of WALES, together with five other statues, placed on the outside of his pavilion at Brighthelmstone, in the year 1788.

A *statue of Contemplation*—by Mr. BACON, as executed for Dr. LETTSOM, at Grove Hill, Camberwell.

BACK ROOM. A *female statue laying on a couch*—as large as life, modelled by LOCATELLI, from nature, &c. &c. &c.

We must not omit taking some notice of PEDLAR'S ACRE. We are informed that "a person unknown left a piece of land, formerly the Church Hope, or Hopys, to the parishioners of Lambeth, on condition that they kept in repair a representation of a Pedlar and his Dog, in stained glass in the parish church; which Mr. Lyson's seems to think alludes to a rebus on the donor's name. In the New View of London, is an account of a Mr. WALKER, who was a benefactor to the parish, but does not mention any

date when he lived. Whether the rebus might or might not allude to his name, we are at a loss to ascertain; but it appears that the unknown benefactor left also an annual donation of 6*l.* to the poor for ever, 100*l.* to the then archbishop, 20*l.* to the rector, and 10*l.* each to the clerk and sexton. In the year 1504, the Church Hope produced only two shillings and eight-pence *per annum*; it was let on lease, in the year 1799, at the yearly rent of 110*l.* and was capable of further improvements. A fine of 800*l.* was received by the parish, upon granting a lease in the year 1800. With respect to improvement, this and the street which is continued to Blackfriar's Bridge, are in the utmost necessity; for a more dirty, crooked, and inconvenient avenue is not to be found in any vicinity to the metropolis.

Opposite Cobbe's Gallery, in the Westminster Road, is a place of public entertainment, called The Royal Amphitheatre. This theatre stands on the ground where Mr. Astley, senior, formerly exhibited feats of horsemanship and other amusements in the open air; the success and profits of which enabled him afterwards to extend his plan and erect a building, which, from the rural cast of the internal decorations, he called The Royal Grove. In this theatric structure, stage exhibitions were given, while, in a circular area, similar to that in the late theatres, horsemanship, and other feats of strength and activity, were continued. This theatre has been twice burnt down; the present structure, however, surpasses in elegant decoration either of the former, and consists of a ride, pit, boxes, and galleries. It is a favourite place of amusement, during the summer season.

We now approach two charities "of uncommon delicacy and utility. The first is The Westminster Lying-in Hospital, which is not instituted merely for the honest matron, who can depose her burthen with the consciousness of lawful love; but also for those unhappy beings, who in an unguarded moment were seduced to be a prey

prey to villany, were deserted by friends, and exposed to the horrid complication of guilt, want, and wretchedness."

"This charity, which was instituted in the year 1765, by the humane exertions of the late Dr. JOHN LEAKE*, an eminent

* "Dr. LEAKE, the son of a clergyman of the Church of England, and born near Kirkoswald, in Cumberland, was first sent to school at Croglin, in that county; whence he was removed to the grammar school at Bishop Aukland, where he was distinguished by his rapid advances to the first classes of that antient seminary. He came to London with a design to engage in the profession of arms; but not being endowed with such an ample portion of patience (as was then, and which, unhappily for merit, is now more than ever requisite if unsupported by parliamentary influence) as to wait the accomplishment of those expectations into which he had been flattered by the empty promises of superficial greatness, he devoted his attention to medicine. After attending the hospitals in London, and being admitted a member of the corporation of surgeons, an opportunity presenting itself of extending his knowledge by visiting foreign countries, he embarked for Lisbon; whence, after gratifying his thirst for information by every thing worthy of remark in this metropolis, he visited several parts of Italy, and, on his return to London, commenced business as a surgeon and man-midwife in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly. He soon after published "A Dissertation on the Properties and Efficacy of the Lisbon Diet Drink;" which he administered with success in many very desperate cases of lues, scrophula, and the scurvy. Stimulated by an ardent desire to enlarge the sphere of his usefulness, and encouraged by his skilful countryman the late Dr. Huck Saunders, who was also bred to the chirurgical profession, he presented himself to the president and censors of the London college, and passed the usual examination with uncommon eclat. About this time he removed to a spacious house in Craven Street, in the Strand, where he commenced lecturer in the obstetric art, by delivering to the faculty, who were indiscriminately invited to attend his "Lecture introductory to the Theory and Practice of Midwifery;" which passed through four editions in quarto. In 1765, he purchased a piece of ground on a building lease, and afterwards presented to the public the original plan for the institution of the Westminster Lying-in Hospital. Soon as the building was raised, he voluntarily, and without any consideration, assigned over to the governors all his right of the above premises in favour of the hospital; and published, in 1773, a volume of "Practical Observations on the Child-bed Fever; and, in 1774, "a Lecture Introductory to the Theory and Practice of Midwifery; including the History, Nature, and Tendency,

eminent writer on the diseases of women, is principally intended as an asylum for the wives of poor industrious tradesmen, and distressed housekeepers; who either from unavoidable misfortunes, or from the burthen of large families, are reduced to want, and rendered incapable of bearing the expences incident to the pregnant and lying-in state; and also for the wives of indigent soldiers and seamen.

"True charity admitting of repentance, opens her benevolent arms to every species of wretchedness; actuated by such a sentiment, the governors of this institution

of that Science, &c. publicly delivered October 4, 1773, 1774," 8vo. which was afterwards considerably varied, enlarged, and published in two volumes, under the title of "Medical Observations and Instructions on the Nature, Treatment, and Cure, of various Diseases incident to Women." This was so well received by the public as to pass through seven or eight editions, and has been translated into the French and German languages. About the latter end of the year 1791, he was seized with an indisposition of the breast, which was imagined to have been occasioned by his application in composing "A practical Essay on the Diseases of the Viscera, particularly those of the Stomach and Bowels." He recovered from that illness, and the work was published in the spring of the next year. About three weeks before his death he had a return of his former complaint; but, the day before he died, the physician by whom he was attended, as well as the doctor himself, thought he was much better, and it was intended that he should remove the next day to sleep in the country. He retired to rest about ten o'clock on July 31, 1792, having given orders to his servant to call him at eight o'clock the next morning. This was done, and no answer being received, the man called again at nine, with as little success. The night-bolt of the chamber door was then forced, and Dr. L. was found dead in his bed; which event appeared to have taken place some hours. He was somewhat below the middle size, temperate in diet, active in business, acute in his perceptions, voluble and very entertaining in his discourse; polite, but somewhat precise, in his manners; and, from a too great irritability of temper, sometimes disgusted both his pupils and patients, to whom he was, nevertheless, ever anxious to be serviceable. He was, what every man of taste and reflexion must necessarily be, a warm admirer of Shakespeare, and often delighted by the feeling and pathos with which he recited many beautiful passages of that immortal bard."—*Gent. Mag. Sept.* 1792. There is a fine portrait of him before his "Medical Observations," by Bartolozzi.

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tion extend its benefits to the complicated distresses of unmarried women, who, though imprudence be the cause of their misfortunes, are still entitled to compassion. This indulgence of the charity is, however, by no means intended to give the smallest countenance to vice, but to save the unfortunate from the effects of that despair, which too often tempts them to perpetrate the worst of crimes; and, while their misfortunes are alleviated, and their innocent offspring preserved, the greatest care is taken to prevent the contagion of ill-example, by keeping them in separate wards from the married women, and by confining the indulgence to the first instance of their misconduct.

"The benefits of this institution are extended also to pregnant women, who prefer remaining with their families, or who cannot conveniently be removed; and are supplied with all necessary medicines, and medical assistance: this benefit cannot be extended farther than to such as reside within certain limits, viz. Vauxhall, Kennington, and Kent Street turnpikes; Tower Hill; Cornhill; the turnpikes at the end of St. John Street, Goswell Street, Gray's Inn Lane, Tottenham Court Road, Paddington, Tyburn, Hyde Park, Pimlico; and proper midwives are appointed in the various districts to such women."

This excellent institution is under the benign patronage of her royal highness the duchess of York; her royal consort is also a liberal contributor.

After having passed the turnpike, the lodge of which exhibits a neat piece of workmanship, we are gratified with a second mark of British philanthropy, THE ASYLUM. This is a charitable foundation to preserve friendless and deserted girls under twelve years of age, from the miseries and dangers to which their tender age, unprotected, might be exposed. This excellent charity owes its rise to the humane and judicious plan of the late Sir John Fielding, who, having induced several noblemen and gentlemen to second his philanthropic proposals, raised a fund sufficient to purchase the lease of an inn, denominated the Hercules Pillars, in St. George's Fields; which was soon fitted up, and the children

children first admitted July 5, 1758. The regulations are excellent, and the apartments commodious: ladies subscribing certain specified sums are entitled to be guardians, and to vote by proxy. The children are regularly and alternately employed in reading, knitting, sewing, and in the business of the kitchen, &c.; they also make the beds, clean the rooms, assist in getting up the linen, and in such business as may make them good housewives and useful members of society. A very neat chapel is included in the plan, in which some respectable minister of the Gospel officiates as a preacher on Sundays; the girls also sing appropriate hymns, accompanied by a good organ. A number of the nobility and gentry frequent this place of worship, and at the same time become contributors to a noble charity, which preserves from probable destruction a great number of indigent female orphans, and makes them at the same time a comfort to their remaining relations, and a benefit to the community. Her majesty is the patroness. Mr. Pennant calls this an "An institution of a most heavenly nature!"

Proceeding eastward, on the north side of the road, is THE FREEMASONS' CHARITY SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.

"Freemasonry, which proudly boasts of its antiquity, and imperiously demands the practice of every moral virtue, had not, till this institution was established, extended its beneficence to female objects.

"The purpose of this institution is to preserve the female offspring of indigent Freemasons from the dangers and misfortunes to which a distressed situation naturally exposes them.

"To extend the hand of compassion, to give assistance where most wanted, and to render this design extensively beneficial, a plan was, therefore, with the utmost deference, submitted to her royal highness the duchess of Cumberland, by the chevalier Barth. Ruspini.

"Her royal highness having considered the same, humanely condescended to take it under her protection, and *deigned* to accept the title of patroness.

"His

"His royal highness the duke of Cumberland, Grand Master, and their royal highnesses the prince of Wales, the dukes of York and Gloucester, expressed their approbation and disposition to support it by their patronage.

"In consequence of which, on the 25th of March, 1788, this charity was instituted, for maintaining, clothing, and educating the female children and orphans of indigent brethren, belonging to the antient and honourable society of Free and Accepted Masons.

"The great encouragement it has since received from the fraternity at large, together with the liberal contributions and patronages of several of the nobility, ladies, gentry, and other benevolent persons, have enabled the governors to increase the number of children at different periods, since that time, from fifteen to sixty: and to which number such augmentation will from time to time take place, as the fund of the charity will admit.

"The governors, anxious to extend the benefits of this institution, erected this school house, sufficiently capacious to contain one hundred children.

"Children are admitted into the school from the age of five to ten years, without any restriction to their parochial settlement, whether in town or country, and continued therein until they attain the age of fifteen years; during which time, they are carefully instructed in every domestic employment, and when they quit the school, are bound apprentices, four years, either to trades, or as domestic servants, which ever may be found most suitable to their respective capacities, and have a supply of clothing given them to the value of 4*l.* 4*s.* And, as an encouragement for serving their apprenticeship faithfully, a premium of 5*l.* 5*s.* is also given them, on producing their master or mistress's testimonial of their good behaviour during such apprenticeship.

"No child who has not had the small-pox, or who has any defect in her sight or limbs, or is weak, sickly, or afflicted with any disorder or infirmity whatever, can be admitted into this school. And every child, applying for admission,

mission, must produce a certificate from the master and wardens of the lodge in which her father was made a mason, that he had been at least three years a member of the fraternity, previous to such application; the grand secretary's certificate, that he has been duly registered in the grand lodge books; a certificate of the marriage of her parents; a register of her age from the parish where she was born; and a certificate from two of the medical governors, of the state of her health.

"On the 10th of February, 1790, the Grand Lodge voted an annual subscription of twenty-five guineas to the charity, and particularly recommended it to the lodges, as deserving encouragement: in consequence of which considerable sums have been raised for its support."

Hence to the Obelisk, concludes this Route. Thus having commenced our perambulation of the metropolis at the emporium of commerce, we have closed this part of our undertaking among the mansions of charity and benevolence.

But we cannot help observing, however extraordinary it may appear, that one body of deserving persons, whose education, abilities, and virtues, ought to give them a better claim, are passed over in the general plan of charitable institutions. The CLERGY, who have passed the most valuable years of their lives in the pursuit of expensive education, in the practice of their clerical functions, and, we presume, in the practice of a holy life, are neglected in their old age! There is no asylum for their wearied bones; their abilities are palsied, and as no provision has been made for them, they expire in parish poor houses. The widows and children of clergymen are provided for; but the poor curate only is neglected and doomed to penury!

Our next volume will commence with what is remarkable in the circuit of thirty miles; and, we trust, comprize an epitome of topography and useful information, consistent with the plan of the present undertaking.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

Remarks on the Costume of the Court and Citizens of London, from the Norman Conquest to the present Period.

CONFORMABLY to our wish of rendering every information upon even remote subjects connected with our plan, we have, in imitation of our predecessor Stow, who thought the subject worthy of his attention, extracted some notices respecting the costume of the court and citizens of London from an early period.

Edward the Confessor, having imbibed a strong partiality for the manners and even dress of the Normans, with whom he had long been resident, as a fugitive from his own country, imbibed their customs when he succeeded to the crown of England; and thus the kingdom adopted several of the innovations which the monarch had introduced. The consequence was, that at the Conquest, the country having been already prepared for such an event, the cruel exertion of tyrannical policy abolished, not only the manners and costume of our Saxon ancestors, but entirely changed the laws, and even the language.

The Saxons were not previously unacquainted with the Norman mode of habits, however unwilling they were to be compelled to it; linen equally formed the body garments of both countries, and woollen cloth the external parts of their dress. The shoes of the Saxons were occasionally of leather; tunics and mantles of the same constituted part of the habit of their rustics; the skins of which they were composed, were dressed with the hair upon them, the shaggy part turned outwards.

The introduction of the Normans, was the introduction of finery and extravagance. Silk began to make its appearance, but it was not manufactured here at such an early period; it was probably an importation from Spain, Sicily, Majorca, and other countries. The clothing manufacture found here an hospitable reception. The Flemings, who accompanied William, were so famous in weaving of wool, that *Gervase*, in his Chronicle, says, "the art of weaving seemed to be a peculiar gift bestowed upon them by nature." To further the art, weavers in all the principal cities and towns of England, were formed into guilds, and had extensive privileges granted to them, for which

they paid certain sums of money into the Exchequer. In the fifteenth year of the reign of king Stephen, those of London, paid the sum of 16*l.* for their guild.

To come more directly to our subject, it appears that the Normans and Flemings, are said by our antient historians to have been remarkable not only for the beauty and elegance of their persons, but for their ostentation and love of finery; hence personal decoration, and the introduction of new fashions, formed an essential part of their study.

The Norman dress is thus described: The *short Tunic* of the nobility and gentry, reached to the middle of the legs, and was richly ornamented with broad embroideries of gold, intermixed with precious stones. The *long Tunic*, originally Saxon, was only adopted by the Norman nobility, and the monarch; and never worn by the lower orders of people: it was composed of red and purple thread, interwoven in the shape of rings, and surrounded on every part from the shoulders with gold embroidery. The *Surcoat* was without sleeves, and of equal length with the tunic, the sleeves of which being of a different colour, formed the only mark of distinction. It is probable that this garment was only used in winter. The *Gown*, bore great resemblance to the tunic, but was much more loose; the sleeves were long and large, but so contrived that the arms might either be wrapped up, or continue loose, at the pleasure of the wearer. The official robe of the lord mayor of London at this day, is a specimen of the Norman gown. This gown had also a large hood, which occasionally was drawn over the head to defend it from the weather; at other times it was thrown back on the shoulders, similar to the livery gowns. The *Mantle* was of Saxon origin, but adopted by the Normans; these were sometimes fastened upon the middle of the breast; sometimes fastened on the right shoulder, and covering the left side only; and at other times thrown over both shoulders, without any fastening. These mantles were sometimes *hooded*, more for convenience than ornament; but were often lined with rich furs*. The mantles

* Fitz Stephen, in his life of Thomas à Becket, relates the following anecdote: "As Henry II. and the prelate, at that time lord chancellor, were riding through the streets of London in the depth of winter, the king saw a poor old man at a distance, clad in a mean and threadbare garment; he pointed him out to the chancellor, saying, "how poor, how feeble, and how naked that man is! would it not be a great act of charity to bestow on him a thick and warm mantle?" "Yes, certainly," replied the chancellor; and added, "that it was highly honourable

mantles worn by the Norman monarchs and principal nobility, were made of silk, of linen, and of the finest cloths that could be procured; and were often embroidered with silver and gold, costly furs, and, in many instances, ornamented with fringe, and decorated with pearls. There were also *Hats*, *Caps*, and *Bonnets*, used at this period; the former was worn by the laity only; the clergy and monks being strictly forbidden to wear any other than the hood. The hats, or bonnets, were generally made of cloth; those of the common people probably of leather, or felt; for felt certainly was to the Anglo-Saxons, as may be seen in Lye's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, under the word Þœt. The hats of the kings and nobility were made of the finest cloth, lined with costly furs, and ornamented with pearls and precious stones. The persecuted Jews at this period were, however, distinguished by being obliged to wear square yellow caps. *Stockings*, or *Hose*, constituted part of the Saxon, as well as the Norman habit. These must have formed a very expensive part of dress: William Rufus disdained to wear a pair of less than the value of a *mark*, which was nearly equal to 10*l.* present currency. These stockings were usually of cloth, variegated with stripes. *Boots* were much used by the Normans; they were sometimes decked with embroidery. The *Shoes*, were pointed; and, by means of tow, the vacant parts were twisted round, so as to resemble a ram's horn; this fashion became so obnoxious, that it was anathematized by the clergy. Besides these the Normans wore *Girdles*, and *Aprons*.

nourable for a monarch to commiserate the sufferings of the miserable." In the mean time they came up to the pauper; and the king, stopping his horse, requested to know, "Whether he would not gladly accept of a new mantle?" The poor wretch, perfectly ignorant that it was the king who spoke to him, supposed the question to have been put to him merely as a joke, and returned no answer; the king, then addressing himself to Becket, said, "It is now in thy power to perform this great act of charity;" and instantly laid hold upon the hood of his mantle, to take it from him; but as it was quite new, made of the *finest scarlet, and lined with furs*, the chancellor endeavoured to retain it. At length, when he perceived that the king was in earnest, he permitted him, though reluctantly, to take the mantle, which Henry gave to the poor old man. The contest between the king and his chancellor occasioned no small apprehension among the attendants, who were at a distance behind; but when they came up, the king related the circumstance to them, and they made themselves exceedingly merry at the expence of the chancellor, who had lost his mantle; the poor man went away rejoicing, praising God for his good fortune."

of the ladies in these times consisted of the *Under Garment*, richly ornamented with embroiders; the *Gown*, which was worn over the part of which it frequently concealed, exsleeves, which were longer than those of the reached to the wrist. These gowns had *pocket*nd often long *trains*, which were so obnoxious ecclesiastical censure. They had besides, the e, the *Girdle*, the *Coverchief*, or *Veil*; ladies of quaornamented their heads with *Circles of Gold*, which were worn on the coverchief; these, however, were not always of gold, but sometimes scarlet, &c.

The sumptuary laws of HENRY I.*, aided by his exple, produced a temporary reform in dress, which had surdly extravagant during the reign of his brother, n Rufu Henry's successor STEPHEN, considering ms title t crown was not perfectly consistent with con on of the country, endeavoured, upon polies, to recommend himself to his kingdom by nce of pomp and festivity. "Soon after his coronation," says Hoveden, "he celebrated the festival of Easter at London; and his court was crowded with multitudes of the nobility, where there was displayed such brilliancy of gold, of silver, and of gems, with such variety of vestments, and such sumptuous feasting, as far exceeded the splendour of any solemnity that had been previously seen in this kingdom." The troubles which followed, probably gave a check to these displays of ostentation; but HENRY II. having adopted a similar system, in which he was countenanced by archbishop Becket, the principal saint of monkish writers, escaped the censure which had been so bountifully bestowed on his predecessors.

* This monarch, according to Matthew Paris, whenever he had a new robe for himself, usually caused another to be made of the same cloth, and presented to his brother Robert, duke of Normandy, whom he had confined in prison. "It chanced," adds the historian, "on a festival day, that the king, in endeavouring to put on a new scarlet robe, burst a stitch in the collar, which had been made too narrow for his head: he therefore laid it aside, and said to his attendants, "Take away this garment, and give it to the duke, my brother, whose head is smaller than mine. Unfortunately, the rent was not mended when it was delivered to duke Robert, who, discovering the fracture, was highly offended, and accused the king of mocking him, by sending his old and torn garments, as an alms given to a pauper: he took the supposed insult so much to heart, that he refused his food, and pined to death."

When

When Becket was appointed ambassador to the court of France, to settle the preliminaries respecting the marriage of prince Henry with the French king's daughter, he had two hundred horsemen in his train, "consisting of clergymen, knights, esquires, and sons of noblemen, attending upon him in a military capacity, with servants of several degrees. They were all equipped with arms, and clothed with new and elegant garments, according to their respective ranks. He had with him twenty-four changes of apparel. No kind of elegance was spared; the state-bed and bed-chamber, were adorned with palls, suits of tapestry, and rich furs. Becket also took with him dogs and birds of every species, proper for royal diversion. This cavalcade was followed by eight carriages, constructed for expedition, each of which was drawn by five beautiful horses; to each horse was appointed a strong groom, clad in a new tunic, girded about his loins; the carriages were each followed by a post-horse, with a guard. In these conveyances were deposited the plate, jewels, sacred vessels, ornaments for the altar, and the furniture belonging to Becket, and his attendants." The historian, Fitz Stephen, who was also chaplain to the archbishop, apologizes for this pomp and parade, by saying, "that his patron's view was to excite in the court to which he was commissioned, an admiration of the king his master, and respect to himself from the splendour of his appearance."

RICHARD I. The love of splendour seems to have actuated this monarch; his coronation ceremony and dress is particularly noticed by several English historians. The bishops, abbots, and many of the superior clergy, were clothed with silk copes, and the inferior clergy habited in white. The king taken the coronation oath, was divested of all his garments, except his *shirt*, which was open upon his shoulders, and his *drawers*; immediately afterwards *sandals*, ornamented with gold, were put upon his feet; the archbishop of Canterbury gave the sceptre into his right hand, and the regal staff into his left; the archbishop then anointed him in three places; a consecrated *linen veil* was then placed upon his head, and over the veil a *cap*, or *hat:* he was then clothed with royal vestments, the *Tunic*, and the *Dalmatic*, or *upper Tunic*; the archbishop then gave him the sword, and two noblemen applied the spurs of gold to his feet; and being invested with a *mantle*, he was led to the altar, where he promised to keep inviolable the oath that he had taken. The crown was then taken from the altar, and given to the archbishop, who placed it upon the king's

king's head, who was then conducted to his throne. After this ceremonial the king laid aside the regal vestments and crown; he then clothed himself in a lighter dress and crown, and, thus habited, came to dinner." The magnificence with which Richard proceeded to the Crusades, is mentioned in terms bordering on romance; it gained him the envy of the French monarch, on account of his superior pomp and valour. His mantle is described to have been striped in strait lines, adorned with half moons of solid silver, and nearly covered with shining orbs, in imitation of the system of astronomy.

JOHN. The busy scenes which were exhibited during this reign, did not allow of great luxuries in dress; however, it appears from an original record in the Tower, "that the sum of 74*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* was ordered to be paid, by the king's treasurer, for the purchase of coronation robes for the use of the king and his consort, Isabel, when she was crowned queen, and John inaugurated the second time."

HENRY III. This oppressive reign was also an era of pomp and ostentation. In Stow's Annals, we find that Henry kept his Christmas at Winchester, in the year 1236, with great festivity, waiting the return of messengers he had sent to Provence to protract a marriage with Eleanor, daughter of count Raymond, sovereign of that country. The marriage solemnity took place at Canterbury, and the queen was crowned at Westminster on the twentieth day of January following. The number of various "estates" which resorted to the coronation was so great, that the whole metropolis was scarcely sufficient to receive them. On this occasion the city was ornamented with silk, and at night illuminated with innumerable lamps, to shew to greater effect the several pageants that were exhibited. To meet their sovereign and his consort, the citizens, arrayed in garments, called *Cyclades**, embroidered with gold and silk of various colours, rode on horses "finely trapped in arraie," to the number of three hundred and sixty; every

* The garments called *Cyclades*, by Matthew Paris, which he informs us were worn by the citizens of London on this occasion, appear to have been *sur-coats*, or *gowns*, rather than mantles; because he speaks of them as surrounding their other vestments The *Cyclas*, that formed part of the coronation habit of Judith, daughter to the king of Bohemia, A.D. 1096, is expressly said to have resembled the *Dalmatic*, which was a species of long tunic, with loose sleeves, reaching to the elbows.—*Strutt's English Dresses.*

citizen

citizen bearing a gold or silver cup in his hand, the king's trumpeters sounding before the company.

The same monarch, when conferring the honour of knighthood on William de Valence, was arrayed in a gilded vestment of *Baudekins* *; he wore a coronet, or small crown of gold upon his head, called in the English language, a *garland*, and set upon his throne in great majesty.

The extraordinary pomp exhibited by Henry and his court, on the marriage of his eldest daughter Margaret, with Alexander III. king of Scotland, is distinguished by Matthew Paris, as "the *lasciva vanitas*, or *lust of vanity*." "There were," says he, "great abundance of people of all ranks, multitudes of the nobility of England, France, and Scotland, with crowds of knights and military officers, the whole of them *wantonly* adorned with garments of silk, and so transformed with abundance of ornaments, that it would be impossible particularly to describe their dresses, without being tiresome to the reader, though they might indeed excite his astonishment. Upwards of one thousand knights, on the part of the king of England, attended the nuptials in vestments of silk, which were commonly called *Coïnteses* †. These on the morrow were laid aside, and the same knights appeared in new robes, representing themselves as courtiers. Sixty knights, with other officers of equal rank, attended on the appointment of the Scottish monarch, habited in equally splendid vestments"

The habits of the men, do not appear to have been materially altered during the third century. The seeming novelties were the *Tabard*, and the *Over-all*. The first we have sufficiently described in our account of Southwark; the latter appears to have been appropriated to the same purposes as the modern *great coats*, and were used by those who travelled; they were also denominated *Balandrana*, and *Balandrava*; but were forbidden to be worn by the clergy, as appertaining to the laity.

* *Baudkins*, or *cloth of Baudkins*, in Latin *Baldekinus*, was one of the most precious species of stuff that appeared in England at this period: it is said to have been composed of silk, interwoven with threads of gold, in a rich stile. It derived its name from Baldeck, formerly Babylon, where it is supposed to have been first manufactured. This stuff was probably known upon the Continent for some time before it was introduced into England. The above monarch appears to have been the first who used it for his vesture.—*Matthew Paris*; *Strutt's Dresses*.

† *Queintice*, *queintise*, neatness, curiously ornamented with devices; whence *Coïntises*, dresses fancifully adorned.—*Urry's Chaucer*. Whence probably *quaint* also?

The *Wimple*, or *Gimple*, formed part of the dress of the ladies during this period, and was introduced towards the conclusion of the twelfth century. The *white wimples* were probably made of linen; but many appertaining to ladies of high ranks were ornamented with gold embroidery. This was considered as the first part of the head dress, and covered by the veil or coverchief, which concealed the wimple and the head, but not the face. The wimple was curiously plaited, and confined to the head by an ornamental circle of gold. The *Huca*, or *Hyke*, was a sort of coverchief for the ladies, and descended to the shoulders; it was afterwards adopted by the men as a mantle, which not only covered the head and shoulders, but the whole body. A garment of the same name is in use among the Kabyles and Arabs at the present day. The *Gorget*, or *Throat-piece*, originated upon the Continent, and seems to have been of linen; it was three times wrapped round the neck, fastened with a great quantity of pins, and raised on each side of the face so as to conceal the ears, and had the appearance of two horns; it was so closely attached to the chin, that it had the appearance of being nailed to it, or that the pins pierced the flesh. *Cretores*, or crests of gold, ornamented with jewels, were often worn over the wimples. *Gloves* seem to have been introduced about this time.

EDWARD I. After this monarch, in the year 1300, had married Margaret, daughter of Philip the Fair, king of France, at Canterbury; the citizens of London met her four miles from the city, and conducted her to Westminster. On this occasion, their number amounted to six hundred, dressed in red and white liveries, with the cognizances of their mysteries embroidered on their sleeves.

EDWARD II. The vanity of dress had become so prevalent in this reign, that a contemporary historian complains "the squire endeavoured to outshine the knight in the richness of his apparel; the knight, the baron; the baron, the earl; and the earl, the king himself." This extravagance occasioned the four lines by the Scots:

Long beirds hertiless,
Peynted whoods witless,
Gay cotes graceless,
Maketh Englond thriseless.

EDWARD III. In this reign the kingdom was blessed with such tranquillity and plenty, in consequence of the many victories obtained by Edward's bravery, that pomp and splendour assumed the greatest sway; "such great quantities of garments

garments lined with fur, of fine linen, of jewels, of gold and silver plate, and rich furniture; the spoils of France, were brought into England, that every woman of rank obtained a share." "Then," says Thomas of Walsingham, "the ladies of this country became vain and haughty in their attire; and were as much elated by the acquisition of so much finery, as the ladies of France were dejected by its loss."

This being the age for chivalry and tournaments, the pompous exhibitions on those occasions contributed not a little to promote the succession of new fashions; the knights were habited in decorations of gallantry, and constantly displayed the most brilliant appearance. One of the orders of the king on such an occasion, was, to "prepare a tunic, and a cloak with a hood, on which were to be embroidered one hundred garters, with buckles, bars, and pendants of silver; also a doublet of linen, having round the skirts, and about the sleeves, a border of long green cloth, worked with the representations of clouds, with vine branches of gold, and the following motto, dictated by the king: "IT IS AS IT IS."

"These tournaments," says Henry Knighton, "are attended by many ladies of the first rank and greatest beauty. They are dressed in party-coloured tunics, one half being of one colour, the other half being of another; with short hoods and *liripipes*, or tippets, which are wrapped about their heads like cords; their girdles are handsomely ornamented with gold and silver; and they wear short swords, or daggers, before them in pouches, a little below the navel; and thus habited, they are mounted on the finest horses that can be procured, and ornamented with the richest furniture." Such a masculine appearance did not, however, escape the satire of contemporary writers.

Chaucer speaks of "the horrible disordinate scantiness of clothing, such as the cut sloppes and hanselynes," which were so constructed to sit so closely upon their limbs, as to appear indecent. Their *hozen* were parti-coloured, and divided in the middle, so that each thigh was of a different colour, and "the hinder parts were horrible to be seen." To make the portrait more *outré*, the jackets were without lappets, and party-coloured. Our author censures "the outrageous array of the women," in a general manner.

To such an excess had this article of the human economy arrived, that the House of Commons, in the thirty-seventh

year of this reign, exhibited a complaint in parliament, "against the general usage of wearing apparel, not suited either to the degree or income of the people." The consequence of which was that an act passed, in which, among other restrictions, it was ordained:

"That tradesmen, artificers, and persons in office, called yeomen, shall wear no cloth in their apparel, exceeding the price of forty shillings the whole cloth; neither shall they embellish their garments with precious stones, cloth of silk, or of silver; nor shall they wear any gold or silver upon their *girdles, knives, rings, garters, nouches,* (collars) *ribands, chains, bracelets,* or *seals*; nor any manner of apparel embroidered or decorated with silk, or any other way; their wives and their children shall wear the same kind of cloth as they do, and use no *veils* but such as are made with thread, and manufactured in this kingdom; nor any kind of furs, excepting those of *lambs, rabbits, cats,* and *fores.*

"Merchants, citizens, burgesses, artificers, and tradesmen, as well in the city of London, or elsewhere, who are in the possession of the full value of 500l. in goods and chattels, may, with their wives and children, use the same clothing as the esquires, and gentlemen who have a yearly income of 100l.; and such of them as are in possession of goods and chattels to the amount of 1000l. may, with their wives and children, wear the same apparel as the esquires, and gentlemen who have 2000l. yearly. No groom, yeoman, or servant, belonging to the persons above named, shall exceed the apparel ordained for grooms and servants of lords and others." *See Harl. MSS.* No. 7059.

RICHARD II. The laws relating to dress, established by his grandfather, were little attended to by this monarch, or his subjects; he was so exceedingly fond of pomp, and so expensive in his apparel, that Holingshed informs us, "he had one coat, or robe, which was so enriched with gold and precious stones, as to cost no less than thirty thousand marks;" a prodigious sum at that time. The king's example operated upon the courtiers to such a degree that they, in a great measure, exceeded him in extravagance. Sir John Arundel had no less than fifty-two new suits of apparel for his own person, of cloth, of gold, or of tissue. The spirit of expensive decoration diffused itself among the lower classes; the fashions were continually changing, and each one aimed at the means to outshine his neighbour in the novelty and grandeur of his habit. Some of these wore wide surcoats reaching to their loins; others wore garments reaching to their heels, close before, and strutting out on the sides, so that at the back men had an effeminate appearance; this they called by the ridiculous name of *gown*; their

their hoods were small, and buttoned under the chin, like those of women, but set with gold, silver, and precious stones; their liripipes, or tippets, passed round their necks, and hanging down before, reached to the heels, and were jagged; they had also weeds of silk, which they denominated a *paltock*; their hose were of two or more colours, which they tied to their paltocks with white latchets, called *herlots*, without any breeches; their girdles were of gold and silver, some of them worth twenty marks; their shoes and pattens were snouted, and piked more than a finger long, crooking upwards; those they called *Crackowes*, resembling devils' claws, and fastened to the knees with chains of gold and silver. Richard's consort, queen Anne, introduced trains, and side saddles for the ladies; the former were of such length, as to induce public censure; and there were a tract written against them, denominated "*Contra Caudas Dominarum.*"

HENRY IV. This monarch is always represented with a hood. The usual figures of the poet Chaucer, who lived in these times, are dressed with the hood, the short coat, and pointed boots, and a knife in a case on one side of the breast. There is not much reliance to be placed on the prints with which Chaucer's Poems are decorated, else we should be inclined to adopt the dress of the wife of Bath for our purpose in this place, which consisted of a high crowned hat, and hood, short gown and petticoat, the hood flowing partly over her shoulders.

HENRY V. after the battle of Agincourt, arriving at Dover with his prisoners, was met at Blackheath on his approach to the metropolis by the lord mayor, with the aldermen, and craftsmen, clothed in red, with red and white hoods.

HENRY VI. as we are informed by Stow, in 1432, having been crowned king of France, returned to Eltham palace, and was met by the lord mayor, Sir John de Welles, the aldermen, and commonalty The lord mayor was robed in crimson velvet, a great furred velvet hat, a girdle of gold about his middle, and a jewel of gold about his neck, trailing behind him. His three huntsmen, habited in red spangled with silver, followed on stately coursers; then the aldermen, in scarlet gowns and "sanguined" hoods. The commonalty were dressed in white gowns with scarlet hoods, with their cognizances embroidered on their sleeves.*

The

* It seems that, except in the instance of Sir John de Welles, who wore a hat in token of triumph, that the usual coverings were hoods;

The same historian informs us "for a monument of those late tim , men may behold the glass windows of the mayor's court in the Guildhall, above the stairs. The mayor is there pictured, sitting in a habit party-coloured, and an hood on his head; his sword bearer before him with an hat, or cap of maintainance. The common clerk and other officers bare-headed, their hoods on their shoulders."

About the year 1467, the men began to clothe themselves shorter than ever, in a very unseemly and immodest manner: they also slit the sleeves of their robes and doublets, to display their "large, loose, and white shirts; the hair was worn so long that it became an incumbrance, not only to their faces, but to their eyes; they covered their heads with high bonnets of cloth, to the length of upwards of a quarter of an ell; knights and esquires wore sumptuous chains of gold. Even boys were dressed in silk, satin, or velvet doublets, and almost all, especially at court, had *poulains* * or points at the toes of their shoes, upwards of a quarter of an ell long. Upon their doublets they wore large waddings, which they called *mahoitres*, to give a greater breadth of appearance to their shoulders; so that he who shortly clothed on one day, was habited on the morrow down to the ground.

The ladies forbore their trains, and substituted borders of skins, velvet or other materials, equally wide, and sometimes wider than a whole breadth of velvet. Their heads were decorated with stuffed rolls in the shape of round bonnets, gradually diminishing, to the height of half or three-fourths of an ell, with loose kerchiefs or veils at the top, hanging down behind as low as the ground; their girdles of silk were larger than usual, with expensive clasps; and the collars or *chains* of gold, which hung round their necks, had greater variety and neatness than formerly.

EDWARD IV. The royal dress consisted of a long gown of

for we find that Thomas earl of Lancaster, gave at Christmas during the reign of Edward II. one hundred and fifty nine broad cloaths as liveries to such as served him, allowing to each skins sufficient to fur their hoods.

* *Paradin*, in his History of Lyons, informs us, "that the men of his time wore shoes with a point before, half a foot long; the richer and more eminent personages wore them a foot, and princes two feet long; the most ridiculous thing that ever was seen. When men became tired of these pointed shoes, which were called *poulains*, they adopted others in their stead, denominated *duck-bills*, having a bill or beak before, four or five fingers in length. Assuming afterwards a contrary fashion, they wore slippers so very broad in the front, as to exceed the measure of a good foot."

cloth

cloth of gold, blue upon satin, "emaylled" *, and lined with green satin; a doublet of blue satin, lined with Holland cloth; a demy gown of tawny velvet, lined with blue damask, &c. At this period velvets were from 8*s.* to 16*s.* per yard; the black cloths of gold, 40*s.*; velvet upon velvet, and white tissue cloth of gold, 40*s.*; cloth of gold broached upon satin, 24*s.*; and cloth of silver the same: damask was 8*s.* per yard; satins 6*s.* 10*d.* and 12*s.*; camlets 30*s.* the piece; and sarsnets from 4*s.* to 4*s.* 2*d.* †

In the third year of this reign, parliament applied to the sovereign on account of the excess of apparel; and a new act passed to promote a reform in this particular, the infringement of which was subjected to severe penalties to the king; among these were exceptions in favour of divers persons and estates: the mayor of London and his wife might wear the same array as knights bachelors, which was velvet or figured satin: the recorder and aldermen of London, and all the mayors and viscounts (sheriffs) of the cities, towns and boroughs of the realm, the mayors and bailiffs of the Cinque Ports, and the barons of the same, and the mayors and bailiffs of the shire towns, with their wives, to use the same apparel as esquires and gentlemen to the annual amount of 40*l.*, that is damask or satin. The penalty in the first of the above instances was 10 marks, in the second instance 100 pence.

The tenth and eleventh clauses of this act are curious; the first contains a singular exception:

"X. No knight, under the rank of a lord, esquire, or other gentleman, nor any other person, shall wear any *gown*, *jacket*, or *cloak*, that is not long enough, when he stands upright, to cover his privities and his buttocks, under the penalty of 20 shillings; and if any taylor shall make such *short gowns*, jackets, cloaks, doublets, stuffed, or otherwise contrary to this act, the same shall be forfeited."

"XI. No knight, under the estate of a lord, esquire, or gentleman, nor any other person, shall wear any shoes or boots, having *pikes* or points exceeding the length of two inches, under the forfeiture of 40 pence; and every shoemaker, who shall make pikes for shoes or boots beyond the length stated in this statute, shall forfeit for every offence the sum of 40 pence."

This penalty was enlarged next year, when it was ordained, "that no shoemaker nor cobler *(cordwainer)* in London or within three miles of the same, shall make, or cause to be

* *Emaylled* signifies studded, also fastened with buckles, rings, &c. See Junius, under *Mail*, which he defines *Orbiculus*, *Hamus*, *Fibula*.

† Harl. MSS. 4780.

…es, *galoches*, or *buskins*, with *poleyns* exceed- … of two inches, under the forfeiture of 20*s*."

…ding year, according to Stow, "It was pro- …ghout England, that the *beaks* or *pikes* of shoes …ld not exceed two inches, upon pain of cursing …, and forfeiting 20 shillings, one noble to the … to the cordwainers of London, and the third …r of London." *

… regulations were repeated as often as occasion re- … but the turbulent times which succeeded in the reigns …DWARD V and RICHARD III. furnish little matter for our …ose.

…ENRY VII. According to Stow, the use of square bon- …worn by noblemen, gentlemen, citizens and others, …e in this reign.

… close of the fifteenth century, dress was not only …cal, but absurd; it was difficult to distinguish the … were worn over their lower covering by … ets had all the appearance of women's …omacners laced before; their gowns were open in front to the girdle, and again from the girdle to the ground, on which they were sufficiently long to trail. Their sleeves were sometimes strait; but nearly divided at the elbows, to display the shirt; sometimes they were loose and wide, reaching intirely to the wrists.

HENRY VIII. The dress of the king and the nobles, in the beginning of this reign, was not unlike that worn by the yeoman of the guard at present. Walpole, in his Anecdotes of Painting, relates that "Anne Bolen wore yellow mourning for Catharine of Arragon." The same circumstance is related in Hall's Chronicle, with the addition of Henry's wearing *white* mourning for the unfortunate Anne Bolen. "Crimson," says Mr. Granger, "would have been a much more suitable colour."

It appears that variety of apparel began to take place during Henry's reign. Before the first book of Andrew Borde's "Introduction of Knowledge," &c. in which he characterizes an Englishman, is a wooden print of a naked man, with a piece of cloth hanging on his right arm, and a pair of sheers in his left hand; under which are the following lines:

"I am an Englishman, and naked I stand here,
Musing in my mynde what rayment I shall were:
For now I will were thys, and now I will were that,
And now I will were, I cannot tell what," &c.

* Chronicle, p. 419.

Soon

Soon after the accession of this monarch the masculine petticoats were expelled, and in their stead *trausers*, or close hose, fitted to the limbs, took place. The *breeches* to which they were connected, exhibited an artificial protuberance, gross and indecent, which formed a part of dress, from the prince to the peasant. The fashion originated in France, and, ridiculous to add, absolutely served for the purpose of a pin-cushion. To make up for the straitness of the hose, they "bombasted," as Bulwer in his "Pedigree of the English Gallant," expresses it, "their doublets, and puffed them out above the shoulders, so that they were exceedingly cumbersome. The ladies followed the example of the gentlemen, and invented a kind of doublet with high wings and puffed sleeves, which continued in full fashion till the reign of Elizabeth.

Another innovation during this reign was the *trunk breeches* or slops, which swelled out to an enormous size, and were stuffed out with rags, wool, tow or hair. Holingshed tells a curious story, said to be founded on fact. "A prisoner appearing before a judge to answer an accusation against him, at the time that the law prohibited wearing baise stuffed into the breeches, was told that he wore his breeches contrary to the law: he began to excuse himself of the offence, and endeavouring by little and little to discharge himself of that which he did wear within them, he drew out of his breeches a pair of sheets, two table cloths, ten napkins, four shirts, a brush, a glass, and a comb, night caps, and other things of use, saying, (all the hall being strewed with this furniture) 'your highness may understand, that because I have no safer a store-house, these pockets do serve me for a room to lay up my goods in, and though it be a straight prison, yet it is a storehouse big enough for them, for I have many things more of value yet within it.' And so his discharge was accepted and well laughed at; and they commanded him that he should not alter the furniture of his storehouse, but that he should rid the hall of his stuff, and keep them as it pleased him." *

* A writer of this period, satyrizing the enormity of dress, writes, "that men's servants, to whom the fashion of their masters descend with their clothes, have such pleytes upon theyr brestes, and ruffles upon theyr sleeves above theyr elbows, that, yfe theyr master or themselves hade never so great neede, they could not shoote one shote to hurte theyr enemyes, tyll they had caste of theyr cotes, or cut of theyr sleeves."

Over the seats in the Parliament House were holes two inches square in the wall, in which were posts supporting a scaffold round the rooms, for the use of those who wore great breeches, stuffed with hair, like woolsacks. The scaffolds continued till the reign of Elizabeth, when they were taken down, the fashion having for a long time subsided.—*Harl. MSS. No.* 980.

Towards

Towards the latter end of Henry's reign the king wore a round flat scarlet or black velvet cap, with a broach or jewel and feather. The courtiers and others followed the fashions; this induced the younger citizens to imitate their superiors, and they also appeared in flat black caps, knit with woollen yarn; but they were so light, that they were obliged to tie them under their chins, lest the wind should blow them off. The use of these flat round caps increased, and superseded the French bonnets or square caps; the junior aldermen began to use them, and ultimately Sir John White, lord mayor in 1563 wore the flat caps in his mayoralty, which served as a precedent for his successors. These however gave way to the Spanish felts, which were commonly worn by the clergy and laity.

The dress of the ladies of these times consisted of silk or velvet, richly laced and embroidered with gold. The bosom was open, with a broad bodice, edged with gold lace, pearl necklaces round the neck from one of which hung a rich jewel. The sleeves at the wrists, at which was a small ruffle, were slashed, above which they were composed of cloth of gold, over which was a handsome covering of crimson velvet. The head-dress was composed of a hood, behind which hung a veil of black; the hood was cloth of gold and crimson velvet, the front of which over the face was of a triangular form, whence it descended to the neck, and was richly adorned with jewellery. The above is taken from the portrait of queen *Catharine Parr* in Lambeth Palace; a fine fac-simile of which is inserted in BRAYLEY and HERBERT'S Historical Description of that building.

EDWARD VI. The dress of this monarch, according to his portrait in the Court Room at Christ's Hospital, by HOLBEIN, consists of a flat hat, with a white feather falling on the left side; his coat, with half sleeves, is crimson, glazed over a lighter colour, on a border of deep red, embroidered with gold tracery, down each breast are double rows of gold wire or basket buttons, the lining ermine; the waistcoat is of white cloth or silk, richly embroidered in gold squares; the legs covered in the same way. A small frill round the neck. There was very little variety in dress during the short reign of this amiable monarch. The habiliment of that period is however transmitted to us, in the graceful dress of the scholars in Christ's Hospital.

MARY I. This was the æra of ruffs and farthingales, which were brought hither from Spain, in consequence of her marriage with Philip II. *

A blooming

* *Howel* tells us in his "Letters" that the Spanish word for a *farthingale*

The vardingales or fardingales, superseded the dresses worn by the ladies in the close of the reign of Henry VIII. and that of Edward VI. Those dresses had been distinguished by an extension of the hips with *fox-tails* and *bum-rolls*, as they were called. These fardingales obtained the superiority over the closer habits, on account of being adapted to display the jewels of the ladies to greater advantage.

A blooming virgin in this age seems to have been solicitous to hide her skin. The very neck was generally concealed, the arms were covered quite to the wrists; the petticoats were worn long, and the head dress was close, to which was sometimes fastened a light veil, which fell down behind.

If the authority of engraved portraits may be depended on, the beard extended and expanded itself more during the short reigns of Edward VI. and Mary, than from the Conquest to that period. Bishop Gardiner has a beard long and streaming like a comet. The beard of Cardinal Pole is thick and bushy; this might possibly be Italian. The patriarchal beard in the tapestries of those times, is both long and large; but this seems to have been the invention of the artists who drew the cartoons *.

It is remarkable that the cloak, the most conspicuous and distinguished part of a cardinal's habit, which has been banished from England ever since the death of Cardinal Pole, is also now worn by the lowest order of females, and called *a cardinal*.

In this reign shoes were so enormously broad at the toes, that an order was made restraining the breadth to *six inches!*

ELIZABETH. In Hentzner's Itinerary is given the following account of this queen's person and court at Greenwich:

Shingale is literally translated *cover-infant*; as if it was intended to conceal pregnancy. It is perhaps of more honourable extraction, and might signify *cover-infanta*, *infanta* being the title of the king of Spain's eldest daughter.

* This venerable appendage to the face was formerly greatly regarded. Though learned authors have written for and against almost every thing, I never saw any thing written against the beard. The pamphlets "on the mischief of long hair," made much noise in the kingdom in the reign of Charles I.

The growth of the beard, as far as could be traced from portraits, and other remains of antiquity, never flourished more in England, than in the century preceding the Norman conquest. That of Edward the Confessor was remarkably large, as appears from his seal. After William took possession of the kingdom, beards became unfashionable, and were probably looked upon as badges of disloyalty, the Normans wearing only whiskers. It is said that the English spies took those invaders for an army of priests, on account of their appearing without beards. *Granger.*

"We were admitted by an order Mr. Rogers had procured from the lord chamberlain, into the presence chamber, hung with rich tapestry, and the floor after the English fashion, strewed with hay (probably *rushes*) through which the queen commonly passes in her way to chapel: At the door stood a gentleman dressed in velvet, with a golden chain, whose office was to introduce to the queen any person of distinction, that came to wait on her: it was Sunday, when there is usually the greatest attendance of nobility. In the same hall were the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London, a great number of counsellors of state, officers of the crown, and gentlemen, who waited the queen's coming out; which she did from her own apartment, when it was time to go to prayers, attended in the following manner:

"First went gentlemen, barons, earls, knights of the garter, all richly dressed and bare-headed; next came the chancellor, bearing the seals in a red silk purse, between two, one of which carried the royal scepter, the other the sword of state, in a red scabbard, studded with golden fleurs de lis, the point upwards: next came the queen, in the sixty-fifth year of her age, as we were told, very majestic; her face oblong, fair, but wrinkled; her eyes small, yet black and pleasant; her nose a little hooked; her lips narrow, and her teeth black; (a defect the English seem subject to, from their too great use of sugar.) She had in her ears two pearls, with very rich drops; she wore false hair, and that red; upon her head she had a small crown, reported to be made of some of the gold of the celebrated Lunenbourg table: (at this distance of time, it is difficult to say what this was.) Her bosom was uncovered, as all the English ladies have it, till they marry; and she had on a necklace of exceeding fine jewels; her hands were small, her fingers long, and her stature neither tall nor low; her air was stately, her manner of speaking mild and obliging. That day she was dressed in white silk, bordered with pearls of the size of beans, and over it a mantle of black silk, shot with silver threads; her train was very long, the end of it borne by a marchioness; instead of a chain, she had an oblong collar of gold and jewels.

"As she went along in all this state and magnificence, she spoke very graciously, first to one, then to another, whether foreign ministers or those who attended for different reasons, in English, French and Italian; for, besides being well skilled in Greek, Latin and the languages I have mentioned, she is mistress of Spanish, Scotch, and Dutch. Whoever speaks to her it is kneeling; now and then she raises some with her hand. While we were there, W. Slawata, a Bohemian baron, had letters to present to her; and she, after pulling off her glove, gave him her right hand to kiss, sparkling with rings and jewels, a mark of particular favour. Wherever she turned her face, as she was going along, every body fell down on their knees.*

"The

* Her father had been treated with the same deference. It is mentioned

"The ladies of the court followed next to her, very handsome and well shaped, and for the most part dressed in white; she was guarded on each side by the gentlemen pensioners, fifty in number, with gilt battle-axes; in the antichapel next the hall where we were, petitions were presented to her, and she received them most graciously, which occasioned the acclamation of 'Long live queen Elizabeth.' She answered it with, 'I thank you, my good people.' In the chapel was excellent music; as soon as it and the service was over, which scarce exceeded half an hour, the queen returned in the same state and order, and prepared to go to dinner."

With respect to the royal robes, when it is known that this monarch had not less than three thousand in her wardrobe, to aim at particular description would be unnecessary, more especially as they are sufficiently exhibited in the many prints of this queen.

Hentzner, also informs us, "that the English in this reign, cut the hair close on the middle of the forehead, but suffered it to grow on each side." The large jutting coats became out of fashion, and were supplied by a coat resembling a waistcoat, covered with a short cloak of black or crimson velvet, or cloth. The ruffs of gentlemen were moderate in size*; but those of ladies were as extravagant as their farthingales.

The breeches, or to speak more properly, drawers, fell far short of the knees, and the defect was supplied with long hose, the tops of which were fastened under the drawers.

William earl of Pembroke was the first who wore knit worsted stockings in England, in this reign.†

Edward

tioned by Fox in his Acts and Monuments, that, when the lord chancellor went out to apprehend queen Catharine Parr, he spoke to the king on his knees. Lord Bacon says, that king James I. suffered his courtiers to omit it.

* Some beaux about this time introduced long swords and high ruffs, which approached the royal standard. This roused the jealousy of the queen, who appointed officers to break every man's sword, and to clip all ruffs which were beyond a certain length.

† "It is generally understood," says Mr. Strutt, "that stockings of silk were an article of dress unknown in this country before the middle of the sixteenth century; and a pair of long Spanish silk hose, at that period, was considered as a donative worthy of the acceptance of a monarch, and accordingly was presented to king Edward VI. by Sir Thomas Gresham. This record, though it be indisputable in itself, does not by any means prove that silk stockings were not used in England prior to the reign of that prince, notwithstanding it seems to have been considered in that light by Howe, the continuator of Stow's Chronicle, who, at the same time assures us that Henry VIII. never wore any hose, but such as were made of cloth. Had he spoken in general terms, or confined his observations to the early part of king Henry's reign, I should have rea-

Edward Vere, earl of Oxford, introduced embroidered gloves and perfumes, which he brought from Italy into England, and presented the queen with a pair of perfumed gloves; her portrait was painted with them upon her hands. At this period was worn a hat of a singular form, which resembled a close stool pan with a broad brim.* Philip II. in a former reign, seems to wear one of these utensils upon his head, with a narrower brim than ordinary, and makes at least as grotesque an appearance as his countryman Don Quixote with the barber's bason.†

The Rev. Mr. John More, of Norwich, one of the worthiest clergymen in the reign of Elizabeth, gave the best reason that could be given for wearing the longest and largest beard of any Englishman of his time, namely, "that no act of his life might be unworthy of the gravity of his appearance."

dily agreed with him; but in the present case, he is certainly mistaken; stockings of silk were not only known to that monarch but worn by him; and several pairs were found in his wardrobes after his decease. I shall notice only the following articles of this kind, taken from an inventory, in manuscript, preserved in the British Museum, (*Harl. Lib.* No. 1419, 1420): "One pair of short hose, of black silk and gold woven together; one pair of hose of purple silk and Venice gold, woven like unto a cawl, and lined with blue silver sarsenet, edged with a passemain of purple silk and of gold, wrought at Millan; one pair of hose of white silk and gold knit, bought of Christopher Millener; six pair of black silk hose, knit."

In the third year of the reign of Elizabeth, mistress Montague, the queen's silk woman, presented to her majesty a pair of black knit silk stockings, which pleased her so well that she would never wear any cloth hose afterwards. These stockings were made in England, and for that reason, as well as for the delicacy of the article itself, the queen was desirous of encouraging this new species of manufacture by her own example. Soon after, WILLIAM RIDER, then apprentice to Thomas Burdet, at the Bridge Foot, opposite the church of St. Magnus, seeing a pair of knit *worsted* stockings at an Italian merchant's, brought from Mantua, borrowed them; and, having made a pair like unto them, presented the same to the earl of Pembroke; which was the first pair of *worsted* stockings known to be knit in this country. At the latter end of the reign of this queen, WILLIAM LEE, M. A. fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, invented the *stocking frame*. The company of frame-work knitters have commemorated the circumstance by having the machine as their armorial bearing, and the supporters a man in a collegiate habit, and a young woman in the dress of the time when the frame was invented.

* "This indecent idea," says Mr. Granger, to whose History we are obliged for many of our notices, "forcibly obtrudes itself; and I am under a kind of necessity of using the comparison, as I know nothing else that in any degree resembles it. See the head of the Earl of Morton, by Houbraken, &c."

† "See his head by Werix, or in Lucius's Sylloge Nummism elegant Argentinae, 1620, fol."

Sir

Sir William Dugdale, in his "Origines," observes "It was ordered in the first year of this reign, that no fellow of Lincoln's Inn should wear any beard of above a fortnight's growth."

Respecting the ladies; the stays or boddice, were worn long waisted; Lady Hunsdon, the foremost of the ladies in the print of the procession to Hunsdon House, appears with a much longer waist than those of the ladies that follow her; she might possibly have been a leader of the fashion as well as of the procession.

In the year 1582, the luxury of the times having greatly prevailed among the people of all degrees, in their apparel, particularly apprentices, the lord mayor, and common-council enacted, "That no apprentice whatsoever should presume, 1. To wear any apparel but what he receives from his master. 2. To wear no hat, nor any thing but a woollen cap, without any silk in or about the same. 3. To wear neither ruffles, cuffs, loose collars, nor other thing than a ruff at the collar, and that only of a yard and half long. 4. To wear no doublets but what are made of canvas, fustian, sackcloth, English leather, or woollen, without any gold, silver, or silk trimming. 5. To wear no other coloured cloth or kersey in hose or stockings, than white, blue, or russet. 6. To wear no other breeches but what shall be of the same stuffs as the doublets, and neither stitched, laced, or bordered. 7. To wear no other than a plain upper coat, of cloth or leather, without pinking, stitching, edging, or silk about it. 8. To wear no other surtout than a cloth gown or cloak, lined or faced with cloth, cotton or baize, with a fixed round collar, without stitching, guarding, lace or silk. 9. To wear no pumps, slippers or shoes, but of English leather, without being pinked, edged, or stitched: nor girdles, nor garters, other than of crewel, woollen, thread, or leather, without being garnished. 10. To wear no sword, dagger, or other weapon, but a knife: nor a ring, jewel of gold, nor silver, nor silk, in any part of his apparel, on pain of being punished at the discretion of the master for the first offence; to be publicly whipped at the hall of his company for a second offence; and to serve six months longer than specified in his indentures for a third offence." And it was further enacted, "that no apprentice should frequent or go to any dancing, fencing, or musical schools; nor keep any chest, press, or other place, for keeping of apparel or goods, but in his master's house, under the penalties aforesaid."

We conclude this part of our essay by relating a short story from "Camden's Remains," in which the propensity

of

f low estate to imitate the fashion of their supe-
satirized: "I will tell you how Sir Philip Cal-
l John Drakes, the shoemaker of Norwich, in
Henry the Eighth, of the proud humour which
have to be of the gentleman's cut. This knight
time as much fine French tawney cloth as should
gown, and sent it to his taylor's to be made.—
, a shoemaker of that town, coming to the said
s, and seeing the knight's gown-cloth lying there, and
ig it well, caused the taylor to buy for him as much of
the same cloth, at the like price, to the same intent; and,
further, he bad him make it in the same fashion that the knight
would have his made of. Not long after, the knight coming
to the taylor to take measure of his gown, he perceived the
like gown-cloth lying there, and asked the taylor whose it
was. 'It belongs,' quoth the taylor, 'to John Drakes, who
will have it made in the self-same fashion that your's is made
of.' 'Well,' said the knight, 'in good time be it; I will
have mine as full of cuts as thy sheers can make it.' 'It shall
be done,' said the taylor. Whereupon, because the time
drew near, he made haste to finish both their garments. John
Drakes had no time to go to the taylor's till Christmas-day,
for serving of his customers, when he had hoped to have
worn his gown; perceiving the same to be full of cuts, he
began to swear at the taylor for making his gown after that
sort. 'I have done nothing,' quoth the taylor, 'but what
you bad me; for, as Sir Philip Calthrop's gown is, even so
have I made your's.' 'By my hatchet,' quoth John Drakes,
'I will never wear a gentleman's fashion again"

Previously to the year 1599, "Master John Tyre, dwelling near Shoreditch church, was the first Englishman that devised and attained the perfection of making all manner of tufted taffeties, cloth of tissue, wrought velvets, branched sattins, and all other kinde of curious silk stuffs."

In this reign also *pins* were first manufactured in this country, which in time excelled all others; the profit gained by foreigners in this article only, before the invention took place, amounted to the annual sum of 60,000*l.*; women of the middling classes of life used the points of thorns instead of pins. The making of *Spanish needles* was taught in England by Elias Crowse: in queen Mary's reign a negro was the only manufacturer; he kept a shop in Cheapside, but would impart the secret to no one.

JAMES I. When this monarch came to the crown, there was in the wardrobe in the Tower, a great variety of dresses belonging to our ancient kings, which, to the regret of antiquaries,

tiquaries, were soon given away and dispersed. "Such a collection," says Granger, "must have been of much greater use to the studious in venerable antiquity than a review of the 'ragged regiment' in Westminster Abbey." *

The ordinary dress of this monarch consisted of a silk doublet, over which was a rich velvet short cloak, lined with satin; the doublet was broad at the shoulder and tapering at the waist; the sleeves were also of silk, at the wrists of which were pointed lace ruffles, turned over. The breeches were trunked, to which were fastened silk hose; the knees had puffed silk garters, and shoes and knees were ornamented with roses. The hat was round and broad, with a moderate crown, much in the modern shape, decorated with an ostrich feather. It is well known that James used to hunt in a ruff and trowsers.

Henry Vere, the gallant earl of Oxford, was the first nobleman that appeared at court in this reign with a hat and white feather. The long love lock seems to have been first in fashion among the beaus, who sometimes stuck flowers in their ears. William earl of Pembroke, a man far from an effeminate character, is represented with ear-rings.

Wrought night caps were in use in the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles I. Privy-counsellors and physicians wore them embroidered with gold and silk; those worn by the clergy were only black and white.

The beard was left in much the same state as it was found on James's accession to the throne.

The cloak, a dress of great antiquity, was more worn in this, than in any of the preceding reigns. It continued to be in fashion after the restoration of Charles II. The cloak, worn from time immemorial by the Spaniards, was in use among the Romans. Horace informs us that Lucullus had more cloaks than he ever had dishes at his table; they were said to have amounted to five thousand.

Sir Thomas Overbury, in his "Character of a Country Gentleman," says, the ordinary country gentleman wore yellow stockings.

The principal citizens at this period were only distinguished from the courtiers by their magisterial habiliments, and round flat caps; the ordinary dress was the broad velvet or felt hat, the slashed doublet, and short cloak, the ruff, and sometimes the plain collar.

* Tattered effigies of our kings, so called, formerly dressed in royal robes, for funeral processions, after which they were left at the Abbey, as a customary perquisite.

A fine specimen of the military costume of this age is exhibited in the whole length portrait of Sir NICHOLAS CRISPE *, engraved in Lysons's Environs of London, vol. ii. p. 409, from an original picture in the possession of the marquis of Townsend.

The best portrait of the costume of citizens of this period, is exhibited in the statue of Sir Thomas Gresham in the Royal Exchange.

Long coats were only worn by boys till they were seven or eight years of age. Bishop Fell, in his Life of Dr. Hammond, tells us that the latter divine, who was born in 1605, was in long coats when he was sent to Eton College.

The ladies made very little alteration in their dresses during this reign, on account of the small encouragement which they met with at court.

Enormous head dresses, highly toupeed, and loaded with diamonds, very much prevailed; the Countess of Essex, however, after her divorce, appeared at court, "dressed as a virgin, with her hair hanging to her feet." The princess Elizabeth, with much more propriety, wore hers in the same manner, when she went to be married to the Prince Palatine †.

The ladies began to indulge a strong passion for foreign laces in the reign of James, which rather increased than abated in succeeding generations.

The ruff and farthingale still continued to be worn; *yellow starch* for ruffs, first invented by the French, and adapted to the sallow complexions of that people, was introduced by Mrs. Turner, a physician's widow, who had a principal hand in poisoning Sir Thomas Overbury. This vain and infamous woman, who went to be hanged in a ruff of that colour, helped to support the fashion as long as she was able. It began to decline upon her execution. ‡

From the reign of Edward VI. to that of Elizabeth, it is recorded, that "dukes' daughters wore gowns of satin of Bridges (Bruges), upon solemn days; cushions, and window pillows of velvet, and damask, &c. were only used in the houses of the chief princes and peers of the land; but in the latter end of this reign, those ornaments of estate, and other princely furniture, were very plentiful in the houses of citizens, and those of lower rank."

The knowledge of, and wearing lawn and cambric were introduced into England about the year 1562, and then only

* An ample account of this loyal and active citizen is given in vol. iii. p. 187, *et seq.*

† Weldon's Court and Character of James. *Granger.* ‡ *Ibid.*

worn

worn by the queen; there were none who could tell how to starch them, till a Dutchwoman, the wife of Guyliam Boonen, introduced starching; which was improved two years afterwards by Mrs. Dinghen, daughter of a Flemish knight, who had sought protection in this country from the persecution of the duke of Alva. She professed herself a starcher; and some of the principal English ladies observing the neatness of the Dutch, particularly in the whiteness of their linen, sent for Mrs. Dinghen, and caused her to make them ruffs of lawn starched. The lawn was considered at this time a manufacture so strange, that it became a general scoff; the people declaring that "presently they would make ruffs of spiders' webs." The prices which this lady had for teaching to starch was 5*l.* and for shewing how to boil it 20 shillings. Before this period ruffs were made of Holland cloth. *

A peculiar office was attached to the court of James's queen, Anne of Denmark. The lady of Sir Robert Carey, afterwards earl of Monmouth, was *mistress of the sweet coffers*, answerable at present to mistress of the robes.

CHARLES I. wore a falling band, a short green doublet, the arm-parts, towards the shoulder wide and slashed; zig zag turned-up ruffles; very long green breeches (like a Dutchman) tied far below knee, with long yellow ribbands, red stockings, great shoe roses, and a short red cloak lined with blue, with the star of the order of the Garter on the shoulder †.

Though the large fantastic ruff maintained its power for a considerable time after the commencement of this reign ‡, the arrival of Vandyke produced a very material change; the elegant pointed falling collars of lace were adopted by both sexes, and continued till the gloomy period of the civil wars. The conic hats took place of the broad ones of the last reign;

* The Dutch merchants, who only at that time sold lawn and cambric, cut and retailed those commodities by ells, yards, and in smaller quantities, for not one shopkeeper in forty durst venture at the purchase of a whole piece. At that time there was not so much lawn or cambric in all the merchants' houses in London, as afterwards could be obtained in a single shop; a few years, however, produced a wonderful change; the nobility had ruffs a quarter of a yard deep and twelve lengths in a ruff. This was called in London "the French fashion;" but when the English visited Paris, it was considered such an extraordinary innovation, that the Parisians called it "*The English monster.*" *Howe's Continuation of Stow's Chronicle*, p. 869.

† Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa.*

‡ A medal of Charles I. in page 104 of Evelyn's "Numismata," represents him with a ruff; another, p. 108, with a falling band. The author observes that the bishops and the judges were the last that lay the ruff aside. *Granger.*

the brims, however, were of a reasonable breadth. The hair was worn low on the forehead, and generally unparted; some wore it very long, others of a moderate length. The king, and consequently many others, wore a love lock on the left side, which was considerably longer than the rest of the hair. The unseemliness of this fashion, occasioned Mr. Prynne to write a book in quarto *Against Love Locks.*

The beard dwindled very gradually under the two Charles', till it was reduced to a slender pair of whiskers. It became quite extinct in the reign of James II. as if its fatality had been connected with that of the house of Stuart*.

Slashed doublets, doublets with slit sleeves, and cloaks were much in fashion. Trunk breeches, one of the most monstrous singularities of dress in this or any other age, were worn in the reigns of James and Charles I.

The points or tags which formerly used to be seen hanging about the waist, dangled at the knees of the beaus of this period. Little flimsy Spanish leather boots, and spurs were much worn by gentlemen of fashion. It was usual for the beaus in England and France to call for their boots, and some think their spurs too, when they were going to a ball, as they very rarely wore the one without the other.

"The dress of religion gave the highest offence to some gloomy zealots in this reign, who were determined to strip her of her white robe†, to ravish the ring from her finger, to despoil her of every ornament, and cloath her only in black."

The costume of queen HENRIETTA MARIA was very graceful and costly; she dressed like a sovereign, without forgetting the due attention to propriety. The ponderous headtire diminished to beautiful ringlets, ornamented with rich jewellery, and braided behind. Her bosom and shoulders were set off by a rich Vandyke point handkerchief, whilst

* *Granger.*

† The surplice, which was in derision called "a rag of popery," gave great offence to many women of nice modesty and tender consciences, who thought it highly indecent that a man should wear "a shirt upon his cloaths." The devout women in these days seem to have regarded this vestment with different eyes from those of an honest country girl at Christ Church in Oxford, who, upon seeing the students returning from prayers in their surplices, "blessed herself," and in my hearing, says Mr. Granger, said with an extatic emphasis, "that they looked like so many angels in white." The matrimonial ring and the square cap were by the puritans held in equal detestation with the surplice, the liturgy, and church music. The device on the standard of colonel Cook, a parliamentarian of Gloucester, was a man in armour, cutting off the corner of a square cap with a sword. His motto was—*Muto quaarato rotundis*, alluding to the well known appellation of the puritan party.

the

the rest of her dress flowed in rich folds and a train, which she set off in a peculiar manner by the extraordinary beauty of her person.

Ladies wore their hair low on the forehead, and parted in small ringlets; others curled like a peruke, or braided and rounded in a knot on the top of the crown. They frequently suspended strings of pearls in their hair; ear-rings, necklaces, bracelets, and other jewels, were also much in use.

Laced handkerchiefs, resembling the large falling band worn by the men, were in fashion among the ladies: this article of dress has been revived during the reign of George III. and called a Vandyck, by the countess of Dysart, who was said to have taken her pattern from a portrait of queen Henrietta Maria.

Cowley, in his Discourse "of Greatness," censures some enormities in the dress of his time in the following terms: "Is any thing more common than to see our ladies of quality wear such high shoes as they cannot walk in without one to lead them? And a gown as long again as their body; so that they cannot stir to the next room without a page or two to hold it up?"

Many ladies, at this period, are painted with their arms and their bosoms bare; and there is no doubt but they sometimes went with those parts exposed.

About this time came also into use the ridiculous custom of masks and patching, of which Dr. Bulwen has exhibited some curious specimens.

The wives of the citizens in this reign, seem to have had their domestic sumptuary laws, and to have adopted the frugal maxims of their husbands. There appears, from Hollar's Habits, to have been a much greater disparity in point of dress betwixt them and the ladies of quality, than betwixt the former and the wives of our present yeomanry.

INTERREGNUM. The gaieties we are mentioning, were clouded by the treasons, rebellion, and assassinations which followed the murder of the sovereign; it affected the habits of the body as well as the mind; all was sable or demure; hypocrisy succeeded cruelty, and deception was the reigning fashion. "Short hair, short beards, short cloaks, and long faces, frequently occur in the portraits of this period."

The dress of OLIVER CROMWELL, as lord protector, "consisted of a laced holland shirt; a pair of breeches loose upwards, and close at the knees, with a doublet of the

Spanish fashion of uncut grey velvet; a pair of silk stockings, and Spanish leather shoes, tied with gold lace, the garters of the same, and golden buttons fastened the habit. The shoulders were ornamented with a surcoat of purple velvet, reaching to the knees, laced with gold, all which were covered by a robe of purple velvet, lined with ermine, laced with cordings, with embossments of gold and purple."* He is represented in the print of the Dissolution of the Long Parliament, in a white hat. His wife wore a velvet hoop, and plain cap, a broad plain handkerchief, with a narrow edge, ending in a point at the bosom; and a gown with broad open sleeves, with knots of laces at the stomacher, constituted her whole habit.

The broad seal of Charles II. in Sandford's Genealogical History, dated 1653, represents him in long hair and whiskers; he sometimes wore a large cravat; at other times a long falling band, with tassels, which, in many instances, was imitated by the royalists; his ruffles were long and wide; he often appeared in a short doublet, and short boots, with large tops; he also wore his hair with a lock on the right side much longer than the rest.

A beau of this time is described by Benlones, in his "Theophila," published 1652, in the following manner: "In his hat, the brim of which is extended horizontally, is a large feather: it inclines much to the right side, as if it were falling off his head. His hair is very long, his ruffles are double, his doublet reaches no lower than the waistband of his breeches; his sword is enormous, and suspended to a belt, which comes over his right shoulder; his breeches are large, with puffs like small blown bladders, quite round the knees; his boots are very short, with fringed tops, which are near as ample in their dimensions as the brim of his hat." The same author informs us, that these beaus often "wore patches."

"Two prints, engraved by Hallar, furnish us with the resemblance of ladies in a summer and winter habit. The first is without a cap, her hair combed like a wig, which on the crown of her head is neatly braided in a round knot. Her neck handkerchief is surrounded with a deep scalloped lace, her cuffs laced in a similar manner; the sleeves of her gown much slashed, through which her linen is conspicuous; a fan, not unlike those used at present, is in her hand. The lady in the winter habit is represented "in a close black hood, and black mask, which just conceals her nose.

* *Malcolm's London* I. p. 263.

She

Ancient ENGLISH *Dresses.*

An Oliverian of 1650. *An English Gentleman of 1700.*

Dresses of EMINENT CITIZENS in 1640.

Lady Mayoress.

Lord Mayor.

Published by J. Stratford 112 Holborn Hill, May 12 1807.

She wears a sable tippet, and holds a large muff of the same kind, which entirely hides her arms."

Eachard tells us, "*that we had a great plenty of religious face makers in the late zealous times.*" "Then it was," says he, "that Godliness chiefly consisted in the management of the eye; and he that had the least pupil was the most righteous, because most easily concealed by the rolling white. Then it was that they would scarce let a round faced man go to heaven; but if he had but a little blood in his cheeks his condition was counted very dangerous; and it was almost an infallible sign of absolute reprobation." Nothing is more certain than that black satin caps, tipped and edged with white, were then worn by some divines, to give an appearance of langour, and a mortification to the countenance.

It has been gravely asserted by some Presbyterian writers*, that the cloak is apostolical, as we read that St. Paul left his cloak at Troas. But for this very reason, it may be concluded that he did not constantly preach in it†.

CHARLES II. The private dress of this monarch consisted, instead of a doublet, of a long vest down to the mid-leg, and above that a loose coat, the sword girt over the vest; straight Spanish breeches; and instead of shoes and stockings, a pair of buskins. His head was decorated with an enormous flowing black wig, in multifarious ringlets, which covered his shoulders; his cravat was of beautiful point lace; and he wore a round hat, with a shallow crown.

The Monmouth, or military cock of the hat, was much worn in this reign, and continued a considerable time in fashion. The periwig, which had been long used in France, was introduced into England soon after the Restoration. There is a tradition, that the large black wig which Dr. Richard Rawlinson bequeathed, among other things of much less consideration, to the Bodleian library, was worn by Charles II. It has been also asserted that Mr. Liston, the comedian, is decorated with one of this monarch's wigs, in the farce of Tom Thumb, at Covent Garden Theatre.

Tender consciences were greatly scandalized at the peruke, as equally indecent with long hair; and more culpable, because more unnatural. Many preachers inveighed against it in their sermons, and cut their hair shorter, to express their abhorrence of the reigning mode.

* Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence, 4to. p. 80. † Granger.

It

It was observed, that a peruke procured many persons a respect, and even veneration, which they were strangers to before, and to which they had not the least claim from their personal merit. The judges, and physicians, who thoroughly understood this magic of the wig, gave it all the advantage of length as well as size.

The extravagant fondness of some men for this ornament is scarcely credible: "I have heard," says Mr. Granger, "of a country gentleman who employed a painter to place periwigs upon the heads of several of Vandyke's portraits."

Nath. Vincent, D. D. chaplain in ordinary to the king, preached before him at Newmarket in a long periwig, and holland sleeves, according to the then fashion for gentlemen; his majesty was so offended at this innovation, that he commanded the duke of Monmouth, chancellor to the university of Cambridge, to see the statutes concerning decency of apparel put in execution; which was done accordingly.

The satin cap was no longer worn: the lace neckcloth became in fashion in this, and continued to be worn in the two following reigns: as were open sleeves, pantaloons, and shoulder knots. This was also the æra of shoe buckles: but such as affected plainness in their garb, continued for a long time after to wear strings in their shoes.

The hair of the ladies was curled and frizzled with the nicest art; sometimes a string of pearl, or an ornament of ribbon, was worn on the head; and in the latter part of this reign, hoods of various kinds were in fashion.

Patching and painting the face, than which nothing was more common in France, was also too common among the ladies in England. "But what was much worse, they affected a mean betwixt dress and nakedness, which occasioned the publication of a book, entitled, 'A just and seasonable Reprehension of naked Shoulders, with a Preface, by Richard Baxter."

The count de Grammont informs us, "that green stockings were worn by one of the greatest beauties of the English court."

The dress of the principal citizens is exhibited in the portrait of Sir Robert Clayton, lord mayor, 1680, in Drapers' Hall; or his statue in St. Thomas's Hospital; Sir John Moor's statue in Christ's Hspital; a fine print of Slingsby Bethel, Esq. (sheriff the same year jointly with the unfortunate alderman Cornish,) is habited in a long velvet coat, with small buttons, and reaching below his knees, long square-toed shoes, with very small buckles, the

COSTUME OF LONDON 1810.

A Nobleman : A Lady.

Published by J. Stratford, 112 Holborn Hill Feb 26. 1810

the instep leather up the front of his leg, the sleeves of his coat short, the edge embroidered, shirt sleeves hanging over long laced ruffles; his neckcloth broad, of point lace, and a large wig flowing over his shoulder: he is in his gown and gold chain.

JAMES II. There does not seem much variations in the dresses of this reign, except that the coats of the gentlemen were ornamented with gold lace down the seams; that they wore high-heeled shoes; and that the fashion of high laced pokes in the front of the head dresses of ladies, seemed to preval.

WILLIAM III. and MARY II. The [illegible]id and unaccommodating manners of William, did not allow him to submit to any extraordinary changes in dress, which was rather in the Dutch than any other stile; and the queen, in compliance with her consort's phlegmatic reserved disposition, confined her habiliments within a compass suited to his temper.

The costume of the gentlemen was the *coat* cut straight before, reaching below the knee, laced in front, and mostly buttoned to the bottom, without pockets on the outside; the cuffs were large, buttoned and laced, but the coat had no collar. The *vest* also reached almost to the knee; it was frequently fringed with gold or silver, and had frogs, or tasselled button holes. The *breeches* fitted close, and reached below the knee; the *shirt* was generally with laced ruffles; the *cravat* long, plain, or entirely of point lace; the *shoes* were square-toed, with high heels, and large buckles; or *boots* worn high, and stiffened; the *hat* broad, and cocked on one side, with a gold button and loop. But the greatest extravagance of this reign was the peruke, which was so enormous, as almost to include the countenance. These were frosted with powder, and the beaus were profuse in the use of this article, for they powdered their great coats on the back and shoulders.

There were however degrees of distance respecting the wear of the wig: it would have been "considered the height of human insolence for the counsellor to have worn as large a wig as a judge, or an attorney as a counsellor. The clergy at length copied the example of their metropolitan; even the modest Tillotson became wiggified, and the fashion gradually descended to the humble curate." *Shammeree* was wig maker in ordinary to the London beaus in this reign, who had for their undress the scratch, requiring neither frizzling nor buckling, but rectified instantly from any little disorder by passing the comb through it.

it. The large flaxen perriwigs were by a wag called the silver fleece. Charles the Second's reign might be so called "that of black, this that of white wigs."*

Indeed the wigs had gotten to such an extraordinary pitch of protuberance at this time in Europe, that pope Benedict XIII. strove all in his power to reform what he considered as "a scandalous abuse."

The ladies of William's and Mary's court wore their dresses long and flowing, and were servile copyists of the French. They flounced their *petticoats*; the *ruffles* were worn long and double, and the hair frizzled, and ornamented with jewels, pearls, and amber, ear-rings, necklaces; bracelets decorated the stomacher and the shoulders†.

The head dress had more the appearance of a veil than a cap thrown back, the sides of which hung below the bosom: from this the head dress, which gradually shrunk to a caul with two lappets, known by the name of *mob*. The *shoes* had raised heels and square toes; were high on the instep, worked with gold, and were always of the most costly materials. The gloves of both sexes were of white leather worked, but not so extravagantly as in Charles the First's reign. Hoops did not encumber the fair sex at this time; but not to be without something more than a gentle swell, they had their commode, which set out the hinder part, and gave additional grace, it was thought to the swimming train. If however we allow that there was too much exuberance of hair to the men, and rather more size behind to the ladies, than was necessary, the dress of both sexes was appropriate: the men studied manliness, the other sex modesty‡.

The habit of the citizens, which had very little variation from that of their superiors, is to be seen in the prints of Sir THOMAS PILKINGTON, lord mayor, 1691; Sir WILLIAM ASHURST, lord mayor, 1694; Sir JOHN HOUBLON, lord mayor, 1696; and Sir RICHARD LEVET, lord mayor, 1700.

QUEEN ANNE. No important revolution in dress, took place at the commencement of this reign. The queen was a strict observer of decorum, the study of which, she even condescended to impose on subordinate persons of her court; even her domestics of either sex attracted her notice, respecting the appropriate disposition of a wig or a ruffle.

* Noble's Continuation of Granger.

† The ladies following the queen's example, began to work with their needles.

‡ Noble.

The peace with France, however, soon altered this economy; the manners and fashions of that country were soon imported into England. The *wigs* of the gentlemen were contracted, and the long, flowing curls were tied; these received the title of *Ramillie wigs**, and afterwards *tie wigs*; these only were used in the undress.

The *hats* were either turned up on one side, or cocked loosely, similar to the mode at present used by the clergy, judges, and the Quakers. The coats were embroidered, and laced with gold or silver; the shoulders were decorated with epaulets, and the whole garment was long, and open at the bottom of the sleeves, without cuffs; they were not collared, but edged with gold and silver clasps, or buttons, from the top to the bottom, as well as at the openings of the sleeves. Young gentlemen frequently had the sleeves only half way down the arm, and the short sleeve very full, and deeply ruffled. An ornamented belt kept the coat tight at the bottom of the waist. The vest, and the lower part of the dress had little clasps, and was seldom seen. The *roll-up stocking* came into vogue at this period, and the *sandal* was much used by the young men; these were finely wrought. The elder gentlemen had the shoe fastened with small buckles on the instep, and raised, but not high heels.

The ladies were becoming; whilst the hair was curled round the face, the flowing *coif*, of the finest linen, was fastened on the head, and fell back; this was succeeded by the restoration of the high projecting head dress, after a disuse for the space of fifteen years†.

The large necklace was still used, though not constantly worn, but the ear-ring was discontinued. The bosom was either entirely exposed, or merely shaded with gauze, an indecency that gave great offence. The chemise had a tucker or border‡.

* Lord Bolingbroke was once sent for in haste by the queen, and went to her majesty in a Ramillie, or tie wig, instead of a full-bottomed one, which so offended his sovereign, that she said, "I suppose that his lordship will come to court the next time in his night-cap.—*Noble's Continuation.*

† Swift observed, when dining with Sir Thomas Hanmer, that the dutchess of Grafton, who was there, wore this unbecoming, ungraceful head dress, and who looked, said the cynic, "like a mad woman."—*Noble's Continuation.*

‡ It is usual for our silver money to have the royal bust with drapery, and the gold pieces without any. Queen Anne commanded that the drapery should appear upon both the gold and silver coin. It did honour to her delicacy.—*Ibid.*

ice was open in front, and fastened with gold or
, or jewellery; the sleeves full. The large tub
ts appearance in this reign, and was of all things
urd. However, the apology for its absurdity
ness in summer, by admitting a free circulation
ir. nger says, "it was no more a petticoat than
renes's tub was his breeches*." Flounces and furbiloes,
began in this reign, became enormously ridiculous;
oidered shoes continued in fashion, and both ladies and
entlemen wore richly embroidered gloves.

The pictures of Sir Thomas Rawlinson, and Sir William Withers, in Bridewell Hospital, exhibit the dresses of the citizens during this period.

GEORGE I. The age of this sovereign, when he ascended the British throne, and various concomitant circumstances, obstructed the progress of fashion. The peace, however, which had been secretly cultivated by the king, and the regent of France, was more serviceable to costume than any other mode of innovation; and the great intercourse between the two kingdoms, which had been interrupted for many years, induced reciprocal manners and customs. To prove, that the new fashions were not approved of by the generality of people, we find that Dr. John Harris, prebendary of Canterbury, published in 1715, his "Treatise on the Modes; or, a Farewell to French Kicks;" which was well received: and it is not improbable but that this publication induced John, duke of Argyle, the patriotic reprobater of French modes, particularly to recommend Dr. Harris to be bishop of Llandaff, to which he afterwards succeeded †.

The author dissuaded his countrymen "from applying to foreigners in matters of dress, because we have a right, and power, and genius, to supply ourselves." "The French tailors," he observed, "invent new modes of dress, and dedicate them to great men, as authors do books; as was the case with the *roquelaure* cloak, which then dis-

* Swift says, in one of his letters to a friend in Ireland, "Have you got the whalebone petticoat amongst you yet? I hate them: a woman here may hide a moderate gallant under them." Henry IV. of France, it is well known, was saved from assassination by hiding himself under his queen's (Margaret of Valois) hoop. Every thing, however preposterous, may be made useful.—*Noble's Continuation.*

† Printed calicoes were introduced in this reign, and used to such extent, that on the first of December 1719, the company of weavers, and other bodies, petitioned parliament against the manufacture, which had occasioned a great decay of trade.

placed

placed the surtout; and was called the *Roquelaure*, from being dedicated to the duke of *Roquelaure*, whose title was spread, by this means, throughout France: but its present modifications and adjuncts were all entirely owing to them; as the pockets and pocket flaps, as well as the magnitude of the plaits, which differ from time to time in number, but always agree in the mystical efficacy of an unequal."

The ladies reduced their shapes to the distortion of their bodies, and the destruction of their health. The only novelty that is noticeable is the *Pantine*, a stiffened pasteboard, invented by madamoiselle Pantine, marshal Saxe's mistress, for the purpose of increasing the deformity of narrow shapes.

Spanish broad cloth, trimmed with gold lace, was still in use among the ladies; and furbellowed scarfs were generally worn; riding hoods on horseback, and the mask, which continued in use till the following reign.

The portrait of Sir Samuel Garrard, bart. in Bridewell Hospital, explains very fully the costume of the citizens.

GEORGE II. At the marriage of his royal highness Frederick, prince of Wales, to the princess of Saxe Gotha, on the 27th of April, 1736, the king was dressed in a gold brocade, turned up with silk, embroidered with large flowers in silver and colours; as was the waistcoat; the buttons and star, were diamonds. The queen was in a plain yellow silk, robed and faced with pearl diamonds, and other jewels of immense value. The bridegroom and bride were habited in rich white brocaded suits; the princess wearing the crown of England, with only one bar, as princess of Wales; her robe was of crimson velvet, turned back with several rows of ermine. On this occasion the dukes of Grafton, St. Alban's, Newcastle, and other noblemen, were in dresses of gold brocade, to the value of 500*l.* each; the duke of Marlborough was in a white velvet, and gold brocade, upon which was an exceedingly rich *point d'Espagne*; other noblemen were in cloaths flowered or sprigged with gold; and the duke of Montague in a gold brocaded tissue. The waistcoats were universally brocades, with large flowers.

To the honour of the court, it was observed, that most of this rich costume was British manufacture; and, in honour to our own artists, the few which were French did not come up to them, much less exceed them, in richness, goodness, or fancy; which was peculiarly observable in the dresses of the royal family, entirely of British workmanship. The cuffs of the sleeves were universally deep and

iists long; and the plaits sticking out. The
rincipally in brocades of gold and silver, and
eves much lower than they had formerly been

y to the credit of this monarch, that at one of
courts, he asked the earl of Waldegrave, who
ared in a rich suit, "Whether his cloaths were
h?" To which his lordship replying in the affirma-
, his majesty added, that "he hoped never to see the
again." His son Frederick, prince of Wales, and his
amiable consort, were also great enemies to French, in op-
position to English, manufacture; and, in 1743, before the
war with that country, ordered the countess of Middlesex to
cquaint those who came to their court, that "it would be
aying them a very bad compliment, if they came hither in
'ench cloaths."

A regular system of polished manners having taken place, in consequence of restoring the court, at which queen Caroline presided, the effect was a circulation of fashions, agreeably to the various changes which constantly operated upon the human invention. Still, however, the costume both of ladies and gentlemen partook of the stiff formality of the preceding reigns. A gentleman in a large bushy wig, tied at the ends; a coat broad laced, with quarters below the knees, the sleeves large, and the cuffs half at the elbows; a waistcoat nearly as long as the coat, finely embroidered and fringed; the breeches buckled close upon the knees; the stockings long, and unhandsomely terminated by large insteps to the shoes, which were decorated with small buckles. The cravat long, drawn through the waistcoat button-hole, and the wig covered with a *three* cocked hat, laced.

The lady was equally encumbered with a heavy brocade gown, the waist reduced almost to a point; a large unweildy hoop, and embroidered shoes with high heels, and pointed at the ends, rendered the body not only uncomfortable but unhealthy. The sleeves of the gown were wide, and from the elbows hung five or six scolloped pieces of dress, called *ruffled cuffs*; at the backs of the gowns, especially of young ladies, were two trailing appendages, called *hanging sleeves*. The shoulders and neck were covered with fine handkerchiefs, either of lawn or cambric *.

The

* Cambric, so called from Cambray, where it was manufactured, had arisen to such extravagant wear, that an act of parliament passed in 1747, by which it was enacted, "that all persons who shall wear in

Great

The head was decently and handsomely decorated with a close cap, broad silk or straw hat, covered with ribbands.

We observe some variations in the costume exhibited in Essex's Translation of Rameau's "Dancing Master," published in 1731. The wig of the gentleman is tied behind in a bag, which had a stiff bow that reached nearly across the shoulders, round the neck a stock fastened tightly, the coat without a collar, buttoned to the bottom of the skirts, before and behind, and the sleeves richly embroidered. The lady with a small fly cap, a short apron, and brocaded gown.

The year 1745 produced a very ungraceful alteration in the hat, which assumed a broad projection over the forehead like a spout; it was edged with gold or silver lace: about this time also came up the *Cumberland cock*, in honour of his royal highness William, duke of Cumberland; the form of which is seen on his statue in Cavendish Square.

The fashion had however become so extravagant in the year 1753, that it drew down the following poetical censure:

"*A Receipt for modern Dress.*

Hang a small bugle cap on, as big as a crown,
Snout it off with a flower, *vulgo dict.* a pompoon;
Let your powder be grey, and braid up your hair,
Like the mane of a colt to be sold at a fair.
A short pair of jumps, half an ell from your chin,
To make you appear like one just lying in;
Before, for your breast, pin a stomacher bib on,
Ragout it with cutlets of silver and ribbon.
Your neck and your shoulders both naked should be,
Was it not for Vandyke, blown with chevaux de frize.
Let your gown be a sack, blue, yellow, or green,
And frizzle your elbows with ruffles sixteen;
Furl off your lawn apron with flounces in rows,
Puff and pucker up knots on your arms and your toes;
Make your petticoats short, that a hoop eight yards wide
May decently shew how your garters are ty'd;
With fringes of knotting, your Dicky cabob
On slippers of velvet, set gold a-la-daube.

Great Britain, in any garment or apparel whatsoever, any cambric or French lawn, after the 24th day of June, 1748, shall forfeit to the informer the sum of 5l. for every such offence, after conviction before a justice of the peace, by one witness; which penalty is to be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels; excepting such offender shall discover upon oath, the person by whom such cambrics or French lawns were sold since the act took place; in which case, the seller is made liable to the penalty aforesaid, and the person that bought and wore them is acquitted, and not otherwise."

But

t on French heels when you go to a ball;
ashion to totter, and shew you can fall.*

l grown so predominant, and at the same time
e to health, in the year 1756, that it became
faculty should interfere, and endeavour, by
caution, to reduce mankind to some degree of
anty. They proved that the tight binding of the
by the mens' neckcoths, stocks, or too tight collars of
shirts, &c. had been very frequently the only occasion
of several terrible disorders of the head, the eyes, and the
breath; deafness, vertigoes, faintings, and bleedings at the
nose; whilst the ladies suffered, from the stiff whalebone
ays which they wore, all the disorders of the abdominal
scera to which those were subject, who used tight lacing;
nd the evil was not only of dangerous consequence to
themselves, but frequently the destruction of the progeny
pregnant women. These gentlemen also exclaimed in a
y strenuous manner against high-heeled shoes, as being
ally inconvenient and dangerous. But the fashions still
ntained their empire; the salutary advice was despised,
and innumerable bad effects continued to the end of this
reign.

The costume of the principal citizens is preserved in the statue of Sir John Bernard, in the Royal Exchange; Mr. Guy, at his hospital in the Borough; and the portraits of chief magistrates in Bridewell and Christ's Hospitals.

GEORGE III. At the commencement of the present reign, the court dress of the ladies was distinguished by magnificence. On the celebration of the king's birth-day, in 1761, the ladies were habited in rich brocades of gold and silver. When her present majesty arrived in this country on the 7th of September, in the above year, she was dressed entirely in the English taste†; a fly cap, with rich laced lappets; a stomacher ornamented with diamonds; and a gold brocade suit of cloaths, with a white ground.

* Universal Magazine, Vol. XIII. p. 137.

† Previously, on the 3d of September, his majesty had been presented by earl Temple with a pair of fine ruffles, manufactured by Messrs. Milward and Co. of Newport Pagnel, in Buckinghamshire. The king, ever the father of his people, after enquiring concerning the various branches of the lace trade, thus expressed himself: "The inclinations of my own heart naturally lead me to set a high value upon every endeavour to improve any English manufacture; and whatever has such a recommendation, will be preferred by me to works possibly of higher perfection, made in any other country!" Their majesties have constantly abided by this principle.

His

His majesty's dress was manly and easy, a suit of embroidery fitted to his dignity; his hair tied and powdered, with a solitaire from the bag behind.

The *hats* of this period were upwards of six inches broad in the brim; some were open before, like a flour scale; and others sharp, like the nose of a greyhound. With respect to wigs, they were grown to such variety of shapes, that Mr. Hogarth, very humourously reduced them to five orders; the *episcopal*, the *aldermanic*, &c. We only notice the latter, as fully describing the manners of the times:

"The first *aldermanic* wig has two ends, exactly like the dropsical legs of some overgorged glutton; and the three-quarter face indicates Plenty, Porter, and Politics. On the brow domestical significancy is seated, a look necessary to each master, who dozes in his arm chair on the Sunday evening while his lady reads prayers to the rest of the family. It is a countenance which carries dignity with it, even at the upper end of a table at a turtle eating. The *second* has one lock dependant, like a Turkey sheep's tail. The bulge of hair which covers the cheek seems like a poultice, stuck on for the tooth-ach. The *third* wig, as the sailors say, is all a-back. This design originally was taken from a *nutting-stick*; thus one of our finest capitals was delineated from a square tile, a wand, and a basket."

Every modish gentleman seemed by the length of his *skirts*, to be Dutch waisted; they hung so low, that on a wet day, a wag called out, "*pray, dear Sir, pin up your petticoats!*" The cuffs covered the wrists, and only the edge of the ruffles could be seen, as if the days of Lycurgus had returned, when each one was ashamed to shew clean linen. The *breeches* were like long trowsers, with broad knee-bands, whilst the shoes were high topped, to complete the caricature. The more moderate were habited in scarlet shag frocks, blue Manchester velvets, and plain suits of cotton of grave colours. *Surtouts* had four lappets on each side, like dog's-ears, which, when buttoned up, appeared like comb-cases; a proof that dress may be made too fashionable to be useful.

With respect to the ladies, the prevailing ornaments for the head were the *French night cap*, which nearly obscured their faces; the *Ranelagh mob*, which was tied over the head and under the chin, like a kerchief; the *Mary queen of Scot's cap*, of black gauze, edged down the face with French beads; and the *fly cap*, which had the appearance of a large butterfly fixed upon the forehead; there were also the Mecklenburg caps, &c. *Stiff stays*, which had been

been disused during the latter end of the last reign, again resumed themselves in this, with the same inconvenience and danger. The *shoe heels* were as narrow as the bottom of a small tea-cup. *Bell hoops*, *blond laces*, *pompoons*, *necklaces*, kept their various stations; but the grand desiderata seemed to be *trains*. These consisted of an ell and half, falling in a slope upon the ground, from the hoop, which, "according to the then ideas of elegance, added dignity to the steps of a fine woman as she trailed along the gravel of St. James's Park, harrowing up the rubbish as she moved, and leaving a track, similar to that of the water when a ship is in full sail. This fashion, however, gave much employment to the weavers of Spitalfields.*

In the year 1768, when the king of Denmark visited this country, the hat underwent a revolution; for it was reduced to a diminutive form, and cocked up very high behind; this was distinguished by the name of the *Denmark cock*, and kept its station for some years.

The following poetical effusion fully describes the dress of the year 1772:

"To describe, in its dressing, the taste of the time,
(To answer your purpose, and fill up my rhyme)
Your choice must be made, for a figure exemplar,
Of a captain, a cit, maccaroni, or Templar.
Let his figure be slender, and lounging, and slim,
Confoundedly formal, and awkwardly trim.
Hang a hat on his head; let it squint fiercely down,
And be cut, slash'd, and scollop'd, and par'd to the crown.
Behind this strange head a thick queue you must tye on,
Like a constable's staff, or tail of a lion:

* A wit of the times observes, that "young ladies were obliged to abridge themselves of much grandeur in their gait, by looping up their trains on each side of the petticoat, for the sake of cleanliness, the flaps hanging down like the ears of a large mastiff. "Yet I have seen," continues he, "sometimes young ladies spirited enough to let their trains trail along the flag stones of Bishopsgate Street, and Whitechapel.—It is true, they have a little damaged the edges of their dignity by it; but what signifies a fine woman putting on fine cloaths, if she don't wear them as she should do? Besides, how can we, as aptly as *Simonides* did, compare a woman to a peacock, unless she bears herself in consequence at every step, by the sweep of her tail. This sweep at the bottom is grown too common; for it was but last night, that my next door neighbour, who takes in stays to repair, hired a parish girl for her servant; and I heard her this morning tell the wench where I live, that she had sent an Irish poplin to the scowerers, and it was to be made up with ruffle cuffs; but yet, for all that, she would not appear in it at church, if it had not the *true quality sweep* at the bottom."

And

And before, when you try to embellish his hair,
Let your fingers be quick, and your powder be fair;
Befriz it, and paste it, and cut it, and curl it,
Now slope it in ranges, in rollers now furl it.
For the head of a fribble, or beau (without doubt)
Having nothing within, should have something without.
For a coat, give him something so *outré* in shape,
So aukward, so strange—'twould disfigure an ape;
A thing, not a coat, nor a frock, nor a jacket—
All waist to the bottom, at bottom all pocket;
What the brain of a Frenchman alone could produce,
Without grace, without ornament, beauty, or use.
For taste, if you mean to display your regard,
Let his breeches be spotted like panther or pard:
Which will prove what old Æsop oft us'd to express,
That an ass may look fierce in a—masquerade dress.
Let his shoes be cut forward as far as his toe:
And his buckles be small, and as round as an O.
Thus equipp'd, turn him out to the Park or the street,
He will toss with his head, he will sprawl with his feet," &c.*

The dress of a lady in 1776, is thus described:

" Give Cloe a bushel of horsehair and wool,
Of paste and pomatum a pound,
Ten yards of gay ribbon to deck her sweet skull,
And gauze to encompass it round.

Of all the gay colours the rainbow displays
Be those ribbons which hang on her head,
Be her flounces adapted to make the folks gaze,
And about the whole work be they spread.

Let her flaps fly behind, for a yard at the least,
Let her curls meet just under her chin;
Let these curls be supported, to keep up the jest,
With an hundred, instead of one pin.

Let her gown be tuck'd up to the hip on each side;
Shoes too high for to walk or to jump;
And, to deck the sweet creature complete for a bride,
Let the cork-cutter make her a rump.

Thus finish'd in taste, while on Cloe you gaze,
You may take the dear charmer for life;
But never undress her—for, out of her stays,
You'll find you have lost half your wife." †

From

* Universal Mag. Vol. L. p. 268.

† *Ibid.* Vol. LX. p. 379.—About the year 1780, large curls to the head dress, and high and stiff collars to the gentlemen's coat, began to take place, which continued to encrease till they became extremely uncomfortable

From this period the ladies and gentlemen, feeling the lash of deserved satire, began to be more rational in their habiliments; till at last, towards the close of the last century, the dress of gentlemen was consistent with their character, and was distinguished by its elegance, without foppery. The ladies assumed the chaste Grecian costume, and appeared characteristic of the nymphs of Diana, in contradistinction to the character of Cyprian nymphs, which they had formerly taken upon them.

Mr. Pitt's tax upon powder, completely diminished the use of that article of unwholesome luxury; perspiration is again promoted, the pores are disencumbered, and the faculties have their wonted and proper uses.

The full-bottomed wigs were first disused, as a magisterial appendage, by Mr. Alderman *Harley*, lord mayor, 1768; the last lord mayor who wore such an ornament was alderman Burnell, in 1788; it had however been generally neglected, except in this instance, from the mayoralty of Mr. Alderman Nash, in 1772. About the year 1770, round hats became a fashion, and is now general, except dress hats, which, when closed, appear like a half-moon. Shoe buckles, which in this reign were articles of extravagance, in varied forms, have totally vanished, and the shoes are tied with black ribbands.—We cannot, however, approve of the present modes of dress in either sex; the coats of the gentlemen seem as though they were flying from their backs, and only secured by high bars on their shoulders; their *waistcoats* scarcely reach their stomachs; from which to their heels is supplied by pantaloons so thin, as to exhibit a close comparison with the absurd dress of the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. The ladies also, are beginning to throw off the chaste Grecian habiliment to exhibit the nudities of Eastern slaves, and substitute the costume of the Turkish courtezan for the majestic habit of the Roman matron.

It cannot be the desire of any one to censure what is productive of trade or commerce, or what is consistent with the dignity or opulence of the wearer; for it is right that when any of superior degree appear in public, they should be appropriately clad, suitable to their age, quality, and

comfortable to the wearer, and more particularly to those more advanced in life, who had been long used to apparel more easy. This is ridiculed with peculiar effect in general Burgoyne's comedy of the Heiress, wherein Alscript being dressed in the modern style, to indulge the caprice of his daughter, exclaims, "My daughter maintains that all fashions are founded in sense, but egad the tightness of my wig, and the stiffness of my cape, give me a sense of the pillory."

the

Dresses of EMINENT CITIZENS in 1640.

A Merchant

Warren sc

A Merchants Wife

the general costume of the country; but it is a misfortune that distinctions are confounded. The gentleman and the peasant, the courtier and the citizen, are undistinguished by their dress. How unseemly to the station of a senator is the dress of a Newmarket jockey! How inconsistent with the grave dignity of a prelate to appear abroad like the hanger-on of a servants' office! How ill does the tinsel of a courtier comport with the grave economy of a citizen! Or how can the scratch wig of a country attorney suit the grave features of a judge upon the bench! Thus distinction among persons of different characters is so much lost, through sordid negligence in the great, and absurd vanity in the lower classes, that were it not for some certain marks of vulgarity of manners and speech, the gentleman of birth and fortune would not be distinguished from the low mechanics, or tradesmen, who supply his household with necessaries.

There is one circumstance, however, in which the lower classes have not yet arrived to the pitch of their superiors, though they are advancing very fast, and that is in the article of Extravagance. We have not to tax the citizens with offering 5000*l.* to a singer for her warbling during the space of one year; but we have it upon record that the citizens subscribed 12,000,000*l.* in support of government, when the country was threatened with invasion by an inveterate, unprincipled foe!

END OF THE FOURTH VOLUME.

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